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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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CONTENTS

Adjournment.....7	Farm program.....18	Property.....12,16
Agricultural attaches...19	Forests & forestry.....5	Road authorizations.....5
Alaska.....1	Hawaii.....1	St. Lawrence Seaway.....23
Appropriations....10,15,20	Housing, farm.....8	Statehood.....1
Comptroller General.....6	Loans, farm.....4,8	Surplus commodities
Dairy industry	Marketing.....9	13,14,19
2,9,13,21,22	Personnel.....3,11,19	T.V.A.....20
Electrification.....17	Prices, support...2,13,21	Trade, foreign.....24

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill. Sens. Morse and Hennings criticized flexible price supports. Senate committee voted to report Carlson personnel bill. House debated housing bill which continues farm-loan program. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Rep. Shelley claimed certain merchants get advance market information through USDA advisory committees.

SENATE

1. STATEHOOD. Passed, 57-28, with amendments S. 49, the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (pp. 4067-90). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 4090).
2. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Morse criticized the Administration's price-support program and said campaign promises were not being carried out (pp. 4103-4).
Sen. Hennings criticized the reduction in dairy supports (p. 4066).
3. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee "unanimously ordered favorably reported" S. 2665, the Carlson bill which liberalizes the Classification Act of 1949 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (p. D353).
4. FARM LOANS. S. 2552, to authorize the Federal land banks to make a bulk purchase of certain remaining assets of FFMC, was transferred from the Banking and Currency Committee to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 4061-2).
5. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. S. 3184, to authorize appropriations for roads, including forest highways and forest roads and trails, was made the unfinished business (pp. 4061, 4090).
6. COMPTROLLER GENERAL. Sen. Kefauver commended Lindsay Warren and inserted statements commending him (pp. 4062-6).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 5 (p. 4107).

HOUSE

8. FARM LOANS. Began debate on H. R. 7839, the housing bill (pp. 4108-62). Reps. Deane and Jones, Ala., commended the farm-housing program, which would be continued by this bill, and Rep. Deane inserted a "statistical table summarizing rural housing loans by States" (pp. 4132, 4153-4).
9. DAIRY MARKETING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Shelley claiming that certain firms are making firm offerings for future delivery of surplus CCC dried milk to be used as livestock feed, and that these dealers "seem to have been provided with advance knowledge of plans for disposal of dried milk," and urging the Agriculture Committee to investigate this matter without delay (pp. 4164-5).
10. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 8680 (H. Rept. 1460) (p. 4108).
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced appointment of a subcommittee (Rep. Harden, chairman) to consider H. R. 5271, permitting payment of certain cost-of-living allowances outside the continental U. S. at rates in excess of 25% of the basic pay (p. D356).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 3243, by Sen. Mundt, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to extend until June 30, 1955, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation; to Government Operations Committee (p. 4058).
13. DAIRY INDUSTRY. H. R. 8681, by Rep. Cooley, to increase the daily allowance of dairy products in the armed forces; to Armed Services Committee (p. 4166).
H. R. 8687, by Rep. Byrnes, Wis., to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 regarding price support on dairy products and disposal of surplus food; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 4162-3, 4166.)
14. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 8689, by Rep. Heselton, "to revise section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4166).
H. R. 8688, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., to distribute surplus commodities to social-security beneficiaries; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4166).
H. Res. 489, by Rep. Berry, providing that all agricultural products, produced for emergency and wartime use and held by the Government, be declared war surplus; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4166). Remarks of author (p. A2493).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

15. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1955, Part 2. H. Appropriations Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. PROPERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hillelson summarizing H. R. 5605, concerning transfers of certain real property within the Government (pp. A2491-2).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Abbitt inserted a Hottoway, Va., Farmers Union resolution commending REA programs (pp. A2492-3).
18. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Gillette inserted a Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead editorial discussing the cost of farm programs and an exchange of letters between

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

APRIL 1, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8680]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1955.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for all of the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, The Virgin Islands Corporation, and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review. The budget estimates of appropriations for the items provided for in the bill may be found in the 1955 Budget document, pages 708 through 807 and page 117.

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations in the bill for 1955, the budget estimates for 1955, the amounts appropriated for 1954, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1954 and the estimates for 1955. A summary of the totals follows:

The budget estimates for 1955 total.....	\$422, 118, 430
The committee recommends in the accompanying bill.....	363, 360, 989
This is a reduction under the budget estimates of.....	58, 757, 441
And a reduction under 1954 appropriations of.....	71, 270, 061

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

In its consideration of the budget request the committee has been mindful of the fact that in the long-range view much larger sums than those contemplated in either the budget or the bill could be

expended profitably for the development and conservation of our natural resources. Both the lower budget estimates for fiscal year 1955 and the committee reductions reflect the fact that some projects are nearing completion. However, these lower figures are dictated in large measure by the urgent need for conserving dollars to improve the present Federal Government fiscal position. The reductions made by the committee are aimed principally at activities where cuts can be absorbed by more efficient operation, where private enterprise or local interests can perform the function, or where delay will not jeopardize achievement of the ultimate objective.

The budget contemplated one change which would have affected a number of appropriation items throughout the bill. Heretofore all funds to be used for Missouri River Basin surveys and investigations were appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation under the "Construction and rehabilitation" heading. Some of these funds were for transfer to other Bureaus of the Department, equipped to do the specialized work required. In this manner, the full amount of the appropriation going into the Missouri River Basin program could be readily identified. The budget proposed to have the funds to be expended by other bureaus appropriated directly to those bureaus, and to the "General investigations" item in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation. The committee does not intend to have the amounts appropriated for this program obscured and has made the proper adjustments throughout the bill to put the full amount allowed for the Missouri River Basin project back into the Bureau of Reclamation "Construction and rehabilitation" item so that the funds properly chargeable to each project in the total program can continue to be identified.

POWER RATES

In a number of instances power rates have been established and put into effect in past years without review by the Federal Power Commission. The language in the accompanying appropriation bill says specifically in several places that the funds are to be expended "pursuant to the provisions of Section V of the Flood Control Act of 1944."

Section V of the Flood Control Act of 1944 includes the following:

Rate schedules to become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Power Commission.

There can be no doubt that the appropriations are available only in accordance with the expressed terms of Section V and there can be no doubt that Section V specifically and directly requires the approval of rates by the Federal Power Commission. The Department of the Interior has in the past ignored this provision of the law and made the most flimsy explanation of their reasons for having done so. The committee desires to point out that in the future it will regard any expenditure of appropriations on any other basis than strict compliance with Section V, wherever it is applicable, as illegal expenditures. It should be clear that the Department cannot expend funds from appropriations in connection with the operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities or marketing electric power and energy under any contract, the rates in which should have been approved by the Federal Power Commission and have not been.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

An appropriation of \$125,000 is recommended. This is \$25,000 below the amount available in 1954, and a reduction of the same amount below the budget estimate for 1955. Efficient use of personnel should permit continuation of an effective enforcement program.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

The budget estimate is \$1,450,000. The committee has allowed \$1,228,000, a reduction of \$222,000. The reduction is to apply against the \$1,200,000 requested for the purchase of power and the payment of wheeling fees in connection with the Southeastern Power Administration contract with the Virginia Electric and Power Company. The amount of \$978,000 is allowed for this purpose and should be sufficient to permit required electric service to all preference customers of the Government in a normal water year.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINIS-
TRATION

The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$275,000 and a transfer of unobligated construction funds in the amount of \$775,000 making available a total of \$1,050,000 for the fiscal year 1955. This is a reduction of \$500,000 below the total of \$1,550,000 programmed in the budget, and \$550,000 below the amount available during the current year.

The budget contemplated an unobligated balance of \$1,125,000 in previously appropriated construction funds, of which it was proposed to transfer to the O. and M. appropriation \$520,000, leaving a balance of \$605,000 for construction work in 1955. The amount allowed for this proposed construction program has been reduced to \$530,000 making an additional amount of \$75,000 available for transfer to the O. and M. appropriation. Reductions in the construction program consist of \$65,000 for the Carthage line and substation and \$10,000 for metering equipment. In addition an unobligated balance, estimated by the Administration at \$130,000 at the time of the hearings, has been increased to \$180,000, which amount will also be available for transfer to the O. and M. appropriation.

The budget figure of \$350,000 for customer connections has been allowed in full.

Of the total amount provided, not to exceed \$550,000, is to be used for personal services. The recently completed survey report ordered by the Secretary and approved by him required a personnel reduction to 86 employees. The \$550,000 allowed for personal services will be adequate to pay the salaries of the 86 employees and provide some cushion for terminal leave in the reduction process. Included within the remaining amount of \$500,000 there are sufficient funds to pay wheeling charges for delivery of power to preference customers over both REA Cooperative and private utility transmission systems, and for purchase of firming energy from private utilities in the area, both in accordance with estimated schedules set out in the justifications.

RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

An appropriation of \$255,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$145,000 below the budget and the same amount below the current year appropriation. On the basis of testimony received the obligation rate of funds for this program has been lagging somewhat, so that the reduction will not seriously alter the general program level. The funds are used for stimulating and coordinating research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water in quantities sufficient for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

The budget estimate for this Division is \$300,000. The committee has allowed \$100,000, a reduction of \$200,000 below the budget estimate. Activities of this organization were consolidated with the work of the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1951 and considerably expanded. While the function of pulling together in one place all current data on petroleum and gas resources and their utilization is a continuing service to both government and industry, the high cost structure proposed in the budget appears to be out of all proportion to the workload involved or the needs for the service rendered. The appropriation allowed compares reasonably with the amounts which were appropriated for these activities prior to the time that they were consolidated with the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$21,200 has been allowed for the work of the Commission in providing the President, Congress, and the department heads with advice on matters of architecture, sculpture, painting, and other fine arts.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$18,915,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$11,285,000 below the Budget estimate of \$30,200,000 and \$19,951,000 below the 1954 appropriation. The amount to be used for personal services and travel are limited in the bill to \$6,000,000 and \$500,000 respectively in order to proportion the amounts for these items to the reduced program.

While the reduction in this item is substantial, the committee has had expert engineering assistance in determining that the items deleted and the others which have been substantially reduced will not affect the ability of the Administration and the Northwest Power Pool to serve the expected loads during the fiscal year 1955. A principal concern of the committee with respect to the Bonneville construction program is that the unit costs on a number of its facilities appear to be considerably in excess of costs of private utilities for comparable work.

The following specific adjustments have been made in the construction program:

Facility	Budget program	Reduction	Program approved in bill
Chief Joseph-Snohomish	\$6,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
Bellingham substation	324,000	324,000	
The Dalles area service	2,578,000	2,578,000	
Upper Willamette Valley service	4,428,000	428,000	4,000,000
Oregon City-Chemawa	101,000	101,000	
Coos Bay area service	1,183,000	1,183,000	(1)
McNary-Walla Walla	933,000	933,000	
McNary-La Grande	45,000	45,000	
General structures and improvements	810,000	400,000	410,000
Communication facilities	648,000	248,000	400,000
Tools and equipment	945,000	445,000	500,000
Preliminary engineering studies	100,000	100,000	
All other items	13,336,000	500,000	12,836,000
Total	31,431,000	9,285,000	22,146,000
Carryover balance from the Snohomish-Kitsap facility to be applied to the approved 1955 program			2,000,000
Other carryover funds and reimbursements to be applied to the approved program			1,231,000
Appropriated funds required			18,915,000

¹ Use of 1954 carryover funds is authorized.

The reduction applied to the Chief Joseph-Snohomish facility is made for the purpose of matching the transmission line construction schedule to the generator installation schedule at Chief Joseph Dam.

The need for the Dalles Service Area facilities is dependent upon the generator installation schedule at the project and the contemplated Harvey Machine Company aluminum reduction plant load. A delay of one year is indicated by the generator installation schedule and there has been no supplemental budget request as yet for the transmission lines which would be required if the Harvey plant were to be built.

With respect to the Chief Joseph-Snohomish and Snohomish-Kitsap facilities, it is the committee's desire that the Administration confer further with the cities of Tacoma and Seattle, the Puget Sound Power and Light Company and the Northwest Power Pool Conference members concerning the feasibility of bringing this line into the area south of Seattle instead of to the north. Before construction of the line from Chief Joseph proceeds beyond the vicinity of Goldbar, the committee requires a full report on the outcome of this conference. It is understood that cooperation between the parties concerned in working out a plan of service for the Kitsap Peninsula can save considerable Federal expense.

With respect to the Coos Bay Area Service item, the committee was advised that a change of plans for servicing this area has been worked out with the California-Oregon Power Company which result in an ultimate saving to the Federal government. This revised plan as generally described in the hearings is approved. In contemplation of the new agreement none of the funds appropriated for this facility in the 1954 bill have been expended for actual construction of the originally planned Nickel Mountain-Norway transmission line. These funds, in the amount of approximately \$978,000, may be used in the fiscal year 1955 for beginning implementation of the new service plan.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$1,600,000 below the budget estimate and \$1,004,000 below

the 1954 appropriation. It is the committee's opinion that some of the activities being carried on with funds from this appropriation are not a proper or necessary function of the Bonneville Power Administration and that efficient and prudent use of personnel, equipment and materials will permit an entirely adequate operation and maintenance program within the funds allowed.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

An appropriation of \$11,483,000 is recommended. This is the same amount as is available during the current year but a reduction of \$142,000 below the budget estimate of \$11,625,000. In making the reduction the committee has deleted \$200,000 programmed for land classification work in the Missouri River Basin. Money for this purpose is included in the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Of the amount allowed, \$220,000 is to be used for halogeton control by applying \$200,000 to actual control work and \$20,000 to the research program. In addition, \$100,000 is to be used specifically for pellet and/or conventional airplane seeding.

The committee is advised that there is a program contemplated for making use of surplus seed, acquired by the Department of Agriculture, for reseeding the public lands. This appears to be a desirable method of reducing the seed surplus. At the same time it will advance soil and moisture conservation through the development of vegetation to hold the soil instead of allowing it to wash into streams to silt up reservoirs and dissipate the tremendous investments which have been made in flood control and multipurpose dams. It is the committee's earnest desire that such an arrangement can be worked out between the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

The committee has on several occasions called attention to the ridiculous land withdrawals to provide 600-foot rights-of-way for Alaskan highways. This makes commercial or private development practically impossible in areas where it should be occurring. The Department is expected to correct this condition without delay.

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$2,000,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate of \$3,000,000. These funds are used for the construction of access roads in the Oregon and California grant lands to permit the removal of timber now inaccessible. The appropriation is completely reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury out of timber receipts before distribution of such receipts, as required by law, is made to the counties in which the timber is located.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

The budget estimate for these activities is \$54,105,320. The committee has allowed \$52,000,000, a reduction of \$2,105,320 below the estimate but the same amount as is available during the current fiscal year. Of the amount allowed, not more than \$28,500,000 is to be used for personal services, but no reduction is to be made in the

number of teachers, doctors, nurses, or other medical personnel required in the attendance of the sick.

The committee is convinced that more Indian children can be put into schools but that in certain areas of the Navajo reservation, schools must be taken to the children of nomad families to accomplish this objective. For this reason, and on the basis of past experience which has demonstrated the effectiveness of trailer school units, the Bureau is instructed to use \$460,000 of the funds available to purchase additional trailer units, and \$150,000 for employment of additional teachers.

Of the appropriation, \$91,250 is to be used to provide for twenty additional beds for Indian patients at the Methodist Hospital at Seward, Alaska, bringing the total number of beds to be used in that hospital to seventy-five.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The budget estimate of \$13,092,910 has been reduced to \$12,592,910. The reduction of \$500,000 is made up of \$150,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin for which funds are provided in the "Construction and rehabilitation" item for the Bureau of Reclamation, and \$350,000 of the amount programmed for repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities. It would appear that volunteer assistance on the part of Indians themselves and the acceptance of greater responsibility by Tribal organizations in care of physical facilities might be reasonably expected.

Of the amount allowed, \$100,000 is to be used for weed control and \$2,671,672, the same amount as is available this year, is to be used for the soil and moisture conservation program. Of this amount for soil and moisture conservation, \$100,000 is to be used for pellet and/or conventional airplane seeding. It is understood that a considerable amount of successful seeding by airplane has been accomplished on private lands in the Western States.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,673,000 a reduction of \$2,663,000 below the budget estimate of \$10,336,000. The funds requested for the Kerr substation on the Flathead irrigation project, in the amount of \$75,000, and a total of \$2,588,000 programmed for school and hospital construction at Shiprock in the Navajo reservation have been disallowed. The reduction in the Navajo construction program is made as a result of testimony given the committee to the effect that the program as set out in the justifications is under review in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary's survey team which examined the activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The funds allowed for personal services have been limited in the bill to \$3,500,000 in order to proportion this item to the reduced construction program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate for this item is \$3,000,000. The committee has allowed \$2,750,000, a reduction of \$250,000, which it is believed can be readily absorbed.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The budget estimate for the activities under this head is \$6,000,000 of which \$2,630,000 is for investigations in the Missouri River Basin. The balance of \$3,370,000 requested for the activities normally covered under the heading "General investigations," has been reduced to \$3,000,000, the same amount as is available during the current fiscal year. The \$2,630,000 for the Missouri River Basin investigations has been reduced to \$2,000,000 and transferred to the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation.

The committee has been concerned for a number of years about the activities carried on by the Bureau under this heading. The programs which have been presented to the committee in the justifications give the impression that the Bureau's efforts are scattered in all directions in an effort to investigate every conceivable possibility for a project, and in many instances to go back to once abandoned projects in an effort to bring them into the realm of feasibility. The program laid out for fiscal year 1955 is no exception. In it there are a number of studies for development of projects which appear to be predominately municipal water supply and others that are primarily power developments. While the committee and the Congress have been liberal in providing funds for such projects where they are clearly justified, and do not duplicate existing facilities, taxpayer dollars will not be recommended for use where private or public utilities, or REA Cooperatives have expressed a willingness to provide the service needed.

Investigations money is also included in the budget to determine the need for rehabilitation of existing projects. It is the committee's opinion that once a project has been completed and turned over to the water users that the Bureau should be willing to accept the fact that the beneficiaries can and should take the responsibility for care of their own project.

In spite of the fact that for years the bill has carried language which provides that States, municipalities, or other interests requesting investigations of any nature shall pay for half the cost of such investigations, only one of 142 different investigations programmed in the 1955 budget is supported in part by local interests. Obviously, little or no effort has been made to conform with the law in accepting overtures from local governmental sources and other interests in connection with the general investigations program.

Until such time as administrative controls are put on this program to tighten it up and orient it on what appears to be a reasonable number of potentially productive projects, appropriations for the general investigations activity will be carefully and critically scanned.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

There are several items with respect to this program to which the committee has particularly directed its attention. The first of these is the ratio of the costs for personal services to the total program costs. In the past years as high as 26 percent of the funds appropriated for the construction and rehabilitation program have been expended for the payment of personal services, and the amount programmed in the 1955 budget is approximately 23 percent of the total budget request. This is almost double the percentage allowed for engineering and supervision services in large scale engineering and construction activities of private enterprise. While it is recognized that such com-

parisons may not be entirely reliable because of certain circumstances unique to the reclamation program, including its research work and the necessary unit-by-unit development of the larger and more complex construction projects, it still appears that personal services costs are out of proportion to the magnitude of the total program. The committee considered a 15 percent limitation on such services, but in recognition of the difficulties of a rapid reduction to this figure, has not required that it be accomplished during the fiscal year 1955. However, a limitation on the amount that may be spent for personal services has been placed in the bill to reduce the budget estimate by \$4,248,490, providing a net of \$24,000,000 or approximately 20 percent of the total program allowed in the bill.

Since water and power users are required to absorb a very large portion of personal services costs, it is neither fair nor good business practice to impose unnecessary engineering and supervision costs on their shoulders for any federally financed project. There has been considerable criticism of the Bureau in the past brought about by over staffing and an excessive number of field offices at all organizational levels. It is hoped that the beneficiaries of reclamation projects will recognize that the committee's effort to hold down personal services costs is in their interest.

The general practice of the Bureau to overdesign structures and facilities has been observed on some of the projects by the committee members and has been reported by competent engineers. The committee is also aware of the tendency on the part of some architects and engineers to sacrifice practical considerations and taxpayers dollars by requiring specially manufactured equipment and non-standard fabrication where standard items could be used. It is urged that the Commissioner interest himself in this particular problem in an effort to achieve economies in the program wherever possible. It should not be necessary for the committee or the Congress to have to direct attention to such items as this.

The Bureau has been operating, in cooperation with State Agricultural Extension Service interests, so-called development farms in some of the project areas. It is the committee's understanding that the purpose of such undertakings has been to find crops and farming methods best suited to the project lands. Agricultural development and demonstration work of this type should be left to the Department of Agriculture and to the various State agricultural services. Funds for such development farms programmed for the fiscal year 1955 are specifically disallowed.

The language previously in the bill referring to certifications as to irrigability of lands has been deleted since it is permanent legislation.

In its consideration of the construction program for 1955 the committee has increased the budget request for certain projects and has decreased it for others. Upward adjustments in the amounts programmed in the budget for some of the projects have been made in order to realize economies in overhead costs through early completion and in order to speed the time when the projects will be revenue producing through repayment contracts.

The appropriation of \$114,479,700 which has been allowed is \$7,358,300 below the budget estimate but only \$1,789,960 below the current-year program. The funds provided are distributed to the various projects and activities in amounts indicated in the following table:

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation

Project or unit	Budget program	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Program approved in the bill
Eklutna project, Alaska.....	\$4,612,000	—\$3,450,000	\$1,162,000
Gila project, Arizona.....	2,700,000		2,700,000
Yuma project, auxiliary division, Arizona.....	100,000		100,000
All-American Canal, Arizona-California.....	277,000	—230,000	47,000
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California-Nevada.....	141,000		141,000
Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada.....	1,206,000		1,206,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	2,961,000	—1,561,000	1,400,000
Cachuma project, California.....	3,300,000	+2,700,000	6,000,000
Central Valley project, California.....	23,493,000	—2,493,000	21,000,000
Solano project, California.....	8,040,000	—2,040,000	6,000,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	750,000	+500,000	1,250,000
Paonia project, Colorado.....	10,000	—10,000	
Avondale irrigation project, Idaho.....	126,000		126,000
Dakota gardens irrigation project, Idaho.....	159,000		159,000
Minidoka project, north side pumping division, Idaho.....	1,925,000		1,925,000
Palisades project, Idaho.....	12,200,000	+800,000	13,000,000
Fort Peck project, Montana-North Dakota.....	545,000	—295,000	250,000
Carlsbad project, Alamogordo Dam spillway enlargement, New Mexico.....	370,000	—300,000	
Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico.....	1,221,000	+500,000	1,721,000
Vermejo project, New Mexico.....	638,000		638,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	193,000	—19,000	150,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	1,200		1,200
Weber Basin project, Utah.....	7,900,000	—1,900,000	6,000,000
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	8,818,000	+3,000,000	11,818,000
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington.....	3,195,000		3,195,000
Yakima project, Roza division, Washington.....	125,000		125,000
Eden project, Wyoming.....	625,000	+175,000	800,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	780,000		780,000
Riverton project, Wyoming.....	479,500	—79,500	400,000
Riverton project, payment to Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian Tribes, Wyoming.....	1,009,500		1,009,500
Missouri River Basin.....			
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	1,360,000	+640,000	2,000,000
Buford-Trenton, protection and improvement work, North Dakota.....	187,000		187,000
Canyon Ferry unit, Montana.....	155,000		155,000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.....	35,000		35,000
Crow Creek unit, Montana.....	236,000		236,000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	1,000,000		1,000,000
Heart Butte unit, North Dakota.....	150,000		150,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	3,160,000		3,160,000
Lower Marias unit, Montana.....	6,100,000	—100,000	6,000,000
Missouri diversion unit, Montana.....	605,000	—605,000	
Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota.....	2,433,000	—433,000	2,000,000
St. Francis unit, Colorado-Kansas.....	15,000		15,000
Shadehill unit, South Dakota.....	15,000		15,000
Transmission division, various.....	13,005,000	—2,005,000	11,000,000
Webster unit, Kansas.....	5,980,000	—1,980,000	4,000,000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	212,000	—62,000	150,000
Missouri River basin investigation.....	2,630,000	—630,000	2,000,000
Other departmental agencies.....	2,240,000		2,240,000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	1,107,352	—307,352	800,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	1,546,303	—546,303	1,000,000
Suhtotal, all foregoing items.....	129,980,855	—10,731,155	119,249,700
Estimated carryover balances available in 1955.....			—4,770,000
Appropriated funds required.....			114,479,700

Central Valley project.—Funds for the Trinity division, amounting to \$99,000, have been specifically deleted in arriving at the reduction applied to this project. In its report on the 1954 bill, the committee enunciated the general policy that it would not consider appropriations for any project not authorized by legislation and for which construction funds have not been previously appropriated. In general agreement with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, this policy will apply to all projects costing in total \$5,000,000 or more. The Trinity River Division, estimated to cost ultimately \$181,618,000, is a project of the type that the committee had in mind when the policy was adopted, since it was added to the Central Valley project

only by a finding of feasibility by the former Secretary of the Interior in the latter part of 1952.

The committee has also disallowed \$208,997 programed for the Delta Fish Facilities, which are estimated to cost approximately \$4,000,000 in total. While some device may be necessary for protecting fingerlings from the pumps at the Tracy Pumping Plant, the committee has had no evidence presented to it which would justify an ultimate expenditure in the magnitude indicated. The present program is to be thoroughly reviewed and all alternative methods of protection explored before additional appropriations will be considered. Sufficient funds are available for the remainder of the current fiscal year for this purpose.

The committee continues to be deeply concerned over the possibility of substantial reductions in power revenues which will accrue to the Central Valley project as a result of power sales contracts executed with public agencies in the project area, and the effect such contracts will have on the availability of project power to Federal defense establishments in the area. The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to continue investigations and close scrutiny of such contracts and take such action as may be necessary to protect the Federal establishments, the water users and the integrity of the project.

The committee of conference and this committee, in reporting on the Interior Department Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1954, last year directed the Secretary of the Interior to complete a study "to determine the savings in Federal funds and other advantages which could accrue to the project by transfer of the Folsom transmission line at full cost to the public utility serving the area and by the integration and wheeling of Folsom and Nimbus power through the regional transmission system at no additional cost to the United States under the power interchange and wheeling contracts executed after the line was authorized." Information that has recently come to the committee indicates that the results obtained by the studies made to date are inconclusive. The committee desires that these studies be diligently prosecuted and a report rendered thereon in order that the committee may make an appropriate recommendation to Congress on the matter at the earliest possible date.

All-American Canal, Coachella division.—Previously appropriated funds available for use on the Coachella division of this project for construction of a highway crossing for the Mecca-Blythe highway across the Coachella canal have been rescinded in Title V of the bill.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An appropriation of \$19,000,000 has been allowed for the activities under this head. This is a reduction of \$4,154,000 below the budget estimate, but only \$500,000 below the amount available in the current fiscal year. Of the amount allowed, \$1,942,778 is derived from the Colorado River Dam fund for use on the Boulder Canyon project and at Boulder City in accordance with the schedules set out in the justifications. A total of \$1,300,000 of the appropriation is to be derived from the general fund of the Treasury to cover the budget estimates of \$50,000 for the Imperial Dam project, \$750,000 for the Colorado River front work and levee system, and \$500,000 for the soil and moisture conservation operations.

Reluctance on the part of the Bureau to finally wind up a project and turn it over to the water users for operation is still very much in evidence. It is also apparent that a number of the water-user organizations have not been overly aggressive in their demands that projects be turned over to them, so long as it appears that the Bureau can obtain funds for operation and maintenance. The committee has for some time tried to generate some energy in the Bureau to get completed projects and units of projects turned over to the water users as is originally contemplated when irrigation projects are undertaken. The apparent inertia of the Bureau in this matter leaves the committee with no alternative but to force the issue by curtailing the operation and maintenance funds requested for appropriation. A positive effort to turn over irrigation projects wherever possible, plus improved efficiency in the use of Bureau personnel on power facilities should permit continuation of an adequate operation and maintenance program within the funds allowed in the bill.

The attention of the committee has been directed to the so-called "Incremental value provision" which has been included in irrigation project repayment contracts as an antispeculation device. This provision controls the amount of money that may be realized by an owner from sale of his property in the early years of project operation. The effect of this has been to create credit difficulties with private lending agencies for the owners of the project lands just at the time when they most need it for tooling up and for making improvements which will get their lands into maximum production. The Secretary is urged to carefully review those contracts in which such a provision exists, to eliminate it, and, if necessary, substitute some reasonable measure for controlling speculation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate for general administrative expenses of the Bureau is \$4,300,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$3,500,000, a reduction of \$800,000 below the budget and \$1,000,000 below the amounts available in the current fiscal year. It is the committee's opinion that a realistic and determined effort to reduce or eliminate unnecessary offices, services, and personnel along the general lines set out in the recommendations of the Secretary's survey team on the Bureau of Reclamation will permit a reduction in general administrative costs to the amount allowed.

EMERGENCY FUND

While funds were not requested for emergency use in the budget estimate, the committee has provided \$200,000 to assure continuous operation of irrigation and power systems in the event of unforeseen failures and emergencies which may occur during the year. The amount which has been allowed is one half of the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The budget estimate for the activities of the Geological Survey is \$27,335,000, of which \$1,475,000 was for investigations and surveys in the Missouri River Basin. The committee has allowed an appro-

apropriation of \$25,362,685. The reduction consists of the \$1,475,000 for the Missouri River Basin work, for which funds are provided in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation, and an additional amount of \$497,315, to bring the appropriation back to the 1953 level. Including the appropriation recommended, all transferred funds, and contributions, the Survey will have available to it approximately \$43,000,000 during the 1955 fiscal year.

The activities of the Survey in Washington are carried on in sixteen different buildings, some of them old and unsafe for housing the highly valuable maps and mapping equipment concentrated in the metropolitan area. In the event of fire or other damage, the Survey's maps and mapping equipment could be replaced only at tremendous cost and over a long period of time. In order to speed up existing plans for improving this situation, language has been included in the bill to permit the preparation of plans and specifications for a new building or buildings to meet the Geological Survey's special needs in the Washington area, subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Budget estimate for activities under this heading is \$13,750,000. The committee has allowed \$12,564,000, a reduction of \$1,186,000 below the budget and \$3,364,180 below the appropriation for 1954. The Budget estimate includes \$100,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin area for which money is being provided under the "Construction and rehabilitation" item in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation. Specific reductions have been made in various programs of the Bureau under this heading as set forth in the following table:

Item	Budget estimate	Reduction	Allowed in bill
Fuels:			
Coal.....	\$1,850,000	\$245,785	\$1,604,215
Petroleum and natural gas.....	1,250,000	340,415	909,585
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	4,099,000	213,800	3,885,200
Helium.....	90,000		90,000
Minerals and metals:			
Ferrous metals and alloys.....	1,993,000	93,000	1,900,000
Nonferrous metals.....	2,525,000	125,000	2,400,000
Nonmetallic minerals.....	818,000	43,000	775,000
Mineral research, unclassified.....	825,000	125,000	700,000
Control of fires in inactive coal deposits.....	300,000		300,000
Total.....	13,750,000	1,186,000	12,564,000

Within the amount allowed \$55,000 is to be used for completion of the mine flood studies in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and for preparation of final reports on this study.

The Bureau of Mines has been putting out an excessive volume of press releases, miscellaneous statistical data, and other information about its program and personnel. In the general provisions of the bill pertaining to the Department of the Interior the committee has reduced the amount of money to be used throughout the Department for information purposes. It is believed that much of the savings dictated by this reduction can be achieved through reduction in the

number of Bureau of Mines press releases, pamphlets, and other publications; as well as some of the personnel engaged in producing these materials.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for the activities under this head. This amount represents a reduction of \$60,000 below the appropriation for 1954. The funds will be used for the vital safety enforcement activities of the Bureau which have demonstrated their effectiveness in reducing injuries and the loss of life resulting from mine accidents.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$850,000 a reduction of \$400,000 below the budget estimate of \$1,250,000 and \$450,000 below the 1954 fiscal year appropriation. The regionalization of this Bureau which took place several years ago has been constantly under question by the committee with respect to its contribution to efficiency and lower administrative costs. Little or no evidence along this line has been forthcoming to date.

The committee has included language in the bill to provide that not more than half of the total amount of money, including direct appropriations and transferred funds, that were used for administrative positions in the regional offices during the fiscal year 1954, shall be available in the current fiscal year for this purpose.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

An appropriation of \$9,000,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$750,000 below the budget estimate of \$9,750,000, but an increase of \$130,450 above the amount available in the fiscal year 1954. In making the reduction in the budget estimate the committee has disallowed \$180,000 programed for activities in the Missouri River Basin and has made provisions for such activities under the "Construction and rehabilitation" item in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation. In applying the remaining reduction of \$570,000, no change is to be made in the amounts programed specifically for positions in the national park and monument areas with the exception of Cape Hatteras for which a general reduction from \$110,000 to \$55,000 has been made.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The budget request for the activities under this head is \$8,850,000. The Committee has allowed \$8,000,000 which is \$300,000 below the current appropriation and at the level of the amount available in 1953. For some years, the National Park Service has been maintaining roads outside of the boundaries of the national parks and monuments. In view of the revenues which these national sites bring to the states in which they are located through increased business in the areas, gasoline taxes, etc., it appears unreasonable that the Federal Government should stand the expense of maintaining such roads.

The committee, therefore, has put language into the bill to preclude expenditures for this purpose and disallowed \$100,000 which is the estimated amount for such maintenance. It is believed that the remaining portion of the cut can be absorbed through efficient use of men and materials without affecting the current level of the program.

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$8,056,099 is recommended, a reduction of \$5,860,201 below the 1954 appropriation and \$543,901 below the budget estimate of \$8,600,000. In arriving at the amount allowed the committee has made the following adjustments in the funds for items under this heading:

Item	Budget estimate	Increase or decrease	Allowed in bill
Natchez Trace Parkway.....	\$100,000	+\$500,000	\$600,000
Black Hills areas—Mount Rushmore.....		+250,000	250,000
Roosevelt Island.....		+50,000	50,000
Isle Royale.....	21,800	+56,099	77,899
Colonial National Park.....	25,000	+50,000	75,000
Carlsbad Caverns.....	1,625,000	—1,450,000	175,000
All other items.....	6,828,200	-----	6,828,200
Total.....	8,600,000	—543,901	8,056,099

The additional funds provided for the Natchez-Trace Parkway will provide for some paving of already graded sections and consequently reduce the high annual cost of maintaining unsurfaced roadway in an area of heavy rainfall.

The funds for Mount Rushmore are to provide additional buildings and utilities to fit a general improvement program involving road relocation and parking area surfacing for which the State Highway Commission will spend \$293,000. The Federal expenditure is to be repaid at an estimated rate of \$25,000 per year by the concessionaire, Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, in general accordance with the proposal outlined by the society's president in the hearings on the bill. None of the funds allowed in the bill are to be obligated until the contract with the concessionaire has been revised to provide for this additional revenue so that the federal investment will be repaid.

Of the funds allowed for the Carlsbad Caverns, \$50,000 is to provide waiting room facilities at the mouth of the caverns. The amounts provided for Isle Royale and Roosevelt Island will permit various improvements and minimum facilities for visitor shelter and safety at these locations. The additional Colonial National Park funds are to be used for plans and construction work on a new Liberty monument to be located on Surrender Field at Yorktowne.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$900,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$368,000 below the budget estimate of \$1,268,000 and a reduction of the same amount below the appropriation for 1954. It is urged that the park superintendents be given greater latitude for decision and program execution within the areas managed by them. In order to assure that regional office organizations will not complicate this

assignment of larger responsibility to the superintendents, language has been put into the bill to limit the total amount available for regional office positions from any appropriation in the bill to \$500,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

The budget estimate for activities under this head is \$6,600,000. An appropriation of \$6,137,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$463,000 below the budget estimate and \$863,000 below the amount available in 1954. In making the reduction, \$135,000 programmed for activities in the Missouri River Basin has been deleted since these activities are provided for under the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation. The funds programmed for personal services have been reduced from \$4,579,413 to \$4,250,000, a reduction of \$329,413. A further reduction of \$46,441 has been made in the funds programmed for travel expenses.

Of the amount allowed \$10,000 is to be used to continue the program for the control of blackbirds in New Jersey.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

An appropriation of \$3,500,000 has been allowed for activities under this head. This is a reduction of \$527,000 below the budget estimate and \$960,000 below the amount available in fiscal 1954. The committee is convinced that a careful review of the Bureau's research and investigative activities will permit some reductions without disturbing the research projects that are actually essential.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate for this activity is \$300,000. The committee has allowed \$225,000, a reduction of \$75,000 below the budget estimate and \$210,600 below the program for 1954. In applying the funds allowed, not more than two residences are to be constructed; one at the Frankfort, Ky., hatchery at a cost not to exceed \$12,000, and one at Bethel, Alaska, at a cost not to exceed \$30,000. In addition, \$35,000 is to be used for improvements and repairs at the Inks Dam hatchery near Bennett, Tex.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$725,000 has been allowed, a reduction of \$50,000 below the budget estimate and the same amount below the funds available in the current fiscal year. It is expected that this moderate reduction can be readily absorbed in view of the reductions which have been made in the programs of this Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Three aircraft, for replacement only, have been provided for use in Alaska.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The budget estimate for the items under this heading is \$3,775,000. The committee has allowed \$3,234,471, a reduction of \$540,529 below the budget estimate and \$786,829 below the amount available for the

current year. The amounts allowed under the respective items in this appropriation are as follows:

Item	Budget estimate	Reduction	Amount allowed
Territory of Alaska:			
Governor's Office.....	\$97,400		\$97,400
Legislative expenses.....	48,000	\$3,000	45,000
Care and custody of Alaskan insane.....	784,600		784,600
Territory of Hawaii:			
Governor's Office.....	41,600		41,600
Legislative expenses.....	46,700		46,700
Virgin Islands:			
Governor's Office.....	318,000	18,000	300,000
Grants to municipalities.....	500,000	100,000	400,000
Guam:			
Governor's Office.....	53,400	3,400	50,000
Legislative expenses.....	23,300	3,300	20,000
American Samoa:			
Governor's Office.....	56,400		56,400
Grants.....	1,434,000	334,000	1,100,000
Legislative expenses.....	28,000	8,000	20,000
Chief Justice and High Court.....	32,600	8,829	23,771
Canton Island Administration.....	9,000		9,000
General administration.....	302,000	62,000	240,000
Total.....	3,775,000	540,529	3,234,471

The principal reductions in the above table are in the "Grants" items for the Virgin Islands and for American Samoa. With respect to the Virgin Islands the reduction will be offset by increased revenues estimated at the time of the hearings for the current fiscal year. The committee sees no reason why a surplus in the local revenues should not be applied to the activities for which direct appropriations are requested. A reduction of \$200,000 made in the American Samoa grants item was offered to the committee by the Governor. It is believed that the remaining portion of the cut can easily be absorbed through a careful review and reevaluation of the program in American Samoa.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The budget estimate of \$5,825,000 for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been entirely disallowed. As indicated in reports on the bills for the last two years, an appropriation under this head would be subject to a point of order when the bill comes before the House of Representatives since organic legislation has not been enacted. The committee recognizes that some appropriation will be necessary for administration of this critical area. It is hoped that organic legislation will be adopted before the conference on the bill.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The budget estimate of \$5,000,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$7,000,000 below the program for the current fiscal year. The Alaskan communities benefiting under this public works program are required to finance 50 percent of the costs of all projects undertaken.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

An appropriation of \$7,000,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$2,940,000 below the budget estimate and \$7,600,000 below

the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1954. Of the amount allowed \$700,000 is to be used for construction on the Copper River road.

The most recent General Accounting Office audit report on the Alaska Roads Commission points out that—

Obligations have been made on specific major construction projects in excess of the amounts originally in the justifications. In at least one project funds were expended prior to submission to the Congress of justifications of appropriations for the project.

The committee will not tolerate deviations from the programs set forth in the justifications, which are the basis for its actions in considering the budget request. Any further evidence of such juggling of funds will be the basis for appropriate action with respect to those responsible for such decisions.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

The budget request for this item was \$3,500,000. The committee has allowed \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$500,000 below the estimate, and the same amount that is available during the current fiscal year. The committee is convinced that efficient use of personnel and equipment will permit an adequate maintenance program.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

An appropriation of \$7,494,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$4,500,000 below the budget, but an increase of \$3,279,000 above the 1954 appropriation. Within the amount allowed, \$2,900,000 is for completion of the Seward Dock which was begun in the current fiscal year. The remaining \$4,594,000 is for permanent improvements on the Seward-Portage section of the Railroad. The committee notes with satisfaction that the Alaska Railroad will operate in the black this year.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

The budget estimate of \$890,000 for this program has been disallowed. The funds requested were for the construction and equipping of another elementary school at Charlotte-Amalie on St. Thomas Island. School population and capacity statistics given the committee at the time of the hearings indicate that additional school construction at this time is not an urgent necessity.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The budget estimate for the administrative offices at the secretarial level in the Department of the Interior is \$2,330,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$2,200,000, a reduction of \$130,000 below the budget estimate and \$125,000 below the amount available in the current fiscal year. It is the committee's opinion that the substantial program reductions which have been made throughout the department in the last two years warrant at least this modest reduction in the cost of top administration.

In accordance with the previously expressed wishes of the committee, the Solicitor outlined, at the time of the hearings, a general

program for consolidating all legal services of the Department into a separate organization under his control. Specific details concerning bill language and appropriation adjustments to accomplish this purpose were not available in time for hearings on the subject. Consequently, the committee has not acted to implement the proposed reorganization. However, the plan appears to be sound and it is hoped that it can be properly authorized and implemented for the fiscal year 1955.

A number of bureaus of the Department have avoided the limitations placed on purchase of passenger vehicles by having a box end mounted on the rear end of business coupes and counting them as pickup trucks. No further purchases of this type are to be made without specific authorization. While the decision was made to disallow all of the 800 passenger motor vehicles requested by the Department before this antic came to the committee's attention, it helps to support the general opinion that the entire matter of motor vehicles needs a thorough review by the Office of the Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

GRANTS

An appropriation of \$439,924 is recommended for nonrevenue producing activities of the Virgin Islands Corporation and to compensate for operating losses of the Corporation for the fiscal year 1953. The committee sees no reason why it should continue to accept a deficit budget for the revenue-producing operations of the Virgin Islands Corporation and has consequently reduced the estimate by \$242,076 requested to cover operating losses in the fiscal year 1955.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$75,000 has been allowed for this review board. The board's function is to hear and rule on appeals from orders of the Bureau of Mines looking to the closing of operating coal mines in the matter safety enforcement, as required by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

Page 5, beginning in line 18, under Construction, Bureau of Land Management:

and, in addition, amounts available for operation and maintenance of such access roads under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources" are

Page 6, beginning in line 10, under Administrative Provisions, Bureau of Land Management:

and operation and maintenance

Page 19, beginning in line 20, under Surveys, Investigations, and Research, Geological Survey:

Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby continued available until expended for preparation of plans and specifications for a building or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation.

Page 24, beginning in line 11, under Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities, National Park Service:

; Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for maintenance of roads, other than national parkways, outside the boundaries of national parks and monuments.

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PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

	Appropriated, 1954	Estimated, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.....	\$1, 295, 386	-----	-\$1, 295, 386
Continuing fund for emergency expense, Bonneville Power project, Oregon.....	36, 000	-----	-36, 000
Range improvements.....	374, 654	\$400, 000	+25, 346
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	66, 655	75, 000	+8, 345
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma.....	8, 800	10, 000	+1, 200
Leasing of grazing lands.....	6, 000	6, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	350	350	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties.....	6, 422, 000	7, 250, 000	+828, 000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	384, 083	387, 500	+3, 417
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States.....	20, 000, 000	20, 600, 000	+600, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska.....	700	700	-----
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs.....	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian irrigation system.....	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-----

Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	800	800	-----
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Payments of interest on advances from Treasury-----	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	-----
Payments to farmers' irrigation district (North Platte project)-----	10, 748	8, 000	-2, 748
Refunds and returns-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana-----	1, 003, 600	1, 024, 900	+21, 300
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	600	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	825, 627	1, 010, 915	+185, 288
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	21, 814	23, 966	+2, 152
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, National Park Service-----	25, 761	25, 813	+52
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	4, 590, 000	4, 500, 000	-90, 000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	12, 147, 554	11, 000, 000	-1, 147, 554
Federal aid in fish restoration and management-----	4, 556, 615	4, 000, 000	-556, 615
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1, 412, 839	1, 413, 000	+161
Management of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	831, 554	687, 500	-144, 054
Administration of Pribilof Islands-----	1, 995, 731	1, 650, 000	-345, 731
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, general and special funds—Continued

	Appropriated, 1954	Estimated, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	\$470, 621	\$471, 000	+ \$379
Alaska Railroad fund-----	21, 650, 100	21, 650, 100	-----
Total, general and special funds-----	86, 101, 092	84, 158, 644	- 1, 942, 448

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

[Not a charge against revenue]

	Appropriated, 1954	Estimated, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville Power project-----	\$63, 870	-----	-\$63, 870
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	20, 000	\$20, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	2, 434	2, 400	--34
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	382, 235	715, 000	+332, 765
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	350, 000	250, 000	-100, 000
Donations, including land, national parks-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	4, 111	2, 614	-1, 497
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of national parks-----	1, 585	1, 585	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
Total appropriations, trust funds-----	29, 444, 235	29, 611, 599	+167, 364
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds-----	115, 545, 327	113, 770, 243	-1, 775, 084

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954, ESTIMATES FOR 1955, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1955**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1954	Budget estimates, 1955	Recommended in bill for 1955	Bill compared with—	
				1954 appropriations	1955 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of-----	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$125,000	—\$25,000	—\$25,000
Southeastern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance-----	1,130,000	1,450,000	1,228,000	+98,000	—222,000
Southwestern Power Administration:					
Operation and maintenance-----	1,600,000	¹ 1,030,000	² 275,000	—1,325,000	—755,000
(Continuing fund) ³ -----	(1,200,000)	-----	-----	(—1,200,000)	-----
Research in utilization of saline water-----	400,000	400,000	255,000	—145,000	—145,000
Oil and Gas Division-----	⁴ 447,500	300,000	100,000	—347,500	—200,000
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	3,727,500	3,330,000	1,983,000	—1,744,500	—1,347,000
Commission of Fine Arts-----	21,200	21,200	21,200	-----	-----
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction-----	38,866,000	30,200,000	18,915,000	—19,951,000	—11,285,000
Operation and maintenance-----	6,004,000	6,600,000	5,000,000	—1,004,000	—1,600,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration-----	44,870,000	36,800,000	23,915,000	—20,955,000	—12,885,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	11,483,000	11,625,000	11,483,000	-----	—142,000
Construction-----	2,000,000	3,000,000	300,000	-----	—1,000,000

(Range improvements) ¹	(374, 654)	(400, 000)	(+25, 346)	(-----)
Total, Bureau of Land Management	13, 483, 000	14, 625, 000	13, 483, 000	-1, 142, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Health, education, and welfare services	52, 000, 000	54, 105, 320	52, 000, 000	-2, 105, 320
Resources management	13, 253, 760	13, 092, 910	12, 592, 910	-660, 850
Construction	15, 869, 000	10, 336, 000	7, 673, 000	-8, 196, 000
General administrative expenses	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	2, 750, 000	-250, 000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds	84, 122, 760	80, 534, 230	75, 015, 910	-9, 106, 850
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation)	(3, 040, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(-40, 000)
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
General investigations	3, 000, 000	76, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000
Construction and rehabilitation	116, 269, 660	121, 838, 000	114, 479, 700	-1, 789, 960
Operation and maintenance	19, 500, 000	23, 154, 000	19, 000, 000	-4, 154, 000
General administrative expenses	4, 500, 000	4, 300, 000	3, 500, 000	-800, 000
Emergency fund	400, 000	-----	200, 000	+200, 000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	143, 669, 660	155, 292, 000	140, 179, 700	-3, 489, 960
				-15, 112, 300

¹ Additional \$520,000 proposed for transfer from available construction funds.

² Additional \$775,000 transferred from available construction funds.

³ Receipts from sale of power and energy, not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁴ Comparable.

⁵ Indefinite appropriation of receipts, not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁶ Excludes \$62,000 for activities transferred to the Agriculture Research Service.

⁷ Includes \$2,630,000 for activities transferred in the bill to the construction and rehabilitation appropriation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954, estimates for 1955, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1955—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1954	Budget estimates, 1955	Recommended in bill for 1955	Bill compared with—	
				1954 appropriations	1955 estimates
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	\$27, 750, 000	\$27, 335, 000	\$25, 362, 685	—\$2, 387, 315	—\$1, 972, 315
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	15, 928, 180	13, 750, 000	12, 564, 000	—3, 364, 180	—1, 186, 000
Health and safety-----	5, 060, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	—60, 000	-----
Construction-----	425, 000	-----	-----	—425, 000	-----
General administrative expense-----	1, 300, 000	1, 250, 000	850, 000	—450, 000	—400, 000
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	22, 713, 180	20, 000, 000	18, 414, 000	—4, 299, 180	—1, 586, 000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection-----	* 8, 869, 550	9, 750, 000	9, 000, 000	+130, 450	—750, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	8, 300, 000	8, 850, 000	8, 000, 000	—300, 000	—850, 000
Construction-----	13, 916, 300	8, 600, 000	8, 056, 099	—5, 860, 201	—543, 901
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	1, 500, 000	-----	-----	—1, 500, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1, 268, 000	1, 268, 000	900, 000	—368, 000	—368, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	33, 853, 850	28, 468, 000	25, 956, 099	—7, 897, 751	—2, 511, 901

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Management of resources-----	7, 000, 000	6, 600, 000	6, 137, 000	- 863, 000	- 463, 000
Investigations of resources-----	4, 460, 000	4, 027, 000	3, 500, 000	- 960, 000	- 527, 000
Construction-----	435, 600	300, 000	225, 000	- 210, 600	- 75, 000
General administrative expenses-----	775, 000	775, 000	725, 000	- 50, 000	- 50, 000
(Administration of <i>Pribilof Islands</i>) ⁹ -----	(1, 995, 731)	(1, 650, 000)	(1, 650, 000)	(- 345, 731)	(-----)
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	12, 670, 600	11, 702, 000	10, 587, 000	- 2, 083, 600	- 1, 115, 000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of Territories-----	¹⁰ 4, 021, 300	3, 775, 000	3, 234, 471	- 786, 829	- 540, 529
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	¹¹ 4, 300, 000	5, 825, 000	-----	- 4, 300, 000	- 5, 825, 000
Alaska public works-----	12, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	- 7, 000, 000	-----
Construction of roads, Alaska-----	14, 600, 000	9, 940, 000	7, 000, 000	- 7, 600, 000	- 2, 940, 000
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska-----	3, 000, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 000, 000	-----	- 500, 000
Construction, Alaska Railroad-----	4, 215, 000	11, 994, 000	7, 494, 000	+ 3, 279, 000	- 4, 500, 000
Virgin Islands public works-----	1, 100, 000	890, 000	-----	- 1, 100, 000	- 890, 000
Total, Office of Territories-----	43, 236, 300	40, 924, 000	25, 728, 471	- 17, 507, 829	- 15, 195, 529
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 325, 000	2, 330, 000	2, 200, 000	- 125, 000	- 130, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	432, 443, 050	421, 361, 430	362, 846, 065	- 69, 596, 985	- 58, 515, 365

⁸ Includes \$83,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

⁹ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

¹⁰ Includes \$239,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

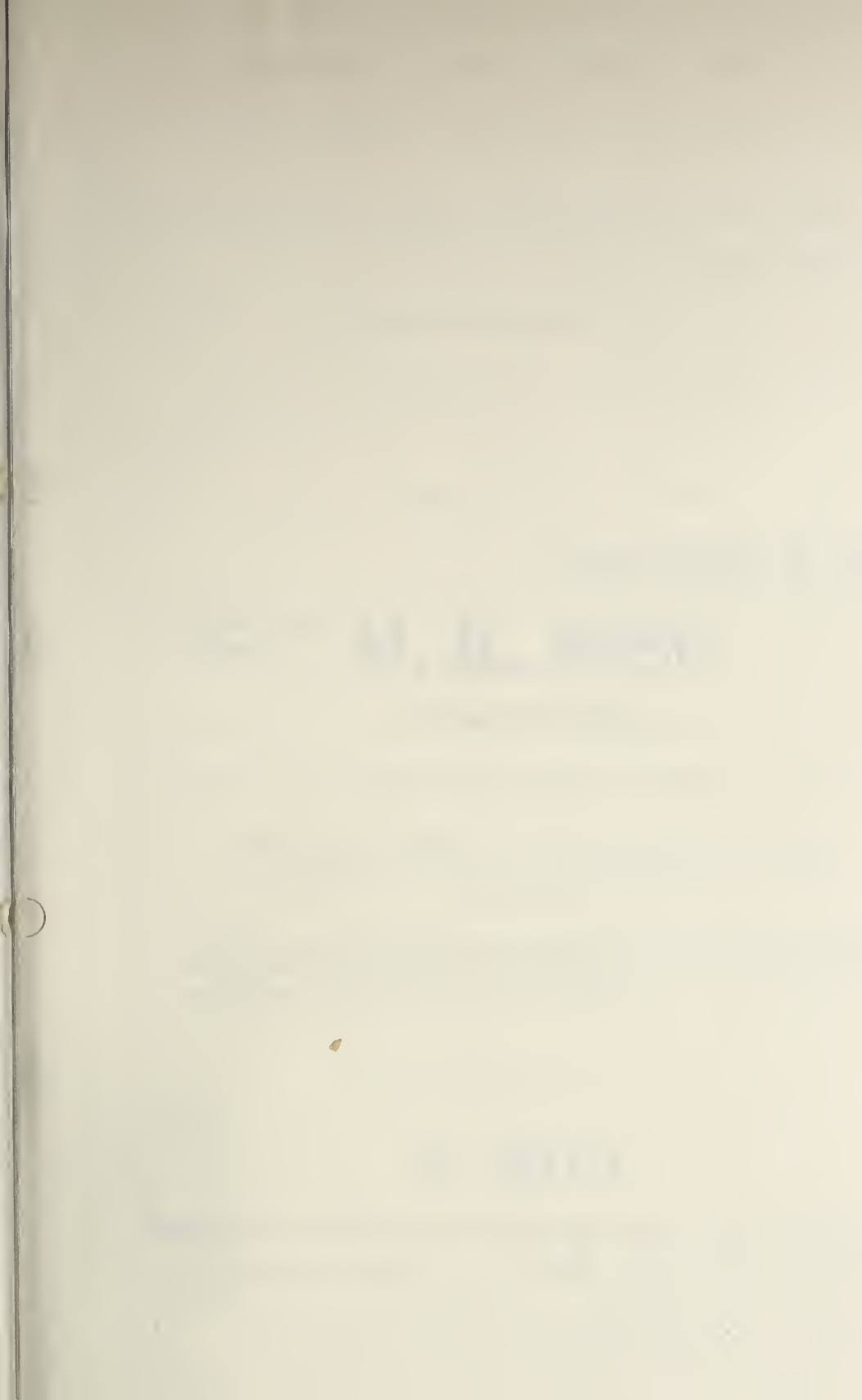
¹¹ Includes \$300,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954, estimates for 1955, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1955—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1954	Budget estimates, 1955	Recommended in bill for 1955	Bill compared with—	
				1954 appropriations	1955 estimates
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Revolving fund.....	\$1,028,000	-----	-----	-\$1,028,000	-----
Grants.....	1,080,000	\$682,000	\$439,924	-640,076	-\$242,076
(<i>Administrative expenses</i>) ¹²	(130,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	(-----)	(-----)
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	2,108,000	682,000	439,924	-1,668,076	-242,076
FEDERAL COAL-MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses.....	80,000	75,000	75,000	-5,000	-----
Grand total.....	434,631,050	422,118,430	363,360,989	-71,270,061	-58,757,441

¹² Corporate funds not included in totals of this tabulation.

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Union Calendar No. 540

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8680

[Report No. 1460]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 1, 1954

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-

1 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1955, namely:

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

5 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
6 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.
7 715), \$125,000.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
9 ADMINISTRATION

10 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
11 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
12 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
13 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
14 to the southeastern power area, \$1,228,000.

15 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
16 ADMINISTRATION

17 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
18 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
19 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of
20 the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
21 applied to the southwestern power area, \$275,000, and in
22 addition \$775,000 shall be transferred to this appropria-
23 tion from the appropriation "Construction, Southwestern
24 Power Administration"; *Provided*, That not to exceed
25 \$550,000 shall be available for personal services.

1 RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

2 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public
3 Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the
4 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
5 \$255,000.

6 OIL AND GAS DIVISION

7 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
8 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas; includ-
9 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
10 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
11 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$100,000.

12 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
15 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
16 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
17 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and com-
18 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
19 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
20 approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

21 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
24 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by
25 law, to remain available until expended, \$18,915,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than
2 \$6,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation
3 heading shall be used for personal services and not more
4 than \$500,000 shall be used for travel expenses.

5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

6 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
7 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing elec-
8 tric power and energy, \$5,000,000.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
11 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
12 the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made
13 herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be
14 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
15 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
16 for the service of the current fiscal year.

17 Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergen-
18 cies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
19 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Admin-
20 istration shall be available for construction work by force
21 account or on a hired-labor basis.

22 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

23 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

24 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
25 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and

1 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
2 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
3 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, \$11,483,000:

4 *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a
5 reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those
6 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management:

7 *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of surveying fed-
8 erally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward
9 the cost thereof may be accepted.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
12 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-
13 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands;
14 to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road
16 construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public
17 Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That
18 said sum and, in addition, amounts available for opera-
19 tion and maintenance of such access roads under the appro-
20 priation "Management of lands and resources" are hereby
21 made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and Califor-
22 nia land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general
23 fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of
24 the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the
25 Act of August 28, 1937.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
3 shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
4 temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of nec-
5 essary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United
6 States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein
7 made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in
8 connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad
9 and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other
10 than expenditures for construction and operation and main-
11 tenance of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way
12 and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands) shall
13 be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section
14 C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the
15 special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land
16 Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,
17 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon
18 Road Grant Fund".

19 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all

1 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
2 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

3 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

4 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

5 For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and
6 welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
7 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
8 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
9 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
10 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
11 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
12 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
13 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
14 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$52,000,000, of
15 which not more than \$28,500,000 shall be available for
16 personal services.

17 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

18 For expenses necessary for management, development,
19 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
20 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
21 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
22 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
23 industrial and business enterprises; and development of
24 Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$12,592,910.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
3 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
4 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
5 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
6 and engineering services by contract; to remain available
7 until expended, \$7,673,000: *Provided*, That, during the
8 current fiscal year, not more than \$3,500,000 of the funds
9 available under this appropriation heading shall be avail-
10 able for personal services: *Provided further*, That no
11 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used
12 for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona,
13 California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah,
14 and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian
15 reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
16 priation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water
17 rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington
18 either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reserva-
19 tions: *Provided further*, That of the amount included herein
20 for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the
21 amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs
22 shall be available only for roads and trails which State and
23 local governments agree to take over and maintain when
24 the improvement is completed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$2,750,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal

1 officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal
2 organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned
3 automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates
4 established administratively but not to exceed those applica-
5 ble to civilian employees of the Government; relief of
6 Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27,
7 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employ-
8 ment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reserva-
9 tion and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom
10 shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal
11 councils and without regard to the classification laws:
12 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated
13 herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during
14 the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated
15 by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and
16 approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part
17 of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for
18 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
19 Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside
20 or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations,
21 if such acquisition results in the property being exempted
22 from local taxation.

23 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

24 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclama-
25 tion as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of

1 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
2 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to
3 that Bureau, as follows:

4 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

5 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
6 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
7 tion and development plans; engineering and economic in-
8 vestigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon
9 to Congress, relating to projects for the development and
10 utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating
11 plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized
12 Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial
13 allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects
14 or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction,
15 rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or ex-
16 tension of existing projects; to remain available until ex-
17 pended, \$3,000,000, of which \$2,400,000 shall be derived
18 from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from
19 the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none
20 of this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half
21 of the cost of an investigation requested by a State, munici-
22 pality, or other interest: *Provided further*, That, except as
23 herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in
24 Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
25 the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

11-101 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

2 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, including payments under the Act of August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 592), to remain available until expended, \$114,479,700, of which \$55,626,197 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$24,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services and not more than \$800,000 shall be available for travel: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities.

1 ties within those areas covered by power wheeling service
2 contracts which include provision for service to Federal estab-
3 lishments and preferred customers, except those transmission
4 facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore
5 appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry
6 out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which
7 the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is
8 unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal
9 projects or for service to a Federal establishment or pre-
10 ferred customer: *Provided further*, That in order to pro-
11 mote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming,
12 and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of exist-
13 ing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior
14 appropriation shall be used for construction or for further
15 commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any
16 feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been
17 completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming,
18 and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*,
19 That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for
20 construction, nor for further commitments to construction of
21 Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature
22 thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been com-
23 pleted, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and
24 approved by the Congress.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

2 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
3 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
4 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
5 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
6 to law, \$19,000,000, of which \$15,757,222 shall be derived
7 from the reclamation fund and \$1,942,778 shall be derived
8 from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstand-
9 ing the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
10 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
11 Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
12 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
13 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
14 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
15 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the
16 unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to
17 the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of general administration and
20 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Recla-
21 mation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclama-
22 tion, \$3,500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund
23 and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19,
24 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no part of any
25 other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities

1 or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general
2 administrative expenses.

3 **EMERGENCY FUND**

4 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
5 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502),
6 \$200,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special
7 fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes
8 specified in said Act.

9 **SPECIAL FUNDS**

10 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
11 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
12 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from
13 the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of
14 June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December
15 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19,
16 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall
17 be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged
18 with and expended under the heads herein specified; and
19 the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure
20 under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General
21 Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to
22 the special fund from which derived.

23 **ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

24 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
25 available for payment of claims for damage to or loss

1 of property, personal injury, or death arising out of
2 activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except
3 as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense
4 of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation
5 appointed as authorized by law to represent the United
6 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
7 compacts without reimbursement or return under the reclama-
8 tion laws; rewards for information or evidence concern-
9 ing violations of law involving property under the jurisdic-
10 tion of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the func-
11 tions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
12 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
13 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dis-
14 semination of useful information including recordings, photo-
15 graphs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational
16 uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of
17 archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in
18 the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21,
19 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of
20 any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant
21 to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for ex-
22 penses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclama-
23 tion projects except "General Administrative Expenses"
24 and amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and

1 general engineering and research under the head "General
2 Investigations".

3 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
4 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
5 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
6 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
7 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this
8 authorization shall not preclude use of the appropriation
9 under said head within that area), and for the continuation
10 of investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
11 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Such
12 allotments may be expended through or in cooperation
13 with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
14 agencies are hereby authorized.

15 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
16 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
17 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
18 manner provided by law.

19 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
20 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
21 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
22 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
23 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided,*

1 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this para-
2 graph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the Re-
3 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

4 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation
5 for operation and maintenance, except those derived from
6 advances by water users, shall be used for the particular
7 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
8 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
9 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
10 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
11 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
12 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
13 Bureau of Reclamation.

14 Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the
15 appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work
16 by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit
17 and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract
18 or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than
19 otherwise provided in this paragraph or as may be neces-
20 sary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum
21 of the construction allotment for any project from the appro-
22 priation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this
23 Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

1 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

2 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

3 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
4 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
5 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
6 United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands
7 as to mineral character and water and power resources;
8 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
9 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
10 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, per-
11 mits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and
12 disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities;
13 \$25,362,685 of which \$3,800,000 shall be available only
14 for cooperation with States or municipalities for water re-
15 sources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this
16 appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
17 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investi-
18 gations carried on in cooperation with any State or
19 municipality.

20 Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the
21 funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior De-
22 partment Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby continued
23 available until expended for preparation of plans and speci-

1 fications for a building or buildings to meet the special
2 needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area of
3 Washington, D. C., subject to the enactment of lease-
4 purchase or other authorizing legislation.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
7 be available for reimbursement of the General Services
8 Administration for security guard service for protection of
9 confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topo-
10 graphic maps and for the making of geophysical or other
11 specialized surveys when it is administratively determined
12 that such procedures are in the public interest; construction
13 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
14 facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and pay-
15 ment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls
16 of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to
17 represent the United States in the negotiation and admin-
18 istration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed
19 \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to par-
20 ticipate as the representative of the United States in the
21 administration of the compact consented to by the Act of
22 May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*, That notwith-
23 standing the provisions of any other law, the President is
24 authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative,

1 without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer,
2 and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in
3 addition to his retired pay.

4 BUREAU OF MINES

5 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

6 RESOURCES

7 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
8 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
9 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
10 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
11 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
12 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
13 lands, with the consent of the owner; \$12,564,000: *Provided,*
14 That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make
15 suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with
16 a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not
17 less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for
18 control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits
19 from funds provided under the authorization of this Act except
20 that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any pri-
21 vately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investi-
22 gation and supervision.

1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

2 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
3 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
4 by law, \$5,000,000.

5 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
7 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
8 offices, \$850,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropri-
9 ation shall be used in connection with maintenance of regional
10 offices in which the total expenditure for personal services
11 of employees in administrative positions exceeds one-half
12 the expenditure for such purpose in the fiscal year 1954.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines
15 may be expended for providing transportation services in
16 isolated areas for employees, student dependents of em-
17 ployees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed
18 under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency
19 contracts for personal services and employment of persons
20 without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the
21 conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal
22 deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase
23 and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with
24 mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary
25 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other

1 contributions from public and private sources and to prose-
2 cute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,
3 State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums
4 made available for the current fiscal year to the
5 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for
6 the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall
7 be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums,
8 together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines
9 for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production
10 fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925,
11 as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That
12 the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal
13 year, to sell directly or through any Government agency,
14 including corporations, any metal or mineral product that
15 may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau
16 of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered
17 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

18 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

19 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

20 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
21 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
22 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
23 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
24 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
25 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in

1 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
2 Basin) ; \$9,000,000.

3 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
4 FACILITIES

5 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
6 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special
7 road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on
8 a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
9 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
10 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
11 \$8,000,000; *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appro-
12 priated shall be used for maintenance of roads, other than
13 national parkways, outside the boundaries of national parks
14 and monuments.

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For construction and improvement, without regard to
17 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
18 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
19 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
20 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
21 until expended, \$8,056,099.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of
24 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
25 regional offices, \$900,000: *Provided*, That not more than a

1 total of \$500,000 from appropriations to the National Park
2 Service in this Act shall be available for the payment of
3 personal services in regional offices.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
6 available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National
7 Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and pur-
8 poses specified in the Act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat.
9 495, 496).

10 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

11 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

12 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
13 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
14 for the performance of other authorized functions related to
15 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
16 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770);
17 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
18 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
19 functions related to wildlife management in California
20 (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and not to exceed \$30,000
21 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for in-
22 formation or evidence concerning violations of laws admin-
23 istered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$6,137,000, of
24 which not more than \$4,250,000 shall be available for per-
25 sonal services and not more than \$250,000 shall be available

1 for travel; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts
2 equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds covered into the
3 Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale
4 of sealskins and other products, to remain available for
5 expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal
6 years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife
7 resources of Alaska, including construction.

8 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

9 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
10 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
11 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
12 including related aquatic plants and products; collection,
13 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
14 studies and investigations; and the performance of other func-
15 tions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$3,500,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
18 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
19 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
20 acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain available
21 until expended, \$225,000.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
24 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
25 regional offices, \$725,000.

1 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

2 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
3 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
4 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the pro-
5 ceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding
6 fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to
7 remain available for expenditure during the current and
8 next succeeding fiscal years.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service
11 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
12 three aircraft, for replacement only; publication and
13 distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C.
14 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews
15 of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair
16 of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation
17 areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
18 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
19 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
20 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
21 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
22 of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdic-
23 tion of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United
24 States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in

1 connection with management and investigation of fish and
2 wildlife resources.

3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

5 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
6 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
7 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
8 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
9 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa,
10 as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422;
11 1431a (c)) ; expenses of the Government of the Virgin
12 Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405) ; compen-
13 sation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska,
14 Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as authorized by law
15 (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)) ;
16 compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American
17 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; care
18 of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-
19 50) ; grants to the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, in
20 addition to current local revenues, for support of govern-
21 mental functions; and personal services, household equipment
22 and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of
23 the several Governors' houses; \$3,234,471: *Provided, That*
24 the Territorial and local governments herein provided for
25 are authorized to make purchases through the General

1 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appro-
 2 priations available for the administration of Territories may
 3 be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and
 4 operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes
 5 and for commercial transportation purposes found by the
 6 Secretary to be necessary.

7 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

8 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
 9 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
 10 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
 11 \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed \$570,000 shall be
 12 available for administrative expenses.

13 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

14 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
 15 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
 16 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands
 17 by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; \$7,000,-
 18 000, to remain available until expended.

19 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

20 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, build-
 21 ings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,000,000.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
 24 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska
 25 shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation

1 herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available
2 only for the service of the current fiscal year.

3 Not to exceed $17\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the amount herein
4 appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be
5 available for construction work by force account, or on a
6 hired-labor basis.

7 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

8 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
9 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
10 until expended, \$7,494,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
11 priated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska
12 Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
13 administration.

14 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

15 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue avail-
16 able until expended for the work authorized by law, including
17 operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels
18 by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of
19 the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
20 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
21 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of
22 industries or travel in the area served; and payment of com-
23 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
24 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
25 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other

1 than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
2 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall
3 be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
4 \$11,000.

5 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE

6 INTERIOR

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
9 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
10 teletype rentals and service, \$2,200,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
13 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
14 year in the field service of the Department for periods of not
15 more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire,
16 flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

17 SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel
18 expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of
19 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
20 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
21 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
22 is made.

23 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be avail-
24 able for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
25 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-

1 gency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings,
2 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
3 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
4 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
5 authority until funds specifically made available to the
6 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
7 exhausted.

8 SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
9 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
10 tion in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the
11 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
12 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
13 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of
14 the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this
15 Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the
16 payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal
17 year.

18 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
19 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
20 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
21 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
22 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
23 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
24 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-

1 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
2 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
3 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

4 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
5 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
6 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by
7 the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
8 individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000;
9 maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger
10 motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
11 service in private residences in the field, when authorized
12 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pay-
13 ment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library
14 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
15 tions to members only or at a price to members lower than
16 to subscribers who are not members.

17 SEC. 107. The Secretary is authorized to make such
18 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
19 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
20 out the operations of the Department.

21 SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds
22 appropriated in this title shall be available to pay the com-
23 pensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal
24 services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal

1 year 1955 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

4 (1) function performed by a person designated as
5 an information specialist, information and editorial specialist,
6 publications and information coordinator, press
7 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,
8 television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity
9 expert, or designated by any similar title, or

10 (2) functions performed by persons who assist
11 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
12 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications or releases,
13 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be
14 available to pay the compensation of persons performing
15 the functions described in (1) or (2).

18 (b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for
19 publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized
20 scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to
21 photography incident to the compilation and reproduction
22 of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park
23 Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for
24 preservation.

1 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

2 GRANTS

3 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
4 form of grants as authorized by law, \$439,924.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
7 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
8 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law,
9 and to make such contracts and commitments without regard
10 to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
11 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
12 be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
13 budget for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That not
14 to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for administrative
15 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corpo-
16 ration, covering the categories set forth in the 1955
17 Budget estimates for such expenses.

18 TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

19 BOARD OF REVIEW

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
21 Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$75,000.

1 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
4 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
5 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
6 against the Government of the United States or who is a
7 member of an organization of Government employees that
8 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
9 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
10 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
11 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*
12 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
13 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
14 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
15 a strike against the Government of the United States, is
16 not a member of an organization of Government employees
17 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
18 the United States, or that such person does not advocate,
19 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
20 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
21 or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who engages
22 in a strike against the Government of the United States or

1 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
2 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
3 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
4 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence,
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
8 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
9 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
10 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
11 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
12 for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
13 That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm,
14 act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods
15 of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
16 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
17 any organization.

18 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

19 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
20 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums here-
21 inafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund
22 and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the ap-
23 proval of this Act:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and Rehabilitation: All American Canal,
Coachella Division, \$230,000; Missouri Basin Project, Mis-
souri Diversion Unit, \$1,700,000.

This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
Appropriation Act, 1955".

INDEX

	Page
Administration, Department of Interior.....	31
Alaska Public Works.....	29
Alaska Railroad.....	30
Alaska roads.....	29
Bonneville Power Administration.....	3
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of.....	2
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	35
Fine Arts Commission.....	3
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	25
General provisions.....	31 and 36
Geological Survey.....	19
Indian Affairs, Bureau of.....	7
Land Management, Bureau of.....	4
Mines, Bureau of.....	21
Oil and Gas Division.....	3
Park Service, National.....	23
Reclamation, Bureau of.....	10
Research in utilization of saline waters.....	3
Southeastern Power Administration.....	2
Southwestern Power Administration.....	2
Territories, Office of.....	28
Virgin Islands Corporation.....	35

Union Calendar No. 540

83^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 8680

[Report No. 1460]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JENSEN

APRIL 1, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 5, 1954
For actions of April 2, 1954
23rd-2nd, No. 61

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....4	Interior appropriations...5	Price supports.....7
Appropriations.....2,5,9	Labor, farm.....2	Public works.....11
Dairy industry.....8	Lands, public.....5	Reclamation.....5,12
Electrification.....10	Legislative program.....4	Surplus commodities5,6,8,9
Extension Service.....5	Loans, farm.....1	Vehicles.....5
Fishery products.....9	Lobbying.....3	Wheat.....6
Housing.....1		

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed housing bill, which includes farm-loan authority. House received conference report on Mexican farm-labor appropriation measure. Rep. Long criticized flexible price supports. Rep. Philbin recommended use of Sec. 32 funds for fish research.

HOUSE

1. HOUSING. Passed, 352-36, with amendments H. R. 7839, the housing bill, which continues the rural-housing loan program (pp. 4170-231).
2. FARM LABOR. Received the conference report on H. J. Res. 461, to appropriate \$478,000 additional to the Labor Department for the Mexican farm labor program (p. 4231).
3. LOBBYING. Received the quarterly report of registrations under the Lobbying Act (pp. 4242-71).
4. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 5 (p. 4240). Legislative program, as announced by Rep. Halleck: Mon., Consent Calendar and Interior appropriations; Tues., Private Calendar and Interior appropriations; Wed., antitraitor bill; balance of week, tax appeals, extradition, and impounding mail (p. 4231).
5. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. In reporting this bill (see Digest 60) the committee made the following statements in its report:
Seeding lands. "The committee is advised that there is a program contemplated for making use of surplus seed, acquired by the Department of Agriculture, for reseeding the public lands...It is the committee's earnest desire that such an arrangement can be worked out..."
Reclamation. "The Bureau has been operating, in cooperation with State Agricultural Extension Service interests, so-called development farms in some of the project areas. It is the committee's understanding that the purpose of such undertakings has been to find crops and farming methods best suited to the project lands. Agricultural development and demonstration work of this type should be left to the Department of Agriculture and to the various State agricultural services. Funds for such development farms programmed for the fiscal year 1955 are specifically disallowed." (The committee also criticized other aspects of Bureau of Reclamation administration.)

Vehicles. "A number of bureaus of the Department have avoided the limitations placed on purchase of passenger vehicles by having a box end mounted on the rear end of business coupes and counting them as pickup trucks. No further purchases of this type are to be made without specific authorization..."

The committee commended plans to consolidate all legal services under the Office of the Solicitor but postponed action pending receipt of more detailed information.

The bill carries a total of \$363,360,989, compared with budget estimates of \$422,118,430 and 1954 appropriations of \$434,631,050.

BILL INTRODUCED

6. SURPLUS WHEAT. H. R. 8702, by Rep. Bailey, to provide for delivery of price-support wheat to needy persons; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4240).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Long criticizing flexible price supports and favoring high price supports, production controls, and high employment through a public-works program to increase consumption (pp. A2534-5).
8. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. O'Konski inserted a letter and several resolutions from the Ladysmith (Wis.) Milk Producers' Coop. Assn. favoring H. R. 8386, to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and its products, and recommending various methods of increasing consumption of dairy products (pp. A2545-6).
9. FISHERY PRODUCTS. Statements by Reps. Philbin and Lane favoring use of Sec. 32 funds for fishery products (pp. A2533, 2553).
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley discussing the REA program in N. C., claiming that 94% of rural North Carolinians have electricity, and inserting "An Inventory" of the REA program there (pp. A2554-5).
11. PUBLIC WORKS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Price favoring H. R. 8250, to establish a public-works program (pp. A2532-3).
12. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Scudder opposing the Trinity River project (p. A2542).

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR APR. 5: Price supports, S. Agriculture. Social security for farmers, etc., H. Ways and Means (Horse to testify).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 6, 1954
For actions of April 5, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 62

CONTENTS

Accounting.....26	Food distribution.....23	Pesticide chemicals.....1
Alaska.....29	Food standards.....13	Price supports....16,30,32
Appropriations.....6,7	Hawaii.....29	Reclamation.....7
Civil defense.....5	Health.....31	Research.....3,12
Crime investigations....15	Housing, farm.....24	Road authorizations..10,33
Crop insurance.....21	Incentive awards.....4	Statehood.....29
Dairy industry and trade 16,23,30	Labor, farm.....6	Sugar.....8,11
Disbursing.....14	Lands, transfer.....12	Trade, foreign..9,18,25,28
Electrification.....7,27	Legislative program....19	Tuna imports.....9
Farm policy.....17	Loans, farm.....2,20	Tung oil.....28
	Personnel.....4,22	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Authorize land banks to purchase FFMC assets; liberalize plant patenting law; regulate pesticide chemicals on food; establish single incentive-awards program. House debated Interior appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on Mexican farm-labor appropriation measure. Rep. Willis urged increased mainland cane-sugar quota. Senate debated road-authorization bill. Sen. Aiken introduced bills on emergency farm loans, crop-insurance financing, and tenant-loan encouragement. Senate passed bills to: Authorize Attorney General to conduct certain crime investigations; remove limitations on Hiles City research-land transfer. Sen. Ellender recommended increased mainland cane-sugar quota.

HOUSE

1. PESTICIDE CHEMICALS. Passed as reported H. R. 7125, to prohibit the use of pesticide chemicals as additives to raw agricultural commodities unless the quantity does not exceed the limits of tolerance as established by HEW or is exempted from the requirement of tolerance by the Secretary of HEW, and to provide for regulations for classifications of pesticide chemicals according to the degree of tolerance, etc. (pp. 4334-6).
2. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6711, to further amend section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act so as to authorize the Federal land banks to make a bulk purchase of certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (pp. 4336-7).
Received from this Department a proposed bill to eliminate the requirement that economic disaster loans be restricted to areas designated by the President and to make additional funds available for economic emergency loans; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4370).
3. RESEARCH. Passed as reported H. R. 5420, which provides that whoever invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant, including cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids, and newly found seedlings (other

than a tuberpropagated plant or a plant found in an uncultivated state) may obtain a patent therefor under the Plant Patent Act (p. 4337).

Passed without amendment S. 1456, to authorize the Gorgas Memorial Institute to accept funds from Latin American governments for its maintenance (p. 4332). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments H. R. 7774, the proposed "Federal Employees Incentive Awards Act of 1954" (pp. 4328-31). The bill provides as follows: Imposes a duty on each administrator to establish an incentive awards program for his department or agency in accordance with standards and regulations of the Civil Service Commission. Places the responsibility on the Commission to inspect these programs and to request the administrator to revise or modify his plan if necessary. Authorizes the Commission to establish an incentive awards office, appoint a director thereof, and delegate to him whatever duties it deems necessary. Establishes the line of administrative authority from the director of the incentive awards office directly to the Executive Director of the Commission. Authorizes departments to pay cash awards and expenses for honorary recognition from their general appropriations; and permits a number of different departments who have all benefited from a single suggestion to share in the award granted therefor. Places a limitation of \$5,000 on an individual cash award which an administrator can grant under his own authority, but permits such awards up to \$25,000 if approved by the Commission. Authorizes the President to pay additional cash awards and incur expenses for honorary recognition if a suggestion or invention is of a highly meritorious or exceptional nature. States that due weight shall be given to awards in considering employees for promotion. Repeals all existing laws governing incentive-awards programs. Establishes the effective date of the bill as 90 days after its enactment.

Rep. Hagen, subcommittee chairman, stated: "I want to emphasize at this point that section 3 (a) of this bill will permit departments and agencies to continue the practice of granting length-of-service awards for longevity as is presently done under authority of Public Law 600 of the 79th Congress" (p.4329).

5. CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed without amendment H. R. 7308, to repeal Sec. 307 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 which provides for termination of title III (emergency authority) on June 30, 1954 (p. 4328).
6. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 461, appropriating \$478,000 additional to the Labor Department for the Mexican farm labor program (p. 4324).
7. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 8680 (pp. 4340-61). A considerable portion of the debate was on reclamation and electrification items.
8. SUGAR. Rep. Willis urged an increase in the quota of the mainland cane sugar area from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of raw sugar (pp. 4368-70).
9. TUNA IMPORTS. Rep. King, Calif., urged increased restrictions on tuna imports (pp. 4361-2).
- SENATE
10. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. Began debate on S. 3184, to authorize road appropriations for the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 (pp. 4310-2).
11. SUGAR. Sen. Ellender spoke in favor of his bill, S. 3019, to increase the domestic sugarcane quota by 100,000 tons (pp. 4318-9).

humor was well known, and he liked to remind his staunch Democrat friends that the closest tree to his Eola home was a black Republican cherry.

PIERCE ELECTOR FOR BRYAN

His public service included 2 terms in the State senate, 1902-06 and 1916-20; Democratic National Committeeman; member of the board of regents of Oregon State College for 22 years, and presidential elector for William Jennings Bryan.

After having been school superintendent in Umatilla County for 4 years, Mr. Pierce was elected county clerk in 1900. He studied law, received his formal law degree from Northwestern University in 1896, and was admitted to practice in Oregon. He practiced in Pendleton until 1905, when he moved to his large ranch in Union County.

He became a recognized authority on taxation, and was appointed by Gov. Ben W. Olcott to study the State's entire tax setup. He was among the first to seek hard-surfaced highways in Oregon, and was largely responsible for enactment of the 1919 soldiers' education bill.

Mr. Pierce represented Morrow, Umatilla, and Union Counties as State senator from 1902 to 1906, but was defeated in his try for reelection. He tried for the United States Senate in 1912, but was beaten. In 1916 he won another 4 years in the State senate, but was defeated for reelection by 11 votes.

REELECTION BID FAILS

He failed in his bid for reelection as governor in 1926, and failed 2 years later when he tried for Congress. He didn't run in 1930, but started his 10 years in Washington, D. C., with his election in 1932. He was reelected four times, all with big margins. When he entered Congress at the age of 72, he was the oldest Member sworn in up to that time.

His political career ended with the 1942 campaign, but he was a presidential elector in 1944, casting his vote for the fourth term for Roosevelt.

LAST YEARS AT EOLA

Mr. Pierce in 1887 married Clara R. Rudio. She died in 1890 after the birth of a daughter, Clara. The daughter died 15 years ago.

In 1893 Mr. Pierce married his first wife's sister, Laura. Five children were born to that union, including a son, Loyd, who died in 1942. The second Mrs. Pierce died while her husband was governor.

On the last day of 1928, Mr. Pierce married Cornelia Marvin, Oregon's first State librarian, who survives him.

Since retiring from the office of Representative in Congress, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have lived almost continuously on a country place near Eola in Polk County.

Surviving are the widow and four daughters, Mrs. George Stadelman, The Dalles; Mrs. Harold Hall and Mrs. Eugene Whitten, Portland; and Mrs. Helen Wilson, New York City, and a brother, Frank Pierce, Fairbanks, Calif.

Mr. Pierce was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges.

[From the Portland (Oreg.) Journal of March 28, 1954]

"GRAND OLD MAN OF STATE DEMOS" TITLE GAINED BY WALTER PIERCE

SALEM, March 27.—Walter Marcus Pierce, grand old man of State Democratic politics who governed Oregon when he was in his sixties and represented the Second District in Congress until after his 81st birthday, died tonight. He was 92.

In a valedictory speech in the House of Representatives on November 27, 1942, he gave this summary of his political career:

"I served 4 years as school superintendent of Umatilla County, 4 years as clerk of the same county. I served in the Oregon Senate 4 years as joint senator from Umatilla, Union, and Morrow Counties, and another 4

years as joint Senator from Union and Walla Walla Counties.

"I served as Governor of Oregon 4 years, from 1923 to 1927, and am now completing my 10th year in the Congress, from 1933 to 1943—momentous years.

"Sixty years of residence in Oregon—30 of them in public office. During practically all that time there was an adverse registered political majority.

"I have won 13 major political campaigns, lost 7. I am the only Democrat who has ever represented the Second District in the Congress."

As Governor, Pierce was a champion of reduced taxes on real estate and an advocate of a State income tax. With his support, an income tax measure was passed by a narrow margin at a referendum election in 1923. The tax was repealed at another election the next year.

In his first year in office opponents circulated petitions for his recall, but the petitions were not filed.

In Congress, Pierce worked for agriculture and forestry measures. At various times he also supported public ownership of utilities, dissemination of birth-control information, restriction of Supreme Court powers over economic legislation, and a 7½-percent tax on oleomargarine.

In eastern Oregon, in the intervals of his early political career, he practiced law and accumulated ranchland. At one time he was one of Oregon's chief cattle breeders and raisers.

He considered himself a champion of farmers' and cattlemen's interests. Campaigning for the governorship, he declared, "There will never be found any contrivance or substitute for the porterhouse steak, which will forever retain its position of premiership at the dinner table for civilized man."

As recently as 1946 Pierce was mentioned as a possible candidate for governor. But except for serving as presidential elector in 1944, he observed the declaration he made in his valedictory to Congress.

"I am well aware of the fact," he said on that occasion, "that old Father Time has a rendezvous with me which will prevent my comeback into the political arena."

Pierce finished dictating his memoirs of more than a half century of public life before his death.

His wife, Cornelia Marvin Pierce, said she is editing them but has not arranged for their publication. The memoirs were a principal interest of Pierce's last years.

After his enforced retirement from Congress in 1943, he continued to follow closely the affairs of the Grange and Farmers Union.

He was born in a bottomland farm near Morris, Ill., on May 30, 1861, and prided himself on being a farmer as well as a legislator who understood farmers' problems. At his death, however, he no longer directly managed any land.

His holdings in ranch land had been reduced by sale or gift to his children to 1,120 acres in Union County. This acreage is farmed by tenants.

Pierce's formal education, except for law study after he reached maturity, was limited. Nevertheless, in the Midwest, where he remained until after his 21st birthday, he taught school in the winters. In the summers he farmed.

Before coming to Umatilla County in 1883 he lived for a year in Colorado, working as a muleskinner and cowpuncher. At Milton soon after his arrival in Oregon he got a job as a ranch hand at \$30 a month. In the winter, as in Illinois, he taught school.

In 1888 he was elected to his first public office—school superintendent of Umatilla County. Two years later he was elected county clerk. He was reelected in 1892.

Meanwhile he had been studying law. After his work as county clerk he went to

Northwestern University where he received a law degree in 1896.

He returned to Oregon and practiced law in Pendleton for 8 years.

His activities also included speculation in land and promotion of the Hot Lake sanitarium. He owned and operated the electric system at La Grande for several years.

In 1902 he was elected State senator. A decade later he made his first bid for a national office—United States Senator. He lost, and he lost again, to Ben Olcott, when he ran for governor in 1918.

Four years later he beat Olcott and became governor. In those years the Ku Klux Klan was a political power in the State and Olcott, in his reelection campaign, openly opposed the Klan.

Pierce's campaign for reelection was unsuccessful. I. L. Patterson, a Republican, beat him.

His first wife, Clara R. Rudio, whom he married in 1887, bore him two children and died in 1890. Both children also are dead. In 1893 Pierce married his first wife's sister, Laura M. Rudio. To that marriage five children, four now living, were born. Those surviving him are Mrs. Harold Hall and Mrs. Eugene Whitten, both of Portland; Mrs. George Stadelman, The Dalles, and Mrs. E. Ray Wilson, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Pierce's only son, Lloyd, died in 1942. His eldest daughter, Clara, died in 1937.

The second Mrs. Pierce died while her husband was governor.

His present wife, whom he married in 1928, was State librarian. She served as his secretary while he was in Congress.

Mr. COON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. NORBALD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COON. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

(Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my distinguished colleague in also paying tribute to the late Walter Pierce.

Mr. Pierce probably had the longest and most active political career of anyone in the State of Oregon. I first knew him when he was a State senator and was serving with my father in that body. While the two men were of opposing political parties they nevertheless were very good and close friends.

My last visit with Mr. Pierce was in 1946, shortly after I had been elected to Congress and I recall how alert and physically active he was then, despite his advanced years. He had an excellent grasp of the issues of the day and was very interested in the several matters which we discussed.

His political career started about the time that I was born and continued for more than 40 years. He was a Member of this body for the last 10 years of his career and many Members present here today knew, liked, and respected him.

For many years to come his name will loom large in the history of our State.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COON. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it was with a feeling of considerable sadness that I read in the papers the other day of the passing of Walter Pierce, a man who served in this body some 10 years.

It was not my good fortune to serve in the House at the same time that Governor Pierce served. He retired from this body the year before I came. However, it was my privilege to have been personally acquainted with both Walter Pierce and with his wife, Cornelia Marvin Pierce.

Governor Pierce was a fine public servant, in my opinion, although he served as a member of the opposite party. We on the Republican side always respected Walter Pierce and he served with honor and distinction in many high public offices, including the governorship of the State of Oregon.

He lived a long and full life, passing at the age of 92. He gave much of himself to the service of his fellow man.

I am glad to join the gentleman from eastern Oregon in paying this tribute on the floor of the House to our departed friend, Walter Pierce.

Mr. COON. I thank the gentleman.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. COON. I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks on the life and character of the late Honorable Walter M. Pierce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following the consideration of H. R. 6318, which bill was passed over, and the colloquy which took place, in which I participated, and some observations I made in connection with a possible amendment, that there be included a comparison which the Library of Congress has prepared for me between Public Law 101 of the 77th Congress and H. R. 6318 of this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and myself.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice in the program for this week outlined by the majority leader on Friday last, that business in order on Monday, today, is the calling of the Consent Calendar and general debate on the Interior Depart-

ment appropriation bill. Members have been alerted that there would be nothing today but general debate on this bill following the Consent Calendar. This is the notice I gave to Members by which to govern themselves.

I am not interposing any objection if the leadership on the gentleman's side desires a 2-hour limitation, but I think we should have proper concern and regard for Members on both sides who have governed themselves by the notices sent out on the program for today.

I respectfully call this matter to the attention of the gentleman from Iowa—and I am happy to see him back; we all are. I would not object to 2 hours' limitation on general debate if there is no rollcall on the bill or with the understanding that if there is any rollcall it would go over until tomorrow. I simply want to protect the rights of the Members in accordance with the announcement of the program which I sent to the Democratic Members and which the Republican whip sent to the Republican Members.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that there is no intention to complete the bill today. I understand that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], floor leader on our side, made the announcement last Friday that we would take up this bill today and have general debate of 2 hours, after which time the reading of the bill would be carried over until tomorrow. I had nothing to do with the arrangement; nevertheless, I am agreeable to it; so that is the way it will be, I may say to my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. The gentleman's announcement to his colleagues on his side of the aisle is appreciated and it will be respected.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has clarified the matter to my complete satisfaction.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 48]

Abblitt	Burleson	Dawson, Ill.
Addonizio	Busbey	Dingell
Alexander	Byrne, Pa.	Dollinger
Allen, Ill.	Canfield	Durham
Barden	Carlyle	Fallon
Barrett	Carrigg	Fine
Battle	Celler	Fino
Bender	Chief	Frelinghuysen
Bentley	Chipfield	Friedel
Bentsen	Chudoff	Gamble
Boggs	Condon	Garmatz
Bolton,	Cooley	Gary
Oliver P.	Cotton	Granahan
Bosch	Curtis, Mo.	Green
Boykin	Davis, Tenn.	Harrison, Va.

Hart	Lyle	Roberts
Hays, Ark.	McIntire	Rodino
Hays, Ohio	Miller, Calif.	Roosevelt
Heller	Miller, N. Y.	Scott
Herlong	Morgan	Sheppard
Hinshaw	Morrison	Slominski
Hoffman, Ill.	Moulder	Sutton
Holtzman	Multer	Taylor
Horan	O'Brien, N. Y.	Thompson, La.
Hosmer	Osmer	Tuck
Jarman	Patten	Utt
Javits	Patterson	Velde
Jones, N. C.	Philbin	Wainwright
Karsten, Mo.	Phillips	Warburton
Kearney	Powell	Weichel
King, Pa.	Radwan	Widnall
Klein	Reed, Ill.	Wier
Kluczynski	Rhodes, Pa.	Williams, N. J.
Krueger	Richards	Yorty
Latham	Riehlman	
LeCompte	Rivers	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 325 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8680.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8680, with Mr. HOEVEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I want to thank God for sparing my life and the life of every Member and everyone who was on this floor on March 1 when the terrible shooting incident occurred. I want to thank everyone who was so kind to me while I was in the hospital and since I have been at home under the care of my good wife. Especially do I want to thank our Chaplain, Reverend Braskamp, who came to the hospital at regular intervals to see me and the other four Members who were wounded. He would always offer a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for sparing our lives and for the miracle which took place on that day when not a single Member of this Congress or any clerk or page boy received fatal injury.

I want to thank the hundreds and thousands of people who sent nice messages of encouragement to me, as I know all the other four Members wish to do; for the many beautiful bouquets which were sent to me. They numbered approximately 100.

I want to thank the people in my district who sent me words of encouragement. I have replied to each one of them, as well as to all other persons who sent me letters and messages, not only in America but from many nations of the world, where I had been last fall on a trip around the world.

I want to thank the people of Puerto Rico, the school children who wrote letters by the thousand asking us not to

judge all the people of Puerto Rico by the folks who did this terrible deed. I want to thank the Governor of Puerto Rico for coming to the United States to see each one of us in the hospital; and his good wife and daughters who came to see and visit with our wives. It was a wonderful gesture of friendship and big-heartedness. Certainly no one can blame the good people of Puerto Rico. I visited there several years ago, and I was impressed by the fine treatment that was given to us at that time. I know the people of Puerto Rico are fine people, generally speaking, and certainly not one of the Members who was wounded judges the people of Puerto Rico by what happened in this House on March 1.

All in all, I want to thank God for being able to stand here on the floor of this House of Representatives of the United States of America and to see the expression of friendship and good fellowship that my colleagues have demonstrated here today.

We live in a great Nation. I have had over 30 days now to think through, and to think seriously and deeply about, the great responsibility which we in this Congress have on our shoulders.

I have come to a number of conclusions about many of the issues which confront this Congress. I shall, of course, not attempt at this time to make a statement on those issues. I can only hope and pray, as I know each one of you does, that this Congress, and the President, and everyone in America who has something to do with the formation of our policies will find the right answers and that we may come out of this era bigger, and finer, and better than ever before; that the world will know that we Americans have only one purpose in mind, and that is to do the right thing by all of the peoples of the world so that we may again have peace and good will among men.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall explain a few things which I think are pertinent regarding this bill presented by the Appropriations Subcommittee dealing with Interior Department appropriations. First, I think it is well that I read a statement which you will see in the report beginning on page 1 under the title "Basic Considerations":

In its consideration of the budget request the committee has been mindful of the fact that in the long-range view much larger sums than those contemplated in either the budget or the bill could be expended profitably for the development and conservation of our natural resources. Both the lower budget estimates for fiscal year 1955 and the committee reductions reflect the fact that some projects are nearing completion. However, these lower figures are dictated in large measure by the urgent need for conserving dollars to improve the present Federal Government fiscal position. The reductions made by the committee are aimed principally at activities where cuts can be absorbed by more efficient operation, where private enterprise or local interests can perform the function, or where delay will not jeopardize achievement of the ultimate objective.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the entire report be inserted in the *Record* at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1955.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for all of the various activities under the Jurisdiction of the Interior Department, The Virgin Islands Corporation, and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review. The budget estimates of appropriations for the items provided for in the bill may be found in the 1955 budget document, pages 708 through 807 and page 117.

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations in the bill for 1955, the budget estimates for 1955, the amounts appropriated for 1954, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1954 and the estimates for 1955. A summary of the totals follows:

The budget estimates for 1955 total-----	\$422, 118, 430
The committee recommends in the accompanying bill-----	363, 360, 989
This is a reduction under the budget estimates of-----	58, 757, 441
And a reduction under 1954 appropriations of-----	71, 270, 061

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

In its consideration of the budget request the committee has been mindful of the fact that in the long-range view much larger sums than those contemplated in either the budget or the bill could be expended profitably for the development and conservation of our natural resources. Both the lower budget estimates for fiscal year 1955 and the committee reductions reflect the fact that some projects are nearing completion. However, these lower figures are dictated in large measure by the urgent need for conserving dollars to improve the present Federal Government fiscal position. The reductions made by the committee are aimed principally at activities where cuts can be absorbed by more efficient operation, where private enterprise or local interests can perform the function, or where delay will not jeopardize achievement of the ultimate objective.

The budget contemplated one change which would have affected a number of appropriation items throughout the bill. Heretofore all funds to be used for Missouri River Basin surveys and investigations were appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation under the "Construction and rehabilitation" heading. Some of these funds were for transfer to other bureaus of the Department, equipped to do the specialized work required. In this manner, the full amount of the appropriation going into the Missouri River Basin program could be readily identified. The budget proposed to have the funds to be expended by other bureaus appropriated directly to those bureaus, and to the "General investigations" item in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation. The committee does not intend to have the amounts appropriated for this program obscured and has made the proper adjustments throughout the bill to put the full amount allowed for the Missouri River Basin project back into the Bureau of Reclamation "Construction and rehabilitation" item so that the funds properly chargeable to each project in the total program can continue to be identified.

POWER RATES

In a number of instances power rates have been established and put into effect in past

years without review by the Federal Power Commission. The language in the accompanying appropriation bill says specifically in several places that the funds are to be expended pursuant to the provisions of section V of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Section V of the Flood Control Act of 1944 includes the following: "Rate schedules to become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Power Commission."

There can be no doubt that the appropriations are available only in accordance with the expressed terms of section V and there can be no doubt that section V specifically and directly requires the approval of rates by the Federal Power Commission. The Department of the Interior has in the past ignored this provision of the law and made the most flimsy explanation of their reasons for having done so. The committee desires to point out that in the future it will regard any expenditure of appropriations on any other basis than strict compliance with section V, wherever it is applicable, as illegal expenditures. It should be clear that the Department cannot expend funds from appropriations in connection with the operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities or marketing electric power and energy under any contract, the rates in which should have been approved by the Federal Power Commission and have not been.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act

An appropriation of \$125,000 is recommended. This is \$25,000 below the amount available in 1954, and a reduction of the same amount below the budget estimate for 1955. Efficient use of personnel should permit continuation of an effective enforcement program.

Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration

The budget estimate is \$1,450,000. The committee has allowed \$1,228,000, a reduction of \$222,000. The reduction is to apply against the \$1,200,000 requested for the purchase of power and the payment of wheeling fees in connection with the Southeastern Power Administration contract with the Virginia Electric and Power Co. The amount of \$978,000 is allowed for this purpose and should be sufficient to permit required electric service to all preference customers of the Government in a normal water year.

Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration

The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$275,000 and a transfer of unobligated construction funds in the amount of \$775,000 making available a total of \$1,050,000 for the fiscal year 1955. This is a reduction of \$500,000 below the total of \$1,550,000 programed in the budget, and \$550,000 below the amount available during the current year.

The budget contemplated an unobligated balance of \$1,125,000 in previously appropriated construction funds, of which it was proposed to transfer to the operation and maintenance appropriation \$520,000, leaving a balance of \$605,000 for construction work in 1955. The amount allowed for this proposed construction program has been reduced to \$530,000 making an additional amount of \$75,000 available for transfer to the operation and maintenance appropriation. Reductions in the construction program consist of \$65,000 for the Carthage line and substation and \$10,000 for metering equipment. In addition an unobligated balance, estimated by the administration at \$130,000 at the time of the hearings, has been increased to \$180,000, which amount will also be available for transfer to the operation and maintenance appropriation.

The budget figure of \$350,000 for customer connections has been allowed in full.

Of the total amount provided, not to exceed \$550,000, is to be used for personal

services. The recently completed survey report ordered by the Secretary and approved by him required a personnel reduction to 86 employees. The \$550,000 allowed for personal services will be adequate to pay the salaries of the 86 employees and provide some cushion for terminal leave in the reduction process. Included within the remaining amount of \$500,000 there are sufficient funds to pay wheeling charges for delivery of power to preference customers over both REA cooperative and private utility transmission system, and for purchase of firming energy from private utilities in the area, both in accordance with estimated schedules set out in the justifications.

Research in the utilization of saline water

An appropriation of \$255,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$145,000 below the budget and the same amount below the current year appropriation. On the basis of testimony received the obligation rate of funds for this program has been lagging somewhat, so that the reduction will not seriously alter the general program level. The funds are used for stimulating and coordinating research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water in quantities sufficient for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses.

Oil and Gas Division

The budget estimate for this Division is \$300,000. The committee has allowed \$100,000, a reduction of \$200,000 below the budget estimate. Activities of this organization were consolidated with the work of the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1951 and considerably expanded. While the function of pulling together in one place all current data on petroleum and gas resources and their utilization is a continuing service to both government and industry, the high cost structure proposed in the budget appears to be out of all proportion to the workload involved or the needs for the service rendered. The appropriation allowed compares reasonably with the amounts which were appropriated for these activities prior to the time that they were consolidated with the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Salaries and expenses

The budget estimate of \$21,200 has been allowed for the work of the Commission in providing the President, Congress, and the department heads with advice on matters of architecture, sculpture, painting, and other fine arts.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction

An appropriation of \$18,915,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$11,285,000 below the Budget estimate of \$30,200,000 and \$19,951,000 below the 1954 appropriation. The amounts to be used for personal services and travel are limited in the bill to \$6 million and \$500,000 respectively in order to proportion the amounts for these items to the reduced program.

While the reduction in this item is substantial, the committee has had expert engineering assistance in determining that the items deleted and the others which have been substantially reduced will not affect the ability of the Administration and the Northwest Power Pool to serve the expected loads during the fiscal year 1955. A principal concern of the committee with respect to the Bonneville construction program is that the unit costs on a number of its facilities appear to be considerably in excess of costs of private utilities for comparable work.

The following specific adjustments have been made in the construction program:

Facility	Budget program	Reduction	Program approved in bill
Chief Joseph-Snohomish	\$6,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
Bellingham substation	324,000	324,000	
The Dalles area service	2,578,000	2,578,000	
Upper Willamette Valley service	4,428,000	428,000	4,000,000
Oregon City-Chenawab	101,000	101,000	
Coos Bay area service	1,183,000	1,183,000	(1)
McNary-Walla Walla	933,000	933,000	
McNary-La Grande	45,000	45,000	
General structures and improvements	810,000	400,000	410,000
Communication facilities	648,000	248,000	400,000
Tools and equipment	945,000	445,000	500,000
Preliminary engineering studies	100,000	100,000	
All other items	13,336,000	500,000	12,836,000
Total	31,431,000	9,285,000	22,146,000
Carryover balance from the Snohomish-Kitsap facility to be applied to the approved 1955 program			2,000,000
Other carryover funds and reimbursements to be applied to the approved program			1,231,000
Appropriated funds required			18,915,000

¹ Use of 1954 carryover funds is authorized.

The reduction applied to the Chief Joseph-Snohomish facility is made for the purpose of matching the transmission line construction schedule to the generator installation schedule at Chief Joseph Dam.

The need for the Dalles Service Area facilities is dependent upon the generator installation schedule at the project and the contemplated Harvey Machine Co. aluminum reduction plant load. A delay of 1 year is indicated by the generator installation schedule and there has been no supplemental budget request as yet for the transmission lines which would be required if the Harvey plant were to be built.

With respect to the Chief Joseph-Snohomish and Snohomish-Kitsap facilities, it is the committee's desire that the Administration confer further with the cities of Tacoma and Seattle, the Puget Sound Power & Light Co., and the Northwest Power Pool Conference members concerning the feasibility of bringing this line into the area south of Seattle instead of to the north. Before construction of the line from Chief Joseph proceeds beyond the vicinity of Goldbar, the committee requires a full report on the outcome of this conference. It is understood that cooperation between the parties concerned in working out a plan of service for the Kitsap Peninsula can save considerable Federal expense.

With respect to the Coos Bay Area Service item, the committee was advised that a change of plans for servicing this area has been worked out with the California-Oregon Power Co. which result in an ultimate saying to the Federal Government. This revised plan as generally described in the hearings is approved. In contemplation of the new agreement none of the funds appropriated for this facility in the 1954 bill have been expended for actual construction of the originally planned Nickel Mountain-Norway transmission line. These funds, in the amount of approximately \$978,000, may be used in the fiscal year 1955 for beginning implementation of the new service plan.

Operation and maintenance

An appropriation of \$5 million is recommended. This is a reduction of \$1,600,000 below the budget estimate and \$1,004,000 below the 1954 appropriation. It is the committee's opinion that some of the activities

being carried on with funds from this appropriation are not a proper or necessary function of the Bonneville Power Administration and that efficient and prudent use of personnel, equipment, and materials will permit an entirely adequate operation and maintenance program within the funds allowed.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of lands and resources

An appropriation of \$11,483,000 is recommended. This is the same amount as is available during the current year but a reduction of \$142,000 below the budget estimate of \$11,625,000. In making the reduction the committee has deleted \$200,000 programmed for land classification work in the Missouri River Basin. Money for this purpose is included in the construction and rehabilitation appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Of the amount allowed, \$220,000 is to be used for halogeton control by applying \$200,000 to actual control work and \$20,000 to the research program. In addition, \$100,000 is to be used specifically for pellet and/or conventional airplane seeding.

The committee is advised that there is a program contemplated for making use of surplus seed, acquired by the Department of Agriculture, for reseeding the public lands. This appears to be a desirable method of reducing the seed surplus. At the same time it will advance soil and moisture conservation through the development of vegetation to hold the soil instead of allowing it to wash into streams to silt up reservoirs and dissipate the tremendous investments which have been made in flood control and multipurpose dams. It is the committee's earnest desire that such an arrangement can be worked out between the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

The committee has on several occasions called attention to the ridiculous land withdrawals to provide 600-foot rights-of-way for Alaskan highways. This makes commercial or private development practically impossible in areas where it should be occurring. The Department is expected to correct this condition without delay.

Construction

An appropriation of \$2 million is recommended, a reduction of \$1 million below the budget estimate of \$3 million. These funds are used for the construction of access roads in the Oregon and California grant lands to permit the removal of timber now inaccessible. The appropriation is completely reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury out of timber receipts before distribution of such receipts, as required by law, is made to the counties in which the timber is located.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Health, education, and welfare services

The budget estimate for these activities is \$54,105,320. The committee has allowed \$52 million, a reduction of \$2,105,320 below the estimate but the same amount as is available during the current fiscal year. Of the amount allowed, not more than \$28,500,000 is to be used for personal services, but no reduction is to be made in the number of teachers, doctors, nurses, or other medical personnel required in the attendance of the sick.

The committee is convinced that more Indian children can be put into schools but that in certain areas of the Navajo reservation, schools must be taken to the children of nomad families to accomplish this objective. For this reason, and on the basis of past experience which has demonstrated the effectiveness of trailer school units, the Bureau is instructed to use \$460,000 of the funds available to purchase additional

trailer units, and \$150,000 for employment of additional teachers.

Of the appropriation, \$91,250 is to be used to provide for 20 additional beds for Indian patients at the Methodist Hospital at Seward, Alaska, bringing the total number of beds to be used in that hospital to 75.

Resources management

The budget estimate of \$13,092,910 has been reduced to \$12,592,910. The reduction of \$500,000 is made up of \$150,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin for which funds are provided in the "Construction and rehabilitation" item for the Bureau of Reclamation, and \$350,000 of the amount programmed for repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities. It would appear that volunteer assistance on the part of Indians themselves and the acceptance of greater responsibility by tribal organizations in care of physical facilities might be reasonably expected.

Of the amount allowed, \$100,000 is to be used for weed control and \$2,671,672, the same amount as is available this year, is to be used for the soil and moisture conservation program. Of this amount for soil and moisture conservation, \$100,000 is to be used for pellet and/or conventional airplane seeding. It is understood that a considerable amount of successful seeding by airplane has been accomplished on private lands in the Western States.

Construction

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,673,000 a reduction of \$2,663,000 below the budget estimate of \$10,336,000. The funds requested for the Kerr substation on the Flathead irrigation project, in the amount of \$75,000, and a total of \$2,588,000 programmed for school and hospital construction at Shiprock in the Navajo reservation have been disallowed. The reduction in the Navajo construction program is made as a result of testimony given the committee to the effect that the program as set out in the justifications is under review in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary's survey team which examined the activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The funds allowed for personal services have been limited in the bill to \$3,500,000 in order to proportion this item to the reduced construction program.

General administrative expenses

The budget estimate for this item is \$3 million. The committee has allowed \$2,750,000, a reduction of \$250,000, which it is believed can be readily absorbed.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

General investigations

The budget estimate for the activities under this head is \$6 million of which \$2,630,000 is for investigations in the Missouri River Basin. The balance of \$3,370,000 requested for the activities normally covered under the heading "General investigations," has been reduced to \$3 million, the same amount as is available during the current fiscal year. The \$2,630,000 for the Missouri River Basin investigations has been reduced to \$2 million and transferred to the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation.

The committee has been concerned for a number of years about the activities carried on by the Bureau under this heading. The programs which have been presented to the committee in the justifications give the impression that the Bureau's efforts are scattered in all directions in an effort to investigate every conceivable possibility for a project, and in many instances to go back to once abandoned projects in an effort to bring them into the realm of feasibility. The program laid out for fiscal year 1955 is no exception. In it there are a number of studies for development of projects which appear to be predominately municipal water supply and others that are primarily power

developments. While the committee and the Congress have been liberal in providing funds for such projects where they are clearly justified, and do not duplicate existing facilities, taxpayer dollars will not be recommended for use where private or public utilities, or REA Cooperatives have expressed a willingness to provide the service needed.

Investigations money is also included in the budget to determine the need for rehabilitation of existing projects. It is the committee's opinion that once a project has been completed and turned over to the water users that the Bureau should be willing to accept the fact that the beneficiaries can and should take the responsibility for care of their own project.

In spite of the fact that for years the bill has carried language which provides that States, municipalities, or other interests requesting investigations of any nature shall pay for half the cost of such investigations, only one of 142 different investigations programmed in the 1955 budget is supported in part by local interests. Obviously, little or no effort has been made to conform with the law in accepting overtures from local governmental sources and other interests in connection with the general investigations program.

Until such time as administrative controls are put on this program to tighten it up and orient it on what appears to be a reasonable number of potentially productive projects, appropriations for the general investigations activity will be carefully and critically scanned.

Construction and rehabilitation

There are several items with respect to this program to which the committee has particularly directed its attention. The first of these is the ratio of the costs for personal services to the total program costs. In the past years as high as 26 percent of the funds appropriated for the construction and rehabilitation program have been expended for the payment of personal services, and the amount programmed in the 1955 budget is approximately 23 percent of the total budget request. This is almost double the percentage allowed for engineering and supervision services in large scale engineering and construction activities of private enterprise. While it is recognized that such comparisons may not be entirely reliable because of certain circumstances unique to the reclamation program, including its research work and the necessary unit-by-unit development of the larger and more complex construction projects, it still appears that personal services costs are out of proportion to the magnitude of the total program. The committee considered a 15 percent limitation on such services, but in recognition of the difficulties of a rapid reduction to this figure, has not required that it be accomplished during the fiscal year 1955. However, a limitation on the amount that may be spent for personal services has been placed in the bill to reduce the budget esti-

mate by \$4,248,490, providing a net of \$24,000,000 or approximately 20 percent of the total program allowed in the bill.

Since water and power users are required to absorb a very large portion of personal services costs, it is neither fair nor good business practice to impose unnecessary engineering and supervision costs on their shoulders for any Federally financed project. There has been considerable criticism of the Bureau in the past brought about by over-staffing and an excessive number of field offices at all organizational levels. It is hoped that the beneficiaries of reclamation projects will recognize that the committee's effort to hold down personal services costs is in their interest.

The general practice of the Bureau to over-design structures and facilities has been observed on some of the projects by the committee members and has been reported by competent engineers. The committee is also aware of the tendency on the part of some architects and engineers to sacrifice practical considerations and taxpayers dollars by requiring specially manufactured equipment and nonstandard fabrication where standard items could be used. It is urged that the Commissioner interest himself in this particular problem in an effort to achieve economies in the program wherever possible. It should not be necessary for the committee or the Congress to have to direct attention to such items as this.

The Bureau has been operating, in cooperation with State Agricultural Extension Service interests, so-called development farms in some of the project areas. It is the committee's understanding that the purpose of such undertakings has been to find crops and farming methods best suited to the project lands. Agricultural development and demonstration work of this type should be left to the Department of Agriculture and to the various State agricultural services. Funds for such development farms programmed for the fiscal year 1955 are specifically disallowed.

The language previously in the bill referring to certifications as to irrigability of lands has been deleted since it is permanent legislation.

In its consideration of the construction program for 1955 the committee has increased the budget request for certain projects and has decreased it for others. Upward adjustments in the amounts programmed in the budget for some of the projects have been made in order to realize economies in overhead costs through early completion and in order to speed the time when the projects will be revenue producing through repayment contracts.

The appropriation of \$114,479,700 which has been allowed is \$7,358,300 below the budget estimate but only \$1,789,960 below the current-year program. The funds provided are distributed to the various projects and activities in amounts indicated in the following table:

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation

Project or unit	Budget program	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Program approved in the bill
Eklutna project, Alaska.....	\$4,612,000	—\$3,450,000	\$1,162,000
Gila project, Arizona.....	2,700,000	-----	2,700,000
Yuma project, auxiliary division, Arizona.....	100,000	-----	100,000
All-American Canal, Arizona-California.....	277,000	—230,000	47,000
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California-Nevada.....	141,000	-----	141,000
Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada.....	1,206,000	-----	1,206,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	2,961,000	—1,561,000	1,400,000
Cachuma project, California.....	3,300,000	+2,700,000	6,000,000
Central Valley project, California.....	23,493,000	—2,493,000	21,000,000
Solano project, California.....	8,040,000	—2,040,000	6,000,000
Colorado-Rio Thompson project, Colorado.....	750,000	+500,000	1,250,000
Paonia project, Colorado.....	10,000	—10,000	-----
Avondale irrigation project, Idaho.....	126,000	-----	126,000
Dalton gardens irrigation project, Idaho.....	159,000	-----	159,000
Minidoka project, north side-pumping division, Idaho.....	1,925,000	-----	1,925,000
Palisades project, Idaho.....	12,200,000	+800,000	13,000,000

Program summary—Construction and rehabilitation—Continued

Project or unit	Budget program	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Program approved in the bill
Fort Peck project, Montana-North Dakota	\$545,000	—\$295,000	\$250,000
Carlisle project, Alamogordo Dam spillway enlargement, New Mexico	300,000	—300,000	
Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico	1,221,000	+500,000	1,721,000
Vernon project, New Mexico	638,000		638,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas	169,000	—19,000	150,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California	1,200		1,200
Weber Basin project, Utah	7,900,000	—1,900,000	6,000,000
Columbia Basin project, Washington	8,818,000	+3,000,000	11,818,000
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington	3,195,000		3,195,000
Yakima project, Roza division, Washington	125,000		125,000
Eden project, Wyoming	625,000	+175,000	800,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming	780,000		780,000
Riverton project, Wyoming	479,500	—79,500	400,000
Riverton project, payment to Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian Tribes, Wyoming	1,009,500		1,009,500
Missouri River Basin:			
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas	1,360,000	+640,000	2,000,000
Bufo-Trenton, protection and improvement work, North Dakota	187,000		187,000
Canyon Ferry unit, Montana	155,000		155,000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas	35,000		35,000
Crow Creek unit, Montana	236,000		236,000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska	1,000,000		1,000,000
Heart Butte unit, North Dakota	150,000		150,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas	3,160,000		3,160,000
Lower Marias unit, Montana	6,100,000	—100,000	6,000,000
Missouri diversion unit, Montana	605,000	—605,000	
Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota	2,433,000	—433,000	2,000,000
St. Francis unit, Colorado-Kansas	15,000		15,000
Shadehill unit, South Dakota	18,000		18,000
Transmission division, various	13,005,000	—2,005,000	11,000,000
Weber unit, Kansas	5,980,000	—1,980,000	4,000,000
Drainage and minor completion program	212,000	—62,000	150,000
Missouri River basin investigation	2,630,000	—630,000	2,000,000
Other departmental agencies	2,240,000		2,240,000
Drainage and minor completion program	1,107,352	—307,352	800,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects	1,546,303	—546,303	1,000,000
Subtotal, all foregoing items	129,980,855	—10,731,155	119,249,700
Estimated carryover balances available in 1955			—4,770,000
Appropriated funds required			114,479,700

Central Valley project: Funds for the Trinity division, amounting to \$99,000, have been specifically deleted in arriving at the reduction applied to this project. In its report on the 1954 bill, the committee enunciated the general policy that it would not consider appropriations for any project not authorized by legislation and for which construction funds have not been previously appropriated. In general agreement with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, this policy will apply to all projects costing in total \$5 million or more. The Trinity River division, estimated to cost ultimately \$181,618,000, is a project of the type that the committee had in mind when the policy was adopted, since it was added to the Central Valley project only by a finding of feasibility by the former Secretary of the Interior in the latter part of 1952.

The committee has also disallowed \$208,997 programed for the Delta Fish Facilities, which are estimated to cost approximately \$4 million in total. While some device may be necessary for protecting fingerlings from the pumps at the Tracy Pumping Plant, the committee has had no evidence presented to it which would justify an ultimate expenditure in the magnitude indicated. The present program is to be thoroughly reviewed and all alternative methods of protection explored before additional appropriations will be considered. Sufficient funds are available for the remainder of the current fiscal year for this purpose.

The committee continues to be deeply concerned over the possibility of substantial reductions of power revenues which will accrue to the Central Valley project as a result of power sales contracts executed with public agencies in the project area, and the effect such contracts will have on the availability of project power to Federal defense establishments in the area. The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to continue investigations and close scrutiny of such contracts and take such action as may be necessary to protect the Federal establish-

ments, the water users, and the integrity of the project.

The committee of conference and this committee, in reporting on the Interior Department Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1954, last year directed the Secretary of the Interior to complete a study "to determine the savings in Federal funds and other advantages which could accrue to the project by transfer of the Folsom transmission line at full cost to the public utility serving the area and by the integration and wheeling of Folsom and Nimbus power through the regional transmission system at no additional cost to the United States under the power interchange and wheeling contracts executed after the line was authorized." Information that has recently come to the committee indicates that the results obtained by the studies made to date are inconclusive. The committee desires that these studies be diligently prosecuted and a report rendered thereon in order that the committee may make an appropriate recommendation to Congress on the matter at the earliest possible date.

All-American Canal, Coachella division: Previously appropriated funds available for use on the Coachella division of this project for construction of a highway crossing for the Mecca-Blythe highway across the Coachella canal have been rescinded in title V of the bill.

Operation and maintenance

An appropriation of \$19 million has been allowed for the activities under this head. This is a reduction of \$4,154,000 below the budget estimate, but only \$500,000 below the amount available in the current fiscal year. Of the amount allowed, \$1,942,778 is derived from the Colorado River Dam fund for use on the Boulder Canyon project and at Boulder City in accordance with the schedules set out in the justifications. A total of \$1,300,000 of the appropriation is to be derived from the general fund of the Treasury to cover the budget estimates of \$50,000 for the Imperial Dam project, \$750,000 for the Colo-

rado River front work and levee system, and \$500,000 for the soil and moisture conservation operations.

Reluctance on the part of the Bureau to finally wind up a project and turn it over to the water users for operation is still very much in evidence. It is also apparent that a number of the water-user organizations have not been overly aggressive in their demands that projects be turned over to them, so long as it appears that the Bureau can obtain funds for operation and maintenance. The committee has for some time tried to generate some energy in the Bureau to get completed projects and units of projects turned over to the water users as is originally contemplated when irrigation projects are undertaken. The apparent inertia of the Bureau in this matter leaves the committee with no alternative but to force the issue by curtailing the operation and maintenance funds requested for appropriation. A positive effort to turn over irrigation projects wherever possible, plus improved efficiency in the use of Bureau personnel on power facilities should permit continuation of an adequate operation and maintenance program within the funds allowed in the bill.

The attention of the committee has been directed to the so-called incremental value provision which has been included in irrigation project repayment contracts as an anti-speculation device. This provision controls the amount of money that may be realized by an owner from sale of his property in the early years of project operation. The effect of this has been to create credit difficulties with private lending agencies for the owners of the project lands just at the time when they most need it for tooling up and for making improvements which will get their lands into maximum production. The Secretary is urged to carefully review those contracts in which such a provision exists, to eliminate it, and, if necessary, substitute some reasonable measure for controlling speculation.

General administrative expenses

The budget estimate for general administrative expenses of the Bureau is \$4,300,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$3,500,000, a reduction of \$800,000 below the budget and \$1 million below the amounts available in the current fiscal year. It is the committee's opinion that a realistic and determined effort to reduce or eliminate unnecessary offices, services, and personnel along the general lines set out in the recommendations of the Secretary's survey team on the Bureau of Reclamation will permit a reduction in general administrative costs to the amount allowed.

Emergency fund

While funds were not requested for emergency use in the budget estimate, the committee has provided \$200,000 to assure continuous operation of irrigation and power systems in the event of unforeseen failures and emergencies which may occur during the year. The amount which has been allowed is one-half of the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, investigations, and research

The budget estimate for the activities of the Geological Survey is \$27,335,000, of which \$1,475,000 was for investigations and surveys in the Missouri River Basin. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$25,362,685. The reduction consists of the \$1,475,000 for the Missouri River Basin work, for which funds are provided in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation, and an additional amount of \$497,315, to bring the appropriation back to the 1953 level. Including the appropriation recommended, all transferred funds, and contributions, the Survey will

have available to it approximately \$43 million during the 1955 fiscal year.

The activities of the Survey in Washington are carried on in 16 different buildings, some of them old and unsafe for housing the highly valuable maps and mapping equipment concentrated in the metropolitan area. In the event of fire or other damage, the Survey's maps and mapping equipment could be replaced only at tremendous cost and over a long period of time. In order to speed up existing plans for improving this situation, language has been included in the bill to permit the preparation of plans and specifications for a new building or buildings to meet the Geological Survey's special needs in the Washington area, subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation.

BUREAU OF MINES

Conservation and development of mineral resources

The budget estimate for activities under this heading is \$13,750,000. The committee has allowed \$12,564,000, a reduction of \$1,186,000 below the budget and \$3,364,180 below the appropriation for 1954. The budget estimate includes \$100,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin area for which money is being provided under the "Construction and rehabilitation" item in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation. Specific reductions have been made in various programs of the Bureau under this heading as set forth in the following table:

Item	Budget estimate	Reduction	Allowed in bill
Fuels:			
Coal.....	\$1,850,000	\$245,785	\$1,604,215
Petroleum and natural gas.....	1,250,000	340,415	909,585
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	4,099,000	213,800	3,885,200
Helium.....	90,000		90,000
Minerals and metals:			
Ferrous metals and alloys.....	1,993,000	93,000	1,900,000
Nonferrous metals.....	2,525,000	125,000	2,400,000
Nonmetallic minerals.....	818,000	43,000	775,000
Mineral research, unclassified.....	825,000	125,000	700,000
Control of fires in inactive coal deposits.....	300,000		300,000
Total.....	13,750,000	1,186,000	12,564,000

Within the amount allowed \$55,000 is to be used for completion of the mine flood studies in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and for preparation of final reports on this study.

The Bureau of Mines has been putting out an excessive volume of press releases, miscellaneous statistical data, and other information about its program and personnel. In the general provisions of the bill pertaining to the Department of the Interior the committee has reduced the amount of money to be used throughout the Department for information purposes. It is believed that much of the savings dictated by this reduction can be achieved through reduction in the number of Bureau of Mines press releases, pamphlets, and other publications, as well as some of the personnel engaged in producing these materials.

Health and safety

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$5 million for the activities under this head. This amount represents a reduction of \$60,000 below the appropriation for 1954. The funds will be used for the vital safety enforcement activities of the Bureau which have demonstrated their effectiveness in reducing injuries and the loss of life resulting from mine accidents.

General administrative expenses

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$850,000 a reduction of \$400,000 below the budget estimate of \$1,250,000 and

\$450,000 below the 1954 fiscal year appropriation. The regionalization of this Bureau which took place several years ago has been constantly under question by the committee with respect to its contribution to efficiency and lower administrative costs. Little or no evidence along this line has been forthcoming to date.

The committee has included language in the bill to provide that not more than half of the total amount of money, including direct appropriations and transferred funds, that were used for administrative positions in the regional offices during the fiscal year 1954, shall be available in the current fiscal year for this purpose.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Management and protection

An appropriation of \$9 million has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$750,000 below the budget estimate of \$9,750,000, but an increase of \$130,450 above the amount available in the fiscal year 1954. In making the reduction in the budget estimate the committee has disallowed \$180,000 programed for activities in the Missouri River Basin and has made provision for such activities under the "Construction and rehabilitation" item in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation. In applying the remaining reduction of \$570,000, no change is to be made in the amounts programed specifically for positions in the national park and monument areas with the exception of Cape Hatteras for which a general reduction from \$110,000 to \$55,000 has been made.

Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities

The budget request for the activities under this head is \$8,850,000. The committee has allowed \$8 million which is \$300,000 below the current appropriation and at the level of the amount available in 1953. For some years, the National Park Service has been maintaining roads outside of the boundaries of the national parks and monuments. In view of the revenues which these national sites bring to the States in which they are located through increased business in the areas, gasoline taxes, etc., it appears unreasonable that the Federal Government should stand the expense of maintaining such roads.

The committee, therefore, has put language into the bill to preclude expenditures for this purpose and disallowed \$100,000 which is the estimated amount for such maintenance. It is believed that the remaining portion of the cut can be absorbed through efficient use of men and materials without affecting the current level of the program.

Construction

An appropriation of \$8,056,099 is recommended, a reduction of \$5,860,201 below the 1954 appropriation and \$543,901 below the budget estimate of \$8,600,000. In arriving at the amount allowed the committee has made the following adjustments in the funds for items under this heading:

Item	Budget estimate	Increase or decrease	Allowed in bill
Natchez Trace Parkway.....	\$100,000	+\$500,000	\$600,000
Black Hills areas—Mount Rushmore.....		+250,000	250,000
Roosevelt Island.....		+50,000	50,000
Isle Royale.....	21,800	+56,099	77,899
Colonial National Park.....	25,000	+50,000	75,000
Carlsbad Caverns.....	1,625,000	-1,450,000	175,000
All other items.....	6,828,200		6,828,200
Total.....	8,600,000	-543,901	8,056,099

The additional funds provided for the Natchez-Trace Parkway will provide for some paving of already graded sections and consequently reduce the high annual cost of

maintaining unsurfaced roadway in an area of heavy rainfall.

The funds for Mount Rushmore are to provide additional buildings and utilities to fit a general improvement program involving road relocation and parking area surfacing for which the State highway commission will spend \$293,000. The Federal expenditure is to be repaid at an estimated rate of \$25,000 per year by the concessionaire, Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, in general accordance with the proposal outlined by the society's president in the hearings on the bill. None of the funds allowed in the bill are to be obligated until the contract with the concessionaire has been revised to provide for this additional revenue so that the Federal investment will be repaid.

Of the funds allowed for the Carlsbad Caverns, \$50,000 is to provide waiting room facilities at the mouth of the caverns. The amounts provided for Isle Royale and Roosevelt Island will permit various improvements and minimum facilities for visitor shelter and safety at these locations. The additional Colonial National Park funds are to be used for plans and construction work on a new Liberty monument to be located on Sur-render Field at Yorktown.

General administration expenses

An appropriation of \$900,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$368,000 below the budget estimate of \$1,268,000 and a reduction of the same amount below the appropriation for 1954. It is urged that the park superintendents be given greater latitude for decision and program execution within the areas managed by them. In order to assure that regional office organizations will not complicate this assignment of larger responsibility to the superintendents, language has been put into the bill to limit the total amount available for regional office positions from any appropriation in the bill to \$500,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Management of resources

The budget estimate for activities under this head is \$6,600,000. An appropriation of \$6,137,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$463,000 below the budget estimate and \$863,000 below the amount available in 1954. In making the reduction, \$135,000 programed for activities in the Missouri River Basin has been deleted since these activities are provided for under the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation. The funds programed for personal services have been reduced from \$4,579,413 to \$4,250,000, a reduction of \$329,413. A further reduction of \$46,441 has been made in the funds programed for travel expenses.

Of the amount allowed \$10,000 is to be used to continue the program for the control of blackbirds in New Jersey.

Investigations of resources

An appropriation of \$3,500,000 has been allowed for activities under this head. This is a reduction of \$527,000 below the budget estimate and \$960,000 below the amount available in fiscal 1954. The committee is convinced that a careful review of the Bureau's research and investigative activities will permit some reductions without disturbing the research projects that are actually essential.

Construction

The budget estimate for this activity is \$300,000. The committee has allowed \$225,000, a reduction of \$75,000 below the budget estimate and \$210,600 below the program for 1954. In applying the funds allowed, not more than 2 residences are to be constructed—1 at the Frankfort, Ky., hatchery at a cost not to exceed \$12,000, and 1 at Bethel, Alaska, at a cost not to exceed \$30,000. In addition, \$35,000 is to be used for improve-

ments and repairs at the Inks Dam hatchery near Bennett, Tex.

General administrative expenses

An appropriation of \$725,000 has been allowed, a reduction of \$50,000 below the budget estimate and the same amount below the funds available in the current fiscal year. It is expected that this moderate reduction can be readily absorbed in view of the reductions which have been made in the programs of this Bureau.

Administrative provisions

Three aircraft, for replacement only, have been provided for use in Alaska.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Administration of Territories

The budget estimate for the items under this heading is \$3,775,000. The committee has allowed \$3,234,471, a reduction of \$540,529 below the budget estimate and \$786,829 below the amount available for the current year. The amounts allowed under the respective items in this appropriation are as follows:

Item	Budget estimate	Reduction	Amount allowed
Territory of Alaska:			
Governor's Office.....	\$97,400	-----	\$97,400
Legislative expenses.....	48,000	\$3,000	45,000
Care and custody of Alaskan insane.....	748,600	-----	784,600
Territory of Hawaii:			
Governor's Office.....	41,600	-----	41,600
Legislative expenses.....	46,700	-----	46,700
Virgin Islands:			
Governor's Office.....	318,000	18,000	300,000
Grants to municipalities.....	500,000	100,000	400,000
Guam:			
Governor's Office.....	53,400	3,400	50,000
Legislative expenses.....	23,300	3,300	20,000
American Samoa:			
Governor's Office.....	56,400	-----	56,400
Grants.....	1,434,000	334,000	1,000,000
Legislative expenses.....	28,000	8,000	20,000
Chief Justice and High Court.....	32,600	8,829	23,771
Canton Island Administration.....	9,000	-----	9,000
General administration.....	302,000	62,000	240,000
Total.....	3,775,000	540,529	3,234,471

The principal reductions in the above table are in the "Grants" items for the Virgin Islands and for American Samoa. With respect to the Virgin Islands the reduction will be offset by increased revenues estimated at the time of the hearings for the current fiscal year. The committee sees no reason why a surplus in the local revenues should not be applied to the activities for which direct appropriations are requested. A reduction of \$200,000 made in the American Samoa grants item was offered to the committee by the Governor. It is believed that the remaining portion of the cut can easily be absorbed through a careful review and reevaluation of the program in American Samoa.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The budget estimate of \$5,825,000 for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been entirely disallowed. As indicated in reports on the bills for the last two years, an

appropriation under this head would be subject to a point of order when the bill comes before the House of Representatives since organic legislation has not been enacted. The committee recognizes that some appropriation will be necessary for administration of this critical area. It is hoped that organic legislation will be adopted before the conference on the bill.

Alaska public works

The budget estimate of \$5 million has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$7 million below the program for the current fiscal year. The Alaskan communities benefiting under this public works program are required to finance 50 percent of the costs of all projects undertaken.

Construction of roads, Alaska

An appropriation of \$7 million has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$2,940,000 below the budget estimate and \$7,600,000 below the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1954. Of the amount allowed \$700,000 is to be used for construction on the Copper River road.

The most recent General Accounting Office audit report on the Alaska Roads Commission points out that "Obligations have been made on specific major construction projects in excess of the amounts originally in the justifications. In at least one project funds were expended prior to submission to the Congress of justifications of appropriations for the project."

The committee will not tolerate deviations from the programs set forth in the justifications, which are the basis for its actions in considering the budget request. Any further evidence of such juggling of funds will be the basis for appropriate action with respect to those responsible for such decisions.

Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska

The budget request for this item was \$3,500,000. The committee has allowed \$3 million, a reduction of \$500,000 below the estimate, and the same amount that is available during the current fiscal year. The committee is convinced that efficient use of personnel and equipment will permit an adequate maintenance program.

Construction, Alaska Railroad

An appropriation of \$7,494,000 has been allowed. This is a reduction of \$4,500,000 below the budget, but an increase of \$3,279,000 above the 1954 appropriation. Within the amount allowed, \$2,900,000 is for completion of the Seward dock which was begun in the current fiscal year. The remaining \$4,594,000 is for permanent improvements on the Seward-Portage section of the Railroad. The committee notes with satisfaction that the Alaska Railroad will operate in the black this year.

Virgin Islands public works

The budget estimate of \$890,000 for this program has been disallowed. The funds requested were for the construction and equipping of another elementary school at Charlotte-Amalie on St. Thomas Island.

School population and capacity statistics given the committee at the time of the hearings indicate that additional school construction at this time is not an urgent necessity.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Salaries and expenses

The budget estimate for the administrative offices at the secretarial level in the Department of the Interior is \$2,330,000. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$2,200,000, a reduction of \$130,000 below the budget estimate and \$125,000 below the amount available in the current fiscal year. It is the committee's opinion that the substantial program reductions which have been made throughout the Department in the last 2 years warrant at least this modest reduction in the cost of top administration.

In accordance with the previously expressed wishes of the committee, the Solicitor outlined, at the time of the hearings, a general program for consolidating all legal services of the Department into a separate organization under his control. Specific details concerning bill language and appropriation adjustments to accomplish this purpose were not available in time for hearings on the subject. Consequently, the committee has not acted to implement the proposed reorganization. However, the plan appears to be sound and it is hoped that it can be properly authorized and implemented for the fiscal year 1955.

A number of bureaus of the Department have avoided the limitations placed on purchase of passenger vehicles by having a box end mounted on the rear end of business coupes and counting them as pickup trucks. No further purchases of this type are to be made without specific authorization. While the decision was made to disallow all of the 800 passenger motor vehicles requested by the Department before this antic came to the committee's attention, it helps to support the general opinion that the entire matter of motor vehicles needs a thorough review by the Office of the Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Grants

An appropriation of \$439,924 is recommended for nonrevenue producing activities of the Virgin Islands Corporation and to compensate for operating losses of the Corporation for the fiscal year 1953. The committee sees no reason why it should continue to accept a deficit budget for the revenue-producing operations of the Virgin Islands Corporation and has consequently reduced the estimate by \$242,076 requested to cover operating losses in the fiscal year 1955.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Salaries and expenses

The budget estimate of \$75,000 has been allowed for this review board. The board's function is to hear and rule on appeals from orders of the Bureau of Mines looking to the closing of operating coal mines in the matter of safety enforcement, as required by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954, estimates for 1955, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1955

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1954	Budget estimates, 1955	Recommended in bill for 1955	Bill compared with—	
				1954 appropriations	1955 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$125,000	—\$25,000	—\$25,000
Southeastern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance.....	1,130,000	1,450,000	1,228,000	+98,000	—222,000
Southwestern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance.....	1,600,000	¹ 1,030,000	² 275,000	—1,325,000	—755,000
(Continuing fund) ³	(1,200,000)			(—1,200,000)	
Research in utilization of saline water.....	400,000	400,000	255,000	—145,000	—145,000
Oil and Gas Division.....	⁴ 447,500	300,000	100,000	—347,500	—200,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	3,727,500	3,330,000	1,983,000	—1,744,500	—1,347,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	21,200	21,200	21,200		

Footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954, estimates for 1955, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1955—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1954	Budget estimates, 1955	Recommended in bill for 1955	Bill compared with—	
				1954 appropriations	1955 estimates
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction.....	\$38,866,000	\$30,200,000	\$18,915,000	—\$19,951,000	—\$11,285,000
Operation and maintenance.....	6,004,000	6,600,000	5,000,000	—1,004,000	—1,600,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration.....	44,870,000	36,800,000	23,915,000	—20,955,000	—12,885,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources.....	11,483,000	11,625,000	11,483,000		—142,000
Construction.....	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000		—1,000,000
(Range improvements) ⁵	(374,664)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(+25,346)	(.....)
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	13,483,000	14,625,000	13,483,000		—1,142,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Health, education, and welfare services.....	52,000,000	54,105,320	52,000,000		—2,105,320
Resources management.....	13,253,760	13,092,910	12,592,910	—660,850	—500,000
Construction.....	15,869,000	10,336,000	7,673,000	—8,196,000	—2,663,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,750,000	—250,000	—250,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	84,122,760	80,534,230	75,015,910	—9,106,850	—5,518,320
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3,040,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(—40,000)	
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
General investigations.....	3,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000		—3,000,000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	116,269,660	121,838,000	114,479,700	—1,789,960	—7,358,300
Operation and maintenance.....	19,500,000	23,154,000	19,000,000	—500,000	—4,154,000
General administrative expenses.....	4,500,000	4,300,000	3,500,000	—1,000,000	—800,000
Emergency fund.....	400,000		200,000	—200,000	+200,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	143,669,660	155,292,000	140,179,700	—3,489,960	—15,112,300
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	27,750,000	27,335,000	25,362,685	—2,387,315	—1,972,315
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	15,928,180	13,750,000	12,564,000	—3,364,180	—1,186,000
Health and safety.....	5,060,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	—60,000	
Construction.....	425,000			—425,000	
General administrative expense.....	1,300,000	1,250,000	850,000	—450,000	—400,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	22,713,180	20,000,000	18,414,000	—4,299,180	—1,586,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection.....	8,869,550	9,750,000	9,000,000	+130,450	—750,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	8,300,000	8,850,000	8,000,000	—300,000	—850,000
Construction.....	13,916,300	8,600,000	8,056,099	—5,860,201	—543,901
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	1,500,000			—1,500,000	
General administrative expenses.....	1,268,000	1,268,000	900,000	—368,000	—368,000
Total, National Park Service.....	33,853,850	28,468,000	25,956,099	—7,897,751	—2,511,901
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Management of resources.....	7,000,000	6,600,000	6,137,000	—863,000	—463,000
Investigations of resources.....	4,460,000	4,027,000	3,500,000	—960,000	—527,000
Construction.....	435,600	300,000	225,000	—210,600	—75,000
General administrative expenses.....	775,000	775,000	725,000	—50,000	—50,000
(Administration of Pribilof Islands) ⁶	(1,995,731)	(1,650,000)	(1,650,000)	(—345,731)	(.....)
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	12,670,600	11,702,000	10,587,000	—2,083,600	—1,115,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of Territories.....	4,021,300	3,775,000	3,234,471	—786,829	—540,529
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	14,300,000	5,825,000		—4,300,000	—5,825,000
Alaska public works.....	12,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	—7,000,000	
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	14,600,000	9,940,000	7,000,000	—7,600,000	—2,940,000
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,000,000		—500,000
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	4,215,000	11,994,000	7,494,000	+3,279,000	—4,500,000
Virgin Islands public works.....	1,100,000	890,000		—1,100,000	—890,000
Total, Office of Territories.....	43,236,300	40,924,000	25,728,471	—17,507,829	—15,195,529
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,325,000	2,330,000	2,200,000	—125,000	—130,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	432,443,050	421,361,430	362,846,065	—69,596,985	—58,515,365
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Revolving fund.....	1,028,000			—1,028,000	
Grants.....	1,080,000	682,000	439,924	—640,076	—242,076
(Administrative expenses) ¹²	(130,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	(.....)	(.....)
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	2,108,000	682,000	439,924	—1,668,076	—242,076
FEDERAL COAL-MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses.....	80,000	75,000	75,000	—5,000	
Grand total.....	434,631,050	422,118,430	363,360,989	—71,270,061	—58,757,441

¹ Additional \$520,000 proposed for transfer from available construction funds.² Additional \$775,000 transferred from available construction funds.³ Receipts from sale of power and energy, not included in totals of this tabulation.⁴ Comparable.⁵ Indefinite appropriation of receipts, not included in totals of this tabulation.⁶ Excludes \$62,000 for activities transferred to the Agriculture Research Service.⁷ Includes \$2,630,000 for activities transferred in the bill to the construction and rehabilitation appropriation.⁸ Includes \$83,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.⁹ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.¹⁰ Includes \$239,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.¹¹ Includes \$300,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.¹² Corporate funds not included in totals of this tabulation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, it will be noted that the budget estimate called for \$422,118,430. The amount recommended in the bill is \$363,360,989; or a total cut of \$58,757,441. However, \$5,825,000 of the cut is represented in the committee's deleting the appropriations requested for the Trust Territory Islands of the Pacific, the reason being that the basic organic act has not yet been passed by Congress for the Trust Islands which were mandated to us under the United Nations Charter.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. When were they given to us in trust?

Mr. JENSEN. Under the United Nations Charter.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Back in 1946?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. Because of the fact that there is no authorization for an appropriation by the Congress, if we had approved this amount or any amount in the pending bill for the Trust Islands, it would have been subject to a point of order.

We did the same thing last year in the hope that the organic act might be passed before the Congress adjourned or before the Senate had marked up its bill; however, the organic act has not yet been adopted by the Congress. We are hoping, of course, it will be adopted before the Senate committee marks up its bill. We know that it takes money to administer the business of the Trust Islands. We have an area out there 1,000 miles north and south and 3,000 miles long, with thousands of islands that are under our jurisdiction at this time and have been since 1946 under the United Nations Charter. However, there are only about 125 of the islands that are populated. Whether or not organic law is passed by the Congress before we adjourn, it will be necessary to make an appropriation for this purpose.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Under what committee jurisdiction would that organic law come?

Mr. JENSEN. It would come under the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House.

Mr. Chairman, some adjustments have been made in funds for various reclamation projects. The construction program, however, is only \$1,790,000 below the present year.

Here is one thing a lot of people will be glad to know. I want to refer to the funds which come into the Federal Treasury from all Interior Department agencies, such as the Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Land Management, the Reclamation Service, the revenues from power-producing facilities, and from other sources.

For the fiscal year 1953 there was received \$242,441,757, which was paid into the Treasury of the United States from the different agencies of the Interior Department. In 1954 the sum of \$265,884,-

418 was paid in from those sources and in the fiscal year 1955 it is estimated that \$288,885,209 will be covered into the Treasury of the United States from the Interior Department agencies.

Now, a lot of that money, especially from the irrigation and reclamation projects, of course, goes into what we call the reclamation fund and is appropriated out of the reclamation fund instead of out of the general fund of the Treasury. This year we have appropriated in the neighborhood of \$77 million out of the reclamation fund for irrigation and reclamation projects in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, it must be remembered also that since World War II began very few new starts have been made for irrigation, reclamation, and hydroelectric projects. There is, of course, a very good reason for that. We have been required to spend great sums of money to wage wars, and we are still spending for defense; thence, there is not enough money to go around to do everything we would like to do for America. I am sure there is hardly a single Member of the Congress who is not interested in western reclamation and the other things that are vital to the Western States, and hence, in turn, to develop this great America of ours. However, the Department of the Interior has asked for new starts and the President has approved a number of new starts amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars. Shortly after the Easter recess our committee will meet to consider a number of those new starts that the Department of the Interior has requested. So before the end of this session, without a doubt, there will be money provided for a number of new starts.

All the way through this bill you will note that we have made some reductions in personnel. While the Department of the Interior, as many other departments of the Government have, has reduced personnel to quite a marked degree, there is still a lot of room for reducing personnel. In this bill we have reduced personnel; we have recommended cuts dollarwise that would reduce the present personnel of the Department of the Interior about 10 percent, which effects a saving in the neighborhood of \$20 million. That cut is commensurate with the program reduction which have been made and can be absorbed in large degree by not filling vacancies. So about two-fifths of the reduction in this bill is effected by simply cutting out unnecessary personnel. The people of America are still spending in the neighborhood of \$12 billion a year to pay people who work for the Government. Certainly that is not necessary by any stretch of the imagination, and I hope that we can continue to reduce that personnel to the degree that it should be reduced.

The overall cut in this bill amounts to 12.5 percent below the budget.

We have increased the budget on a number of items, irrigation and reclamation items in the West, where the committee felt that the Bureau of the Budget had cut too deeply. You will find a record of those on page 10, which sets out all of the reclamation and irrigation and multipurpose projects now under construction all over America.

We have, as you will note, made a considerable cut in regional offices personnel for the Park Service. The Park Service saw fit to increase the number of regional offices from 4 to 6. As one member of the committee, I feel that regional offices in the Park Service are an unnecessary entity. I should much prefer, and I think it would be proper, to have, instead of regional offices in the Park Service, possibly 10 roving auditors, going from park to park to see that the business of the parks is carried on in a proper, businesslike manner.

First, of course, it is necessary to employ good men to be superintendents of these parks and national monuments, and then put the responsibility on them to run their business in a businesslike manner and in an economical manner. That is true of every department of Government, not only the Interior Department. It should be done in every department; because, certainly, if you give a man responsibilities, if he is the right man, he is going to take a great interest in seeing to it that his agency or his business is run right. Instead of having to go to some district or regional office, or some other place, to find out whether he is doing the right thing or not. That is what should be done, because otherwise red tape and unnecessary expenses are created.

I bring that up because, without a doubt, a number of the Members have had letters from their people who think that the Park Service has not been treated properly so far as funds are concerned. We are now appropriating almost four times more for management and maintenance of facilities than we did 10 years ago and yet there are folks who will tell you that we have not been fair with the Park Service.

As to the Indian Service, you will note that we have scarcely reduced the appropriation for that service. Mr. McKay, the Secretary of the Interior, appointed a businessman, Glen Emmons, of Gallup, N. Mex., to be the Director of the Indian Bureau. Mr. Emmons has lived with the Navajo Indians in that territory for many, many years. He is working hard to get that agency on a businesslike basis.

You will note that we have about 12,000 Navaho children of school age who are not in school today. It has been a big problem. We are gradually reducing that number, by building schools and by furnishing trailer schools. We have now, I believe, four trailer schools which follow the named Indian around, because he follows his herd, winter and summer. You may say, Why should we do that? Well, I will tell you why we do that. It is because Uncle Sam promised those Indians in a treaty that we would furnish a school and a teacher for every 35 children. In this bill we have appropriated \$460,000 for 20 more trailer schools and for 30 more teachers.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I want to commend the gentleman from Iowa for

pointing out to the House that we are getting over a quarter of a billion dollars from these various agencies in revenue to the Federal Government. In addition, may I point out that we receive revenues which are being paid from year to year from irrigation projects in taxes, which would not have been possible but these irrigation projects. I have understood the Bureau has made some estimates as to how much that amounts to, and it runs into the millions of dollars. Does the gentleman from Iowa know about those estimates?

Mr. JENSEN. I am afraid I cannot give the gentleman any information that would be worthy of the name at this time.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. It is very interesting, however. It shows that millions of dollars are coming in in the form of tax revenues that would not have been possible except for such developments.

Mr. JENSEN. It is an unknown quantity, the gentleman must admit that.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is true; it is just an estimate.

Mr. JENSEN. However, we know that it is large.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to read one line from the report:

However, these lower figures are dictated in large measure by the urgent need for conserving dollars to improve the present Federal Government fiscal position.

I made the statement to the full committee last week when the subcommittee was reporting this bill to the full committee that if I came back to Congress I would make every effort to get off this committee, because if about two more cuts are made such as is made in the present bill, there will be no more Interior Department. Since the Department was founded about 125 years ago there have been 27 agencies moved out of it. It is down now to where we are coming in here with a bill for \$363 million. The request to the Budget Bureau was \$422 million. The cut was \$58 million, \$71 million below last year.

Let us take a look at the record.

Every year when I come down on the floor of this Congress in connection with this bill I do not call for politics. I do not care whether the Democratic or the Republican Party is in power so far as this agency is concerned. This is one of the old agencies of the Government. The reclamation end of it was put through this Congress by a great President, Theodore Roosevelt. Down through the years, instead of their doing their job and doing their business conserving and looking after this Nation and getting very few dollars they could ever spend on America, just about the time they got around to spending a few dollars to protect and save and serve this country they find they have to have cuts.

Let us take a look at the first agencies. Let us go to the parks. There is only one Yellowstone Park in the world. That is the work of God. That is not the work of the Americans or the Congress or anything like that. God created and built that park. It was my privilege to spend 6 days there a few years ago. While I was there with my wife I saw seven people drown. I went to the chief ranger when the seventh person drowned

and I said, "Why don't you help these people who are drowning? Why don't you try to help to save them?" He said, "Congressman we don't have a row boat, let alone a motor boat in Yellowstone Park." If there was any little summer resort in the United States that allowed such a thing as that to happen, why the damage suits would go all through the courts of that State. But not so with this Nation.

The appropriation bill for Yellowstone Park was cut so 2 or 3 years ago that we could not even hire the people to collect the fee for the public to visit the park. It costs \$3 to get into the park. They were so shy on men and labor that the man who collected the tickets only worked one trick. When the people found out that he was working on the first trick, they went into the park during the second trick. When they found out he was working on the second trick, they went in on the first trick. The park appropriation was cut so that we did not even have the personnel to collect \$3 at the gate.

Let us take the Indian Bureau. The chairman who preceded me, a gentleman every inch of him, said that we had a contract with the Indians and that if they went on the reservations peacefully, we would build a schoolhouse for every 35 children, and not only that but we have 400 ironclad contracts and agreements with the Indians. I tossed this challenge out. There was never a day that the United States Government ever kept her contracts or her word with the people who used to own this country—the Indians—not 1 day. Is that not a fine thing that we want to sell to the rest of the world—Americanism—we are the people who should have courtesy and respect and the love in their heart. Just stop and think what we have done to the people who owned this country.

Between the Mexican border and Tuscon, Ariz., there is a tribe of Indians known as the Papagos. It is a 90-mile reservation and there is a highway cut right through the middle of it. Right down through that reservation, there is this highway with 45 miles of reservation on each side of the highway. It used to be that when an Indian had tuberculosis or pneumonia, what he had to do was to crawl his weary bones to that emergency hospital. But, a couple of years ago, it burned down.

I said before that it was my privilege to be in a camp where displaced persons were in Europe. Many of them were just enclosures of about a square mile. They must have had dozens of American doctors there and maybe 20 nurses or so, all being kept there with American dollars with the best of care and the best of medicine and the best of everything. But the men and the real Americans, the Indians, cannot even get an emergency hospital from us.

There is nothing that an Indian can make a living at on the reservation. You hear somebody say, why do we not get out from under the Indians. Stop and think. What chance would an Indian have in industry today? Yesterday, I saw where 10 percent cannot even be drafted in this country because they

are not capable of meeting the requirements that they have to have to be a soldier—let alone work in industry. And they say that we want to get out from under the fellows who owned this country. What people we are.

Take a look at all the nations of the world that have fallen by the wayside. Look at the countries that have fallen in centuries gone by. Look at Persia. At one time, Persia was able to support 10 million people in luxury. Today, she cannot support 1 million people in poverty. And that is just because they did something that we are doing. Instead of looking after our water resources and reclamation projects in every State of the Union, we are neglecting them. Let me give you an illustration of the town that I happen to represent. There is nothing in this bill that would help that town. There is no reclamation project involved there. Ten years ago it was the fourth-largest steel center in the world. All the reserve water they had was 11 billion gallons to take care of the fourth-largest steel center in the world. The Government built two reservoirs. Last year we had those reservoirs filled with water, 70 billion gallons, and they ran out of water. Suppose we were back on the 10-billion-gallon reserve. Now we have to try to get a reservoir three times bigger than the three that are already there, in order to keep those steel plants open. Yet in this bill we call it economy. We are going to help the Government by failing to spend a few billion dollars on this great country, America. The wealth of America should be protected and more money spent on this great country.

In this bill are surveys on coal, oil, lumber, gas, iron ore, all the minerals in the United States. Instead of spending billions of dollars in this bill to look after every State in the Union which produces the things that make us great, make us wealthy, makes our standard of living, each year we are cutting it down and cutting it down until in a few more years we will have none.

Why are we spending a half-billion dollars today in Venezuela and Labrador, looking for ore? Why are we spending millions to drain the rivers and build new railroads, when we should be spending a few billion dollars in this country on pilot work to increase our production in this country? In the State of Minnesota there are billions of tons of ore. Yes, it is probably inferior ore; it is not as good as we will get from Labrador, but it is worth spending a few dollars to find out if we can use that ore without having to go to the other countries.

Just think of Great Britain. Back in the twenties, when Persia did not have enough powder to fire a salute, England spent billions of dollars on her oil wells and today she is ordered out of that country. Suppose we spend millions of dollars dredging the rivers of Venezuela or any foreign country, 10 years from now they will say, "No dice. The fellow who signed that contract is dead." Out we go. Whoever thought it could happen to Great Britain. Yet it will happen to us if we will not spend a few dollars on the greatest country on earth.

I repeat it is not the work of man but the work of God. You take all the rest of the countries and roll them into one and it would not make a patch on this country. Just think of our Fish and Wildlife Agency. Instead of spending millions of dollars, we spend only a few dollars on that every year. When you think of the fisherman with his gum coat and his hip boots and his costly poles, using his automobile and gasoline, standing around a lake or stream trying to catch one fish, and yet we do not spend a dollar to find out even if there are fish in the stream. Oh, no, we have a lot to learn. I do not care whether it is on the Republican side or the Democratic side; I am not taking politics into it, but it seems that we spend money on every nation in the world except our own. It is time we learned how to spend some in this country, because it cannot go along the way it has been going the past 300 years, robbing and looting, destroying the forests and the lands for want of irrigation and fertilizer. If any amendments are offered I wish you would stop and look and listen before you vote them down. Remember the money is going to be spent in this country, and the more you spend on it the better will be our standard of living. So I am asking you as a person who is vitally interested, as I know you all are, to see that we spend more money than is in this bill on this great country of ours.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I note in the report a reduction of \$400,000 in administrative expense in the Bureau of Mines. I hope we have not lost sight of the fact that we have a new mine safety law.

It was my pleasure some weeks ago to place in the RECORD the facts from the first year's operation of this new mine safety law showing the lowest death and injury rate for the mining industry of the country since the formation of the Bureau of Mines.

I would like to have some explanation as to where the \$400,000 cut in administrative costs comes. Does it reduce the number of inspectors? We need more rather than fewer inspectors.

Mr. KIRWAN. No, it does not touch the mine inspectors. I think it has something to do with the staff in Washington and some other places.

Mr. BAILEY. They cannot cut that much from personnel and not get down to the mine inspectors.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is not in the inspection end of it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. FENTON, took very great care to see that they did not cut the inspectors in the committee.

Mr. BAILEY. That is part of the administrative cost.

Mr. KIRWAN. That is part of the administrative cost, but as I say, it is not on the inspectors.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to know some details as to just where they are cutting this \$400,000.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am pleading for more money for these services this afternoon, yet there is not a dime in this bill

for my State of Ohio. I take that back, for I think they do spend 25 cents for a wick in the Perry Monument Light. So in asking for funds my State does not benefit.

The great crying need today is for water and we feel it very markedly in Ohio. The Secretary of Agriculture just finished a trip over the country and when he got back to his native Utah he made the statement: "Well, they certainly need aid." He was mistaken when he left the city of Washington, but he discovered as he got over the country something about the country's needs.

I see where the Governor of Ohio has appointed a committee of a hundred to find out what can be done on the flow of water in that State. We have to drill 80 feet deeper than we ever had to in the past to find water. Why does this situation exist? Every drop of water that God lets fall today finds a different situation than existed 30 years ago. Then they did not have drainage ditches along the highways which are necessary in this day of the automobile; when the water fell it stayed there and went into the ground, but now 5 minutes after the rainfall is over the water is on its way to the ocean. We boast of our good highways, but there is no water going into the underground water table. We had better start to do something about it because time is creeping up on us and everything we do is twice as expensive.

If in this Congress here today and tomorrow do our duty the way we should do it, this bill will carry \$2 billion for America instead of \$363 million.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall next yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], but before I do I want to say that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and myself are always in almost perfect agreement on things pertaining to this bill. The gentleman from Ohio has just made a statement about the way we have treated our natural resources in America, and I concur in that statement 100 percent. He never stops informing the people of America of our need for the conservation of our natural resources, and certainly it is an honor to serve with a fine, patriotic gentleman like the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

I now yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], chairman of our subcommittee handling matters pertaining to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has taken a great interest in these two agencies, and he is in position to answer any questions which may be directed to him relative to any cut that has been made in this bill or anything else pertaining to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. As I said before, he has great interest in these two agencies to see that funds in proper amount are appropriated for them.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], has given you an idea of the amount of work that has been done by this Subcommittee on Appropriations. I have enjoyed working with the membership of that sub-

committee, regardless of political party lines.

I might say at this time that no one is happier than I am to see our very efficient and capable chairman back on his feet and here in the House of Representatives. We all missed BEN when he was in the hospital, and we certainly thank God that he has been spared to be with us again today. We are also thankful to learn that the other four Members of the House are recovering from the recent attack on the House of Representatives on March 1.

With reference to the other members of our subcommittee, every one of them is a fine, capable gentleman, and, as I said before, I have enjoyed very much working with them.

Generally speaking, we believe that the bill presented here today reflects the judgment of your subcommittee in accordance with the testimony given us by the representatives of the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior.

To conserve time, I will, in the time allotted, make a few remarks on the geological survey, the Bureau of Mines and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Geological Survey presented a budget estimate of \$27,335,000 of which \$25,362,685 was allowed by the committee. This reduction, however, is due to \$1,475,000 which was for investigations and surveys in the Missouri River Basin and now being provided in the Bureau of Reclamation appropriations. The Bureau was allowed \$27,750,000 for appropriations the current fiscal year.

Included in the amount allowed for the Geological Survey is \$497,315 which brings it up to the level of the 1953 fiscal year appropriations.

Under the directorship of Dr. William E. Wrather, the Geological Survey has done a fine job.

The Bureau, however, has been cramped for office, library, and laboratory space in Washington. I understand that they are scattered in many buildings—15 or 16—and the present setup is very unsatisfactory.

In the past 3 years \$900,000 has been provided to the Bureau to rehabilitate space in Denver and for new space at Menlo Park, Calif.

Of that \$900,000—\$500,000 was used for the Denver and Menlo Park buildings. We have allowed \$75,000 to speed up plans and specifications for the Washington facility, provided authorizing legislation is enacted.

This authorizing legislation is necessary for a new facility for the Geological Survey because of the danger of all valuable maps and surveys of the United States being destroyed or damaged, should a fire occur in the building in what has been described by Dr. Wrather as a firetrap.

In addition to the regularly appropriated funds the Survey has estimated that they will have around forty to forty-five million dollars from all sources for fiscal 1955.

These additional funds are from contributions from the various States, coun-

ties, and municipalities, Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, Foreign Operation Commission, Mutual Security Administration and other Federal agencies; also from the rule of copies of aerial photographs and other records and the sale of property. On page 485 of part 1 of the hearings you will find a statement of appropriations, transferred funds, and contributions.

While topographic surveys and mapping requires almost 50 percent of the appropriations, we find that it is estimated and it will take 30 or 40 years to complete this work in the United States and Alaska at the present rate.

The geologic and mineral resources surveys and mapping absorb 20 percent of the appropriations. However, with the addition of transferred funds and contributions to this particular work we also find that there is more money expended by the Bureau than for any other item.

Present-day governmental policymaking, both national and international, require details concerning minerals and mineral fuels far beyond that required in any previous period of our history.

The development of the machine age, with its enormous increase in the demand for mineral raw materials has come about rapidly. The per capita consumption of minerals in the United States is estimated to have increased by about 250 percent in the past 50 years. More than 100 different mineral commodities are now required by industry as against a total of only 56 in 1900.

Yet with all this progress we find that not more than 12 percent of the continental United States and 1 percent of Alaska is mapped geologically in a manner and on a scale deemed sufficient for present-day usages.

The workload of the Bureau in its geologic survey work for minerals and fuels is growing by leaps and bounds, and it should be a matter of great concern to not only those in the Bureau but every American citizen and taxpayer.

The rentals from leases—oil, gas, and minerals—and the royalties produced make this agency of our Government most important. Revenues are estimated at \$48 million for fiscal 1955 with production valued at \$525 million from some 130,000 leased properties, mines, and wells.

WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Never before in the history of this country has the question of our water problem been so acute. Much work needs to be done, and existing knowledge of the fundamental facts concerning our water resources still are inadequate to meet the ever-increasing need. Our water investigations and reliable data have not been keeping pace with the requirements for purposes of thorough planning, design, and operations of facilities. Better coordination among agencies is needed, so that duplication of effort is reduced to an absolute minimum.

I am in thorough accord with the 1953 report or pamphlet of the United States Chamber of Commerce entitled "Our Water Resources," which, among other things, states:

The program of stream gaging and investigation of underground-water resources on the basis of cooperation between Federal and State Governments, through an established Federal agency such as the Geological Survey, should be maintained at a rate which will furnish the basic data as needed for the orderly conservation and development of water resources.

President Eisenhower, in his message of July 31, 1953, relative to a program designed to conserve and improve our Nation's natural resources, stated that—

Our basic problem is to carry forward the tradition of conservation, improvement, and wise use and development of our land and water resources; it will require comprehensive river basin planning with the cooperation of State and local interests; developments have brought about strong competition for existing water supplies and have stimulated the need for a broader approach in planning new water-resources developments; conserving and improving our land and water resources is high-priority business for all of us.

There is no question in my mind that the No. 1 problem in many parts of our country is water. It is rapidly becoming the principal concern of the entire country.

I have dwelled to a considerable length in the time allotted me to the activities delegated to this fine branch of our Interior Department—the Geological Survey—under the directorship of Dr. Wrather, who received the John Fritz Medal Award on February 4, 1954, which happens to be the highest scientific and engineering recognition and honor any engineer may receive. I know we all agree that the Geologic Survey can be counted on to continue the fine work that it is doing.

The work that this Bureau is doing is so vital to the welfare of our country. It is so basic and fundamental that few people realize its importance. All they apparently are interested in are huge visible monumental projects which blind them to the work of the Geological Survey.

We have been appropriating funds all over this country and out of the country for projects designed to be of assistance in development of those areas. With those objectives we have no complaint.

However, "we should look before we leap" in the future because of the danger of too much appropriations for the big glamorous and "grab all they can" agencies to the detriment of our smaller but indeed most basic agencies such as the Geologic Survey.

BUREAU OF MINES

The United States Bureau of Mines presented a budget estimate for \$20 million dollars for fiscal year 1955. This was in contract to \$22,713,000 which they had for the current fiscal year. The committee allowed them \$18,414,000 or a reduction of \$1,586,000 from the budget estimate and \$4,299,130 from the 1944 appropriations.

Now permit me to say at the outset that as far as I am concerned the amount allowed by the committee should be ample for 1955. I say this because for the past 7 or 8 years I have always supported the Bureau of Mines' requests. They have enjoyed the com-

plete confidence of not only myself but the whole Congress.

However, for the past 2 or 3 years your subcommittee through investigations, etc., has become concerned of an apparent apathy on the part of the Bureau of Mines and the Interior Department to disregard requests for information needed to intelligently mark up the Appropriation bill.

Therefore, if some of the items appear to be reduced to much, I can only say that it is because we do not have the proper information in their so-called justifications.

To be more specific in my criticism of the Department, and especially the Bureau of Mines, we have repeatedly asked them to look over their regionalization setup. We have every reason to believe that reorganization of the Bureau of Mines would be for efficiency and lower administrative costs.

On January 26th of this year, at the outset of our hearings, we repeated our request to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for mineral resources.

BUREAU OF MINES

We requested him to secure for us, if he could, some expression from the Secretaries' Survey Committee as to what recommendations they would make in case they were not ready to give us a report by the end of February when we were to mark up this bill.

About 1 month later—February 24, 1954—the chairman, Mr. JENSEN, received a letter from the Assistant Secretary stating that the survey team had not yet completed its work or submitted a preliminary report, although they expected to be back in Washington on February 10. He further said that he had discussed the request of the committee with the survey team and that they had advised that in its opinion the Appropriation Committee can proceed on the Department's present budget request for fiscal 1955 without consideration of the probable effect on the fiscal requirements of the Bureau which would result from its recommendations.

So we have marked up the bill and up until this moment, to the best of my knowledge, we have no further word from them.

The appropriations for the Bureau of Mines are divided into four principal categories, namely:

First. Conservation and development of mineral resources.

Second. Health and safety.

Third. Construction.

Fourth. General administrative expenses.

Those categories are sub-divided into many projects, and the category receiving the bulk of the appropriations is conservation and development of mineral resources.

They asked for \$13,750,000 for this work. The committee allowed \$12,564,000—a cut of \$1,186,000.

This decrease has been distributed amongst the various items so that we believe the cuts are small enough to be absorbed and justified.

The health and safety item which includes the mine inspections was not cut

a penny from the budget estimate of \$5 million.

In all due respect to the Bureau of Mines, I would like to say that this is the one outstanding feature of its work. In fact it was this particular kind of work that made the Bureau of Mines possible.

The number of accidents—fatal and nonfatal during the year 1953 is the least in the history of coal mining. Table 4 on page 351 of part 1 of the hearings gives you a breakdown of the record.

However, we believe that this death rate and accident rate can be further reduced and I feel sure that the Director of the Bureau of Mines will do his utmost to achieve that goal.

There is no new construction in this bill. None was asked for by the Bureau.

The only other cut that was made was in the general administrative expense item.

The budget allowed them \$1,250,000. The committee cut them \$400,000 which gives them \$850,000 in this bill.

As is indicated in the report on page 14, the committee has included languages in the bill to provide that not more than half of the total amount of money, including direct appropriations and transferred funds that were used for administrative positions in the regional offices during fiscal year 1944, shall be available in the current fiscal year for this purpose.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Budget estimates for the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review of \$75,000 was allowed in full.

This is a relatively new branch of the Interior Department, created by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress and whose functions are to hear and rule on appeals from orders of the Bureau of Mines, when such orders close down mines, as a result of Federal mine inspections.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for the purpose of my requesting the minority to give him 2 additional minutes to answer some questions?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. BAILEY. I should like to ask the gentleman a question about the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines.

I notice on page 14 of the report, in the comments on health and safety in the Bureau of Mines, that last year there was an appropriation of \$5,060,000. The committee eliminated that \$60,000 after making some rather sarcastic comments upon the Bureau's activity in trying to educate the people of this country in the need of greater mine safety. Apparently that \$60,000 cut is to prevent their carrying on a program of education to improve mine safety.

Going down to the next item on page 14, the budget estimate was reduced to \$850,000 from \$1,250,000, or \$450,000 below the appropriation for the fiscal year 1954 for general administrative expenses. The committee says the intention is to close the regional offices of the Bureau of Mines, not by formally closing them, because that would be beyond the power of the committee, but saying to those

people, "You can spend only 50 percent as much money as you spent on personnel in those regional offices," and so forth.

Mr. FENTON. Does the gentleman wish me to answer a question?

Mr. BAILEY. I think I have stated the question. I will listen to the gentleman talk now.

Mr. FENTON. As far as the health and safety item is concerned, the committee did not reduce the budget estimate by 1 penny.

Mr. BAILEY. Then the committee's report must be wrong, as stated on page 14.

Mr. FENTON. I do not think so; it was not reduced by 1 penny.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman has yielded to me and the time was given to him by the minority for that purpose.

Mr. FENTON. That was below the budget estimate of last year, not this year.

Mr. BAILEY. It is also below the budget of this year, is it not?

Mr. FENTON. No; it is not.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I notice, on page 13 of the report, that the synthetic-liquid-fuels program has been reduced from the budget estimate by \$213,800. Will the gentleman explain whether or not this reduction is to be a percentage reduction to the different activities of the synthetic-fuels program or will some activities have to take a larger reduction than others?

Mr. FENTON. The only reduction we have made on the synthetic-liquid-fuels item is in the mining research and processing of the oil shale.

Mr. ASPINALL. At Rifle. That will mean that the work they are doing there will be curtailed to the complete amount of this \$213,800.

Mr. FENTON. That is right. That will give them about \$1 million for that processing.

Mr. ASPINALL. As I understand, this was done with an evaluation presented by the Bureau of Mines?

Mr. FENTON. That is right.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Can the gentleman inform the House whether or not the Director of the Budget recommended less than the estimate of the Department?

Mr. FENTON. No; I cannot.

Mr. PERKINS. I notice, on page 28 of the report, where the health and safety money has been cut by \$60,000, from \$5,060,000 to \$5 million.

Mr. FENTON. That was by the Bureau of the Budget, not by your committee.

Mr. PERKINS. There was no attempt on the part of the committee to interfere with the money that has been provided for mine inspectors?

Mr. FENTON. Absolutely none whatever.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to consume very much time because I do not believe it is either advisable or necessary. I do want the Record to show my position on the bill.

An appropriation bill is composed of two things. One is language and the other is money. In this bill, as far as money is concerned, we had a total budget estimate of \$422,118,430. The committee recommends \$363,360,989, a reduction under the budget estimates of \$58,757,441, and a total reduction under the appropriations of last year of \$71,270,061. You may be interested in the language changes which you will find spelled out on page 19 of the report. There are only four of them. Most of them are limitations of expenditures.

Mr. Chairman, if I had been writing this bill, I would not have written it exactly as it is written. In some instances, I would have allowed more money, and in others less. But, by and large, the bill is a good bill and probably better than I would have written. So with 1 or 2 exceptions, I desire to say, I am going along with the bill. I am not planning to offer any amendments. However, in possibly 2 matters, if amendments are offered by others, I may support the same, and while I am not entirely satisfied with the entire bill, I am otherwise supporting it, as it has been reported. It represents a tremendous volume of work on the part of the entire subcommittee and is as good as we were able to write this year.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE], who is chairman of the subcommittee on the Bureau of Land Management. He, of course, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. FENTON, is interested in all of the agencies of the department, as we all are, but I have delegated to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] the handling of the Bureau of Land Management matters because he comes from a reclamation State and is well versed on the things which come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. He has taken a great interest in that agency, and I am sure any questions which any Member of the Congress desires to ask the gentleman from Idaho will be answered in a forthright manner, as were the questions which were asked of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. FENTON.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. Before the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE], my very good and able friend, takes up another phase of the legislation, and while we are on the Bureau of Mines, I thought perhaps you could answer a question, before we get into another part of the bill.

On page 20 of the report, the Oil and Gas Division, I notice a cut has been made from \$447,500 down to \$100,000—a cut of \$347,500. That would appear

to me to be quite a drastic cut. I wonder if the gentleman could give us an explanation and the reason for such a drastic curtailment of the operations of that particular Division.

Mr. JENSEN. You will see on page 4 the answer to your question. The report reads as follows:

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

The budget estimate for this Division is \$300,000. The committee has allowed \$100,000, a reduction of \$200,000 below the budget estimate. Activities of this organization were consolidated with the work of the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1951 and considerably expanded. While the function of pulling together in one place all current data on petroleum and gas resources and their utilization is a continuing service to both government and industry, the high cost structure proposed in the budget appears to be out of all proportion to the workload involved or the needs for the service rendered. The appropriation allowed compares reasonably with the amounts which were appropriated for these activities prior to the time that they were consolidated with the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania is very interested in everything pertaining to oil and petroleum. The Department of the Interior officials who are in charge of this item must have overlooked the thing that I have just explained and which we have explained in the report which I have just read.

Mr. GAVIN. Do you mean to tell me that the Oil and Gas Division did not prepare and present to you a case in justification of their request for the amount requested, \$447,500?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. GAVIN. You say they did not? I cannot understand that.

Mr. JENSEN. We feel that they did not present a good argument for the full \$300,000.

Mr. GAVIN. Is the gentleman satisfied in his own mind that you can take a division that has been allocated \$447,500 and drastically cut them down to \$100,000, a cut of \$347,500? They cannot operate with any degree of efficiency on this amount of money. They cannot coordinate and consolidate the Division with this drastic cut to give satisfaction to the oil and gas interests who are concerned.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. GAVIN. The gentleman actually thinks they can operate with the \$100,000?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right, because in 1949 the same Division had for personnel \$106,000, and they did about the same thing that they are asked to do today. You know and I know that you are one of the economy-minded Members of the Congress, and I know you do not want to spend money that should not be spent.

Mr. GAVIN. Certainly not if not justified.

Mr. JENSEN. I know full well that if the gentleman had sat on that committee as we did and had heard the arguments in justification of the \$300,000, and knowing the past history as the committee knows it, you would have agreed with the committee that we appropriated about the right amount.

Mr. GAVIN. Well, just at a glance, I cannot understand why, even if we are becoming economy-minded, which we should be—there is no question about that—that they can operate efficiently with such a drastic cut. This cut is entirely too much. If the cut had been reasonable, I would say the committee was considerate, but you are cutting them down almost 75 percent from what they have been previously allocated. Whether they can operate with any degree of efficiency is questionable, in my mind, but the gentleman seems to think they can. However, I want to state that I do not believe they can and this cut is entirely too severe.

Mr. JENSEN. The committee thought they could, or we would not have recommended the cut that we did. The gentleman knows as well as I do that there is hardly a Department of Government that is not anxious to keep all of their personnel which they had during the peak of the war. No Member of this Congress can justify maintaining such a great number of personnel that are requested in any of these departments.

Let me point out something else. Here is a case where you have more generals than privates. If you will turn to the hearings, on page 66—

Mr. GAVIN. I will.

Mr. JENSEN. Part I of the hearings, you will see that the average pay for personnel in this agency will average 10.3 grade. That grade pays—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will announce to the gentleman that he has consumed 7 minutes in his colloquy.

Mr. JENSEN. I will take 1 more minute, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. JENSEN. That grade on an average pays \$6,000.

Mr. GAVIN. What is the type of personnel? Are they scientists, researchers, or specialists in their particular fields?

Mr. JENSEN. Just about an average with the other Departments, and the other Departments do not run near that high. The other Departments run to an average of about \$4,500. I have no fight; we want to do the thing that is right, but they did not make a case for \$300,000, and the situation now is about the same as it was in 1949 when we allowed them a little over \$100,000—\$106,000-plus. Why they should be allowed almost three times more than they were in 1949 just does not make any sense.

Mr. GAVIN. You must admit the work in this Bureau has greatly expanded, and in the past several years they have turned in a fine performance and could continue to do so if given sufficient to operate efficiently.

Mr. JENSEN. I hope so.

I have promised to yield to about 8 or 10 Members of my side, yet I have only about 8 minutes remaining.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. YOUNGER. There is no intention on the part of the committee to cut down the financial statistics on oil and gas.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] to take over now, but I shall ask unanimous consent when the gentleman from Idaho gets through to extend the time a few minutes in order that I may answer some questions from other Members.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUDGE. Can the time for general debate be extended by unanimous consent in the Committee?

Mr. RAYBURN. It cannot in the Committee, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JENSEN. Then tomorrow when we read the bill for amendment I shall to my best to answer any question any Member might have regarding this bill.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, can the Chair advise me as to the time remaining on the majority side?

The CHAIRMAN. The majority side has 6 minutes of general debate remaining.

Mr. BUDGE. Then, with the permission of the Chair I shall reserve my time until the other side concludes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. How much time is there remaining on this side?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio has 39 minutes remaining.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time in order to correct some misinformation that got into the Record when the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] was addressing the Committee. I asked for an explanation of the reduction in the item as it appears on page 14 of the report.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield, yes.

Mr. FENTON. I want to say that no misinformation was given the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. I differ with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I asked him, speaking of an item on page 14, general administrative expenses, about the cut in the appropriation and he said there was no cut in that appropriation, yet the report indicates a cut of \$400,000 from the Bureau of the Budget estimate and \$450,000 below the appropriation for the same purpose last year.

Mr. FENTON. I may say to the gentleman from West Virginia that my answer was not with respect to that particular part he is pointing out now but was with respect to health and safety features. I did not have sufficient time to get to the second part of the gentleman's question.

Mr. BAILEY. So the gentleman agrees, then, that it had reference to the safety item in the Bureau of Mines and not to the general expenses of the Department.

Mr. FENTON. Let me get the gentleman straight. The budget estimate for the health and safety item was not cut at all. We gave them the \$5 million requested by the Bureau of the Budget for the health and safety item. What the gentleman is talking about is the administration expense.

Mr. BAILEY. Which I asked the gentleman about.

Mr. FENTON. I do not know about that. That cannot be connected with safety and health at all. That has to do with the regional offices.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak a word about the provision in reference to the Southwestern Power Administration. I know that the Southwestern Power Administration is going to be cut, it is being cut, but I just do not want it killed suddenly, as I think the provisions in this bill would kill it.

I know that there is a reorganization plan on the Secretary's desk at this time down there in the Interior Department, and, of course, I know, too, that Mr. McKay is not too enthusiastic about public power in any fashion.

Tomorrow I intend to offer an amendment increasing the \$275,000 in this bill by \$350,000 which would total \$625,000, and to delete the proviso at the bottom of the page. I think that is a reasonable thing to do. Unless that is done the administration of the Southwestern Power Administration is going to be reduced on the 1st of June to 86 people. It is utterly destructive to do it in this fashion.

I would think that the majority would agree to the deletion of this proviso at the bottom of the page because they should be willing to trust their own administration in the Department of the Interior. If that amendment can be adopted and orderly reorganization can go ahead, instead of just taking a meat ax and chopping this thing off on the 1st of June this year when they will not have enough people to police this thing much less have any additional construction, then this orderly process can go along and in December 1955, they will be down to the 86 people that the reorganization plan provides for. Of course, I am not for the reorganization plan, as far as that is concerned. I believe the Southwestern Power Administration ought to have some money on the side for further development, if additional dams are built there and so forth, because it has been a wonderful administration and it has gotten along with the power companies in all that region. In Texas and in Oklahoma they have agreements with the power companies that the power companies and the Southwestern Power Administration have lived up to 100 percent. They each work with the other and they have brought about peace and harmony and good feeling in one section of the United States between the power companies and the Government operation.

So it would seem to me that would be a reasonable thing to do, and I hope

that the amendment might be accepted by those in charge of the bill because if this thing is to be cut from two-hundred-some-odd employees down to 86 it should not and cannot be done under any businesslike methods between now and June 30 of this year. I just think it is using a meat ax instead of using a sharp knife. Of course, it does not make much difference to the fellow whether is is murdered or manslaughtered; but the penalty is not as much sometimes for the man who commits manslaughter as it is in the case of premeditated murder.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I must say that the gentleman from Texas and I have always agreed pretty well on things of this nature. May I say that the Department of the Interior sent a survey team down to the Southwestern Power area and made quite a thorough audit and investigation. They came back with the recommendation that the personnel be reduced to 86 people. The committee allowed sufficient funds to pay 100 people. In all fairness, I must say that Mr. Aandahl, former Member of Congress, whom we all know, and who is now Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of power, has looked the matter over again and has recommended in a letter to us that we allow \$200,000 more.

Mr. RAYBURN. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, is it not?

Mr. JENSEN. Two hundred thousand dollars, I believe.

Mr. RAYBURN. I thought it was raised to \$780,000. That would be \$230,000 more.

Mr. JENSEN. I have not seen the letter. The matter just came to my attention that he has asked for something in the neighborhood of \$200,000 more. Does the gentleman propose to offer an amendment for an additional \$230,000?

Mr. RAYBURN. No; \$350,000 to add to the \$275,000, and delete this proviso which says that you cannot spend more than \$250,000 on personal services.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman's proposed amendment is for what amount?

Mr. RAYBURN. To add to \$275,000 \$350,000, making \$625,000.

Mr. JENSEN. For what purpose?

Mr. RAYBURN. For the purpose of personnel, for paying the people their accumulated leave, and all this, that, and the other, and not knocking this thing down to 86 people or 100 people on the 30th of June this year. I do not think that can be done without a very destructive operation resulting.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman can understand the position the committee was in when we marked up the bill, after reading the report that was made available to us through the Department of the Interior, to the effect that they recommend only 86 people.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman means for 1955?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. RAYBURN. Well, I understand they have been pushed off of that stand. Somebody must have gotten hold of them and convinced them that the meat ax provision should be cut out.

Mr. JENSEN. That only came to our attention today. The letter from Mr. Aandahl only came to my attention today, and the committee has not had time to consider it yet.

Mr. RAYBURN. I hope the committee will take time to consider it between now and tomorrow so that we can get together on it.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, this is an important bill for Alaska.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. I asked the gentleman to yield in order that I may propound a question to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, who we are all glad to have back here with us. The question relates, Mr. Chairman, to the committee report on page 10 which refers to certain funds which have been stricken from the Consolidation and Rehabilitation program of the Bureau of Reclamation with reference to the Trinity diversion of the Central Valley project. Is my understanding correct that although this money is taken out of this particular item, that is, the construction item, that is without prejudice and does not disturb the amount of \$100,000 which is in the justification for planning under General Investigation?

Mr. JENSEN. That is exactly right. I might say to the gentleman that, of course, he knows that this Trinity project was authorized by a finding of feasibility by the previous Secretary of the Interior in one of the later days of 1952. The project had never been authorized by the Congress. The committee has taken the position that we will appropriate no funds for starting construction of any projects where a finding of feasibility was made by the Secretary of the Interior, whether it be a past Secretary or the present Secretary.

Mr. ENGLE. I am aware of that.

Mr. JENSEN. The \$100,000 which we have left in the bill for investigation is sufficient to carry on the necessary investigations for this project and to bring the information to the respective committee of Congress, and let them work their will as to whether to authorize the project or not.

Mr. ENGLE. That is entirely agreeable to me. I wanted it clear that taking the money out of the construction item did not take it out of the item under general investigations. I thank the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] very much, and I thank the delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] for yielding.

(Mr. ENGLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD immediately following those of the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].)

Mr. BARTLETT. I should like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I am happy to see the chairman of the committee, Mr.

JENSEN, back on his feet and looking so hale and hearty.

As I said, this is a important bill for Alaska. Annually, it supplies much of the fuel, as it were, which is needed to power our public development program in the Territory. This year I fear the fuel line has become clogged. I am very much concerned with some of the very drastic cuts which have been made in the bill not only in respect to reductions from last year's appropriations, but reductions from the recommendations made by the Bureau of the Budget.

However, I do want to extend my most sincere thanks to the committee for having allowed \$91,250 to be used in the hospitalization of an additional 20 patients of the Alaska Native Service in the Sanitarium for the Tubercular at Seward, Alaska. This money will do a lot of good there.

Mr. Chairman, the amount recommended by the committee for road construction in Alaska represents a very drastic cut, and I am gravely concerned on account of it because some of our needed roads cannot be built with the amount included in the bill. I believe I heard the chairman of the committee, in explaining the bill, say that it represented a reduction of 12½ percent below the estimates of the budget. The reductions in the Alaska categories are much greater and amount to 25 percent. In the field of road construction that amount is 29 percent below the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and 61 percent below the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

In respect to Alaska public works, the reduction is on the order of 58 percent on a percentage basis. I had been very hopeful that the committee would allow the sum of money, substantially, which was asked by the Department of the Interior and was rejected by the Bureau of the Budget, which would have permitted an undertaking of about \$10 million in public works in the Territory of Alaska in the next fiscal year. Half of the appropriated money is paid back to the Federal Treasury.

The cities of Petersburg, Nenana, Juneau Independent School District, the city of Valdez, the city of Anchorage, and Seldovia had some worthwhile projects for which elections had been held, which had been generally approved and now are only awaiting the appropriations. The elimination of those amounts from the bill is going to impede the progress of our public-works program.

May I ask the chairman of the committee, since the amount for that work is intermingled in the entire appropriation, what sum is contemplated for investigation work by the Bureau of Reclamation in Alaska for the next fiscal year?

Mr. JENSEN. One hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. BARTLETT. That is the same amount as for the current year. I am mindful of the fact that the gentleman from Iowa started our Bureau of Reclamation work in the field of hydroelectric investigation some years ago, and I am hopeful that the day will soon arrive when we can start that on a worthwhile

scale again so that those potentialities may be made actualities.

I am very pleased to note that an appropriation has been made, although not in the budget amount, for rehabilitation of the southern part of the Alaska Railroad. May I ask if there is a contemplation that the work will proceed until completed?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Of course, we cannot bind the next Congress. What the committee did on the Alaska Railroad item from Seward to Portage was this: The budget request was for an amount of \$9 million, approximately.

Mr. BARTLETT. Eleven million nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars for both the docks and the railroad work.

Mr. JENSEN. But for the railroad it was approximately \$9 million.

Mr. BARTLETT. Nine million ninety-four thousand dollars.

Mr. JENSEN. The \$2,900,000 was for the dock at Seward.

Mr. BARTLETT. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. We allowed that amount in full. The item for the rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad from Seward to Portage, as I said before, was approximately \$9 million. The committee allowed half of that this year because we knew it would be impossible for the work to go forward fast enough to expend \$9 million within the fiscal year 1955. We were sure of that. So we thought it best to spread it over 2 years, and give them time to get their feet on the ground and keep the contractors that are there now who have done that kind of work on the other sections of the railroad.

Mr. BARTLETT. This is the first time, as I understand, that the committee has given its stamp of approval to the completion of the rehabilitation program by going clear down to Seward.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. BARTLETT. Now may I ask the chairman about the Copper River Highway which will lead from Cordova to the Richardson Highway. The \$700,000 which is provided in the bill is not, as I understand, for extension of the work but merely to complete work already started. Is that right?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. There are some unexpended funds in that item for that road. We appropriated \$700,000 more to be spent in addition to the unexpended funds which were in the bill for 1954, this year.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate the statement just made by Mr. JENSEN, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, in regard to the import of the language used in the committee report on page 10 with reference to funds for the Trinity division. It is not surprising in the light of the way this justification was sent up that there would be some confusion about it. On page 51 of part 1 of the Bureau of Reclamation's justifications, under the item for "General investigations," there is \$100,000 included for the Central Valley project, Trinity River division. On page 209 of part 4 of the justifications under the estimate for "Construction and rehabilitation," the Trinity Division is

included for \$99,000. In the summarization of financial data for "Construction and rehabilitation," which appears on page 2 of the Bureau of Reclamation justifications, an item of \$100,000 for the Central Valley project is noted. In the light of all this, I was afraid that the language on page 10 of the report would preclude the use of any funds whatever for the Trinity River project for any purpose. My informal discussions with the committee members, however, made it clear that it was not the committee's intention to cut off the planning on the project. There is frequently a good deal of planning to be done even after a project has been found to be feasible, and certainly no such limitation is contemplated in the policy referred to by the committee in its report. I am therefore glad that Mr. JENSEN has made it perfectly plain that the \$100,000 in the Bureau of Reclamation justifications for general investigations remains intact for advanced planning on the Trinity division of the Central Valley project; and that the force and effect of the language on page 10 of the report is to strike down the reference to the Trinity River project under "Construction and rehabilitation," and that alone.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in protecting the people in the Klamath River watershed, much of which is located in my congressional district. The Trinity River involved in the committee report is a tributary of the Klamath River. The Klamath River is one of the greatest fishing streams in the United States and attracts tourists from all parts of the country. Humboldt County, through which a part of the Klamath runs, is the second largest timber-producing county in the United States. The Klamath River flows through Del Norte County and empties into the Pacific Ocean. Del Norte County is a large timber-producing county.

There are facilities for taking care of the byproducts of the lumber industry in the manufacture of various wood byproducts. It is essential that a good supply of fresh water be available for the process of manufacture. The people in the two coastal counties which would be affected by diversion of water from the Trinity River into the Central Valley of California, could be adversely affected if they did not have an adequate supply of water for future use.

I am not opposed to the \$100,000 which has been made available for survey money for this project. However, I was opposed to the \$99,000 for the Trinity Division which appeared under the item, "Schedule of construction program, fiscal year 1954-55, Central Valley project, California." Should such a fund be set up it might be termed as legislative approval of this project.

We are aware that this project was authorized by the former Secretary of the Interior in the latter part of 1952, and you will also recall that during the first session of the 83d Congress the House passed a bill that was sponsored by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee providing that any project costing in total \$5 million or more must be authorized by the Congress. I am in accord with that bill and believe it to be the

responsibility of Congress to authorize such projects. The people in the watershed of the Klamath River desire to be assured that their present and future needs of water will be taken care of and that only excess water will be diverted from this stream.

When this project comes up for congressional action the people in the counties interested will have an opportunity to appear before the proper committees of the Congress to appraise them of their present needs and future requirements.

I am glad that the committee took recognition of this fact and desire to quote from their report their reasons for deleting \$99,000:

Central Valley project: Funds for the Trinity division, amounting to \$99,000 have been specifically deleted in arriving at the reduction applied to this project. In its report on the 1954 bill, the committee enunciated the general policy that it would not consider appropriations for any project not authorized by legislation and for which construction funds have not been previously appropriated. In general agreement with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, this policy will apply to all projects costing in total \$5 million or more. The Trinity River division, estimated to cost ultimately \$181,168,000, is a project of the type that the committee had in mind when the policy was adopted, since it was added to the Central Valley project only by a finding of feasibility by the former Secretary of the Interior in the latter part of 1952.

The committee has done a fine job, and I desire to compliment them.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I should just like to question the decision that has been apparently made in reporting this bill to stop all purchases of steam energy from the Western Farmers' Electric Cooperative of Anadarko, Okla. I know that the members of the subcommittee and many Members of the whole House are quite familiar with the fact that the Western Farmers' Cooperative is a generation and transmission organization which sells wholesale power to REA distribution systems in Oklahoma. Facilities of this generation co-op were specifically designed to operate in coordination with the hydro facilities of the Southwestern Power Administration.

At this point, I would like to have the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] with reference to the Western Farmers' Electric Cooperative of Anadarko and the SPA. Is it not the understanding of the chairman of the subcommittee that the steam plant at Anadarko, Okla., was designed for operation in accordance with contracts between the Southwestern Power Administration and the cooperative whereby SPA would purchase large amounts of steam power from the cooperative for use in firming up the hydro system of the Government? And is it not the understanding of the chairman of the subcommittee that the original contract has been effectively suspended by the action of the Congress in failing to appropriate sufficient funds for carrying it out during fiscal year 1954?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. It was. But we did not believe in having the Federal Government or the private companies take over the business of the REA lock, stock, and barrel, and so we put a provision in the bill last year which would take care of that. And almost everybody except 1 or 2 people down in that section of the country that the gentleman knows about are well pleased with the situation as it is today.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Is it not the understanding of the chairman of the subcommittee that the original contract has been effectively suspended by the action of the Congress in failing to appropriate sufficient funds for carrying it out during the fiscal year 1954?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. I just explained why—because we do not want the Federal Government to run the REA. I think this point should be brought out. At this point I should explain to the Members that contracts were entered into between the Southwestern Power Administration and the cooperatives several years ago which provided that after the REA's have paid off all the indebtedness the Southwestern Power Administration could then pay the REA's \$10 and they would own all power-producing facilities of the REA. Now, we do not go along with that kind of business, and I hope the gentleman does not go along with that kind of business.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. If the gentleman will permit me to finish reading this, I would like to ask another question of the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. All right.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I received a call from Henry Templeton, of Hollis, Okla., also a wire from Truman Green, Central Electric Cooperative, Jefferson City, Mo., and a personal call from Roy Boecher, of the REA at Kingfisher, Okla. It is my understanding that this action was taken by the Congress because of its displeasure with certain provisions of the contract to which the subcommittee and the administration were opposed.

Mr. JENSEN. I just explained what that was about.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. These provisions included Government operation of the cooperative transmission facilities and an option to purchase certain portions of those transmission facilities at the end of the contract term.

These original contracts which were not in agreement with the convictions of certain Members of the Congress have been discontinued, and the Western Farmers' Cooperative is, in accordance with the instructions of the Senate report on the fiscal year 1954 Interior appropriations bill, now attempting to work out permanent power exchange agreements with the power company in its area. However, these permanent agreements take considerable time to work out; and if they were signed today, it would be impossible to make physical connections with the surrounding power companies for a year or so because of the difficulty in obtaining the necessary electrical equipment. For this reason, the Western Farmers' Cooperative is at the present time operating its system

under a temporary contract with the Southwestern Power Administration, which replaces to some extent the contracts originally signed, but which are now suspended. Mr. Chairman, the Southwestern Power Administration is at the present time purchasing about 5 million kilowatt-hours of energy per month from the Western Farmers' system, and has been doing so, according to my information, since February. I emphasize that this agreement is in full force at the present time and there is every anticipation that it will be continued beyond the end of this fiscal year and through the next fiscal year, 1955. Based on this fact alone, it would take an authorization of \$360,000 for SPA to continue purchasing even this amount of energy from the Western Farmers' system during fiscal 1955.

Yet I see from the committee report on this bill and from page 122, part 1, of the House hearings that all that has been appropriated in connection with this agreement is \$15,000, which is to be paid to the Western system for wheeling Federal energy to one municipality and one Army air base. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee why no funds were included in the bill for the continuation of the present agreement, which would, if carried through 1955, require \$360 million for the purchase of 60 million kilowatt-hours of energy from the Western system?

Mr. JENSEN. The Department of the Interior officials in charge of this project requested certain amounts to be allocated this year to the different sections of the Southwest power pool, both utilities and REA electric cooperatives.

As you will note in the justifications on page 11, we have allocated to the Oklahoma companies \$153,000; to other utility companies, \$150,000; M. & A. Electric Power, \$24,000; Central Power Cooperative, \$108,000; Western Farmers' Electrical Cooperatives, \$15,000, making a total of \$450,000.

Now, as the gentleman has just stated, negotiations are going on right now to determine the kind of agreement that is going to be made between the Interior Department and REA cooperatives.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I hope something can be worked out in the Senate that the gentleman can go along with.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, this committee had no information at all on which to base a higher amount for these functions. So if this agreement can be worked out in time before the Senate writes up its bill, of course whatever amount the Interior Department tells the Senate is necessary will be considered by the Congress. Does that answer the gentleman?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. That pretty well answers it.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, what do you mean "pretty well"?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I still think we will need at least \$360,000.

Mr. JENSEN. I must tell you that there is \$350,000 in this bill for customer connections.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I mean the Western Electric. We need \$360,000 to carry through 1955.

Mr. JENSEN. This committee cannot come before this House and recommend \$350,000 when we have nothing on which to base our action except a request for \$15,000. I think the gentleman will agree with that.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. No; I do not agree with it, because the Congress previously made the authorization.

Mr. JENSEN. But no one asked us for any more money up until this time. This is the first time it has been mentioned.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. This was mentioned about a year ago. This matter came up on the floor of the House then.

Mr. JENSEN. It was not mentioned to the committee.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. At the time the SPA amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] was voted down.

Mr. Chairman, the western farmers system has a tremendous investment in its generation and transmission facilities and has already suffered a severe financial setback by the setting aside of the original contract between the Government and the cooperative. It seems there has never been any complaint concerning the contract between the Oklahoma power companies and the Government, and over one-third of the total amount appropriated in the bill for power exchange between the Southwestern Power Administration and other power-producing organizations in the area is for payment to the Oklahoma power companies under their contract with the Government. It seems unbelievable to me it is now apparently proposed to cut off the Western Farmers Electric Cooperative completely, authorizing no funds whatsoever for the purchase of steam energy from their plant while simultaneously authorizing a relatively large sum to carry out the same purpose with private utility systems.

I would like to emphasize that SPA is purchasing 5 million kilowatt-hours of energy per month from the western system and that there is every indication that this contract will be continued through fiscal 1955. I must say that I am disappointed that the bill does not contain any funds for the purchase of energy from the Western Farmers Electric Cooperative during fiscal year 1955.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I feel a little like the farmer with 1 shotgun shell and 3 rabbits running in different directions, as I approach the problem of discussing this appropriation bill. There are three things about it that gravely disturb me. On the first one concerning the Southwestern Power Administration, I am pleased to hear that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] is going to offer a corrective amendment.

To my way of thinking it would be deplorable at this stage of the proceedings in the development of rural electrification public power and industrial facilities in the Southwest to have the Southwest Power Administration cut down with a meataxe, as the gentleman

from Texas said, by this appropriation proposal which is before us. I certainly hope that the membership will go along with the amendment when it is offered tomorrow by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

I was also very pleased to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] question the committee concerning the completely disproportionate cut which has taken place in the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines research work on petroleum and natural gas. It is entirely out of line with the cuts which have taken place in appropriations for experimental work of the Bureau of Mines in other fields. There can be no reasonable justification for it. Certainly it cannot be argued that the location of adequate reserves of petroleum and natural gas is no longer an important matter for this Government to be concerned with.

I have it on good authority that if this cut goes through a great deal of the important experimental work in the secondary recovery of oil being carried on by the Bureau of Mines is going to be stopped in its tracks. I know of one experimental station in the State of Oklahoma which will have to be shut down if this takes place, and it is carrying on one of the most important experiments in the secondary recovery of oil that has taken place in the whole Southwest.

I certainly hope that a corrective amendment will be offered to this part of the bill. If one is I know it will have the support of most of the Members from the Southwest who realize the importance of this experimental work.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I have but a few minutes; I must decline to yield at this time.

As a final point, I would like to question the chairman of the committee briefly regarding language appearing on page 6 of the committee report dealing with health, education, and welfare service for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The language to which I refer appears at the bottom of the page:

No reduction is to be made in the number of teachers, doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel required in the attendance of the sick.

Am I to conclude from that language that this committee has taken a stand against the closing of Indian hospitals throughout the United States which are so urgently needed by the Indian people?

Mr. JENSEN. I must answer the gentleman by saying that the language in the bill means exactly what it says. But I also would point out that the Bureau of Indian Affairs recommended the closing of a number of Indian hospitals; and the committee, naturally, did not appropriate for the hospitals which the Indian Service proposed to close.

The reason for closing those hospitals was that it was difficult to get good doctors, nurses, and surgeons, and that they could give the Indians much better hospitalization and surgery at other Indian hospitals or at regular general hospitals in the vicinity of the Indian reservations.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentleman for his answer, but I would say in response to it that it is completely inconsistent to say, on the one hand, that you are going to permit them to close Indian hospitals because they do not have the medical and nursing personnel they need, and yet, on the other hand, to say that there shall be no reduction in the number of teachers, doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel required in the attendance of the sick; it is entirely inconsistent.

Mr. JENSEN. Not at all, because it is going to take all the nurses, doctors, and other medical personnel who are now attending the sick to take care of the remaining hospitals, including some other new ones, and the Indians needing treatment in them.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am sorry but I cannot yield further.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how the time stands?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa has 6 minutes remaining, the gentleman from Ohio 9.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE].

(Mr. SCUDDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD following those of Mr. ENGLE.)

(Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, my record will show that I have always been a staunch supporter of the rural-electrification program. I am a firm believer in this program, and I have always supported adequate appropriations for the Rural Electrification Administration. It is my hope that electricity will soon be made available to every farm home in the United States, through the facilities of the REA cooperatives and the private-power companies. There is no reason why the rural-electrification cooperatives and the producers of private power cannot work hand in hand to accomplish this. In fact, these two groups have been for several years and are at this time cooperating to make adequate electrical power available to the rural areas of my congressional district. This is as it should be.

Now let me discuss for a moment a problem that presently confronts the REA cooperatives in the distribution of electrical power.

Under the RE Act many cooperatives formed what is known as generation and transmission cooperatives, commonly referred to as G. & T.'s. These cooperatives are made up of several rural distribution cooperatives as members. It is the function of the generation and transmission cooperatives to furnish and deliver electricity to the member cooperatives. The generation and transmission cooperatives generate a large part of their power—this is steam power, sometimes referred to as thermal power. They have one other source of power which is from the multipurpose dams. This is called hydro, or waterpower.

The agency of the Department of Interior which markets this hydro power to the generation and transmission cooperatives in the Southwest area is Southwest Power Administration, commonly referred to as SPA.

It is important to remember that hydro power must be integrated with steam power in order for marketing, so that the hydro power is used during those hours of the day when the load on the cooperative lines is the heaviest. That is the reason this hydro power from the dams is often referred to as peaking power. As peaking power it is less in cost than thermal power. It must also be remembered that this power must be transmitted to the small cooperatives before it is of any value to them as peaking power.

Five generation and transmission cooperatives are operating in Oklahoma and Missouri. They are Central Electric Cooperative; Northwestern Electric Cooperative in my congressional district and Kamo, and Show-Me, in Missouri; Kamo also operates in Oklahoma and Western is in Oklahoma.

These five generation and transmission cooperatives borrowed about \$75 million from REA to construct steam generating plants and to build transmission lines from the dams to carry the power which they would purchase from SPA.

Some time ago an agreement was made to lease these lines and generating plants to SPA in exchange for power. It was out of this controversy over the proposal that litigation developed between private power companies in Missouri and the generation and transmission cooperatives. Although it has been held in this litigation that the generation and transmission cooperatives do have authority under the Rural Electrification Act to carry out their operation and that SPA could legally lease the lines and plants, I understand that any such plan, including an option to purchase by SPA, has been abandoned by these generation and transmission cooperatives.

In order to integrate the power, both SPA power and private power, it is necessary for SPA to often use the transmission lines of the generation and transmission cooperatives and private power companies. In this way, SPA can market its power to the best advantage of the government and to preferred customers according to law. But in order to do this, SPA must pay for the use of the lines from appropriations made by the Congress. SPA cannot take the money it gets from its power and pay the debt to the generation and transmission cooperatives and private companies even though this could be done as an accounting transaction. Thus it is that money must be provided each fiscal year for this purpose or the entire integration and marketing breaks down. With this background in mind, let us now consider the specific problem at hand.

The five generation and transmission cooperatives have been negotiating with SPA and the private power companies in the area to complete the integrated system. Though there was money appropriated in this present fiscal year, the language in the report accompanying the

bill last year forbade its use for such purposes. I understand that when the present Interior Department appropriation bill was considered in committee it was not known what sum would be needed by SPA for marketing purposes, consequently, this appropriation has been left out of this bill. If we do not provide funds for this purpose, the SPA power cannot be marketed, to the member cooperatives, and the generation and transmission, cooperatives, cannot get the hydropower, cannot effectively load their lines in this integration effort, and the consumers dependent upon this source of power in the rural areas of the generation and transmission cooperatives will suffer a loss of power.

Therefore, Congress should appropriate funds for the SPA's use for marketing purposes during the interim period while these contracts are being negotiated and thereafter while the physical connections necessary to make possible the delivery of this power are being made.

I understand that permanent arrangements for the delivery of this power can be made within a year at the most, and after these permanent arrangements have been made there will be no need for the appropriation of additional funds for this purpose.

I further understand that it is estimated that approximately \$2 million is needed. Therefore, I earnestly that the Congress consider this matter and provide adequate funds for this purpose.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of our subcommittee, my good friend and very able colleague from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], a few questions that were handed to me by Mr. Charles J. Fain, legislative assistant of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. I think the gentleman touched on some of these questions in his discussion with the gentleman from Oklahoma, however, I would like to ask each one, if I may.

The first one is, Why are there no funds in this bill to cover payments for wheeling charges over the lines of the G. & T.'s—that is generation and transmission cooperatives?

Mr. JENSEN. The answer is there are funds in this bill for that purpose in the amount of \$147,000.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. The second question, Why are there no funds for the purchase of steam power from the G. & T.'s to firm up the Government's hydropower being delivered to SPA customers?

Mr. JENSEN. For the very simple reason, and I answered that question when the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] had the floor, that in last year's bill we denied funds for what they called the continuing fund which was used in conjunction with the contract that the Southwestern Power Administration had consummated with the G. & T.—that is, the generation and transmission co-ops in the Southwest area, which provided that after the 40-year payout period then the Southwestern Power Administration could pay the G. & T. \$10 and would take over then all the lines, the generating plants and

steam plants, and they would be theirs.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. That was the subject of litigation?

The JENSEN. The gentleman knows all about that.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I understand they have abandoned those provisions or are going to.

Mr. JENSEN. As I said to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM], this committee, and I think the Congress generally speaking, have always insisted that the REA's be not taken over by anybody, that they are well able to run their own business.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. We of the Congress are strong for the REA's. They are a great outfit, they have done a good work, and we do not want the Southwestern Power Administration, the Department of the Interior or the private utilities to take them over. Now, that is the answer, and I would like to have anyone stand up here on the floor right now and tell us that they are not for that.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. The next question, Is it realized that the economic well-being of these G. & T.'s depends upon their ability to sell their excess steam to SPA?

Mr. JENSEN. No, that is not necessary at all. They intermingle their power and they sell it themselves, and by the intermingling of power with SPA, the private utilities, and the REA's, they get the benefit of that great power pool which the REA's will benefit by as well as SPA. The utilities will get the least benefit.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. How much money will be needed in 1955 to pay these wheeling charges and purchase as steam power to the five generation and transmission cooperatives in the area?

Mr. JENSEN. We have no estimate on that.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. None whatever.

Mr. JENSEN. No. They told us they needed \$350,000, and we gave it to them.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I understand that the G. and T.'s estimated the cost at about \$2 million.

Mr. JENSEN. That is just a guess.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. My next question is: Who can supply the proper figure to the Congress.

Mr. JENSEN. The Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Based upon past performance, these five generation and transmission cooperatives have estimated that approximately \$2 million will be needed for that purpose. Has any consideration been given to their estimates?

Mr. JENSEN. No.

(Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am greatly disturbed by the fact that the bill does not contain any funds whatsoever for the purchase of steam energy from the Central Electric Power Co-

operative and the Northwest Electric Power Cooperative of Missouri. Like other generation and transmission cooperatives in the area which were built for the purpose of providing a low-cost source of wholesale energy for the REA's, the central and northwest systems were designed to operate in close coordination with the hydroelectric system of the Southwestern Power Administration. Northwest and Central have a very large investment in steam generating facilities and have constructed transmission lines from their steam plants to the Bull Shoals Dam for the purpose of integrating their systems with SPA hydrofacilities. These transmission lines are among the biggest in Missouri.

The Central and Northwest systems were specifically designed to operate in conformance with the contracts between the Government and the generation and transmission cooperatives. During the past several years, there has been much discussion in both Houses of the Congress concerning these contracts, and at the present time, they are in suspension because of the fact that the Congress did not appropriate sufficient funds to carry them out during fiscal 1954.

The Central Electric Cooperative as well as the Sho-Me Power Corp., the Northwest Electric Cooperative, and the Kamo Electric Cooperative, all of which operate in Missouri and all of which have firm contracts with the Southwestern Power Administration have suffered an enormous financial loss because of the suspension of the original contracts, and I might say that the resale rates of the Central system to member REA's have had to be increased in order to continue operation.

The Central and Northwest generation and transmission cooperatives are also, in accordance with the instructions of the Senate subcommittee of last year, attempting to work out permanent agreements with the power companies in their area but have been unable to do so thus far. At the present time, the Central system is operating under an interim agreement with SPA which in some measure at least replaces the original contract which is now under suspension. The interim contract contains no lease-operate or option-to-purchase provisions. It is my understanding that for the last 3 months of the present fiscal year 1954, a combined interim contract including provisions for the integration of both the Northwest and Central systems with the SPA hydro facilities will be in force, and I think it is safe to say that some sort of interim agreement between the generation and transmission cooperatives of Missouri and SPA will certainly be in force during fiscal 1955.

These interim agreements generally provide for the payment of wheeling charges to the cooperatives by the Government for the use of their transmission facilities in delivering power to municipalities and other preference customers and for the purchase by SPA of steam power from the cooperatives for the purpose of firming up the Government hydroelectric capacity.

It is therefore rather shocking to realize that although the Government ap-

parently intends to enter into agreements for the purchase of steam power from these cooperatives during fiscal 1955, there is not 1 cent of funds in the bill to pay for these purchases. I note from the hearings that \$107,640 is included in the bill for the payment of wheeling charges to the Central and Northwest electric generation and transmission cooperatives of Missouri, but there is not 1 cent in the bill to enable SPA to purchase steam energy from these 2 systems. I understand that an additional amount of \$1,278,000 will be required if the Government is to purchase during 1955 from the Central and Northwest generation and transmission cooperatives even the steam energy anticipated by present contract negotiations. These contracts would in no measure replace the original contracts which are now in suspension and would not provide for any funds to be paid for the lease operation of cooperative facilities or for an option to purchase these facilities at a later date.

It seems to me unthinkable that the subcommittee would report a bill which does not include any funds whatsoever for the purchase of energy from these generation and transmission cooperatives. The Government has signed contracts with them, has suspended the contracts, and has entered into new interim contracts. The chairman of the subcommittee explained how he proposes that the Government should pay for such steam energy as it purchases from these cooperatives during fiscal 1955 if no funds are included in this bill for that purpose.

Any funds used by the Southwestern Power Administration for the purchase of steam energy are not appropriations in the true sense of the word because the energy purchased by the Government is not consumed, but is resold to other power distribution agencies for approximately the same price that is paid for it. It seems to me that, inasmuch as these cooperatives have \$75 million of REA loan funds invested in generation and transmission facilities, it is the duty of the Congress to take at least reasonable precautions to see that security of these loans is not jeopardized by our failure to provide the minimum essential authorization for the purchase of steam energy during fiscal 1955.

The authorization will not be utilized unless the interim contracts are renewed for another year, and the money would revert to the Treasury. On the other hand, if the interim contracts are continued another year, as now seems almost certain, the money will certainly be needed in the worst sort of way.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Iowa, the distinguished chairman of this committee.

First I should like to express on behalf of myself, and I hope on behalf of all of the far western Members of this august body, the appreciation which I have, and I am sure they have, for the very real and genuine interest which has been evidenced by the members of

this subcommittee over a great many years. I happen to be the only far westerner on the committee. We in the far West know of the importance of this bill to our area, and all of us sincerely appreciate the genuine interest in our portion of the United States which has in the past and I am sure in the future will again be evidenced by the members of this subcommittee.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GUBSER. I have two very brief questions.

Did the Fish and Wildlife Service request funds for the purchase of additional acreage to add to the Lake Pend Oreille game refuge in eastern Washington?

Mr. BUDGE. I recall no such request made by the Fish and Wildlife Service to the committee.

Mr. GUBSER. One more question. Is it true that the only land purchase programs currently in operation by the Fish and Wildlife Service are for additions to migratory bird refuges and the funds for such purposes come from the sale of migratory bird stamps to hunters?

Mr. BUDGE. That is my understanding. And, of course, those funds are not received into the Treasury for appropriation by this subcommittee and we have no control over them.

Mr. GUBSER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to advise the members of the Committee of the Whole House that one of the misunderstandings that very well could be encountered in an interpretation of this bill relates to the funds which previously have been appropriated directly to the Bureau of Reclamation for use in the Missouri River Basin. The Department proposed this year to make the appropriations direct to each individual agency for work in the Missouri River Basin. The committee, for the reason that it did not want the funds to lose their identities, did not agree with this proposal, and consequently adjustments have been made throughout the bill in order to correct that situation as it was presented to us budget-wise.

In the main, the projects being carried out by the Department of the Interior will not be curtailed by the funds which have been allowed in this appropriation bill. The funds for construction in most instances are very near to or in excess of budget recommendations. Personnel reductions have been made and in some instances they were quite substantial. As an example of our justification for the action taken on some of the personnel items, this is one out of many dozens of instances. The National Park Service has approximately 100 people employed in the Yellowstone National Park during the summertime to take care of all the visitors to that park. At the same time the National Park Service has a regional office at Omaha employing about the same number of people to tell the people in Yellowstone National Park how to

take care of their business. The committee has attempted in this bill to correct this type of operation in order that the field services may be strengthened, and where necessary, augmented.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I assume the gentleman knows that the dividends which the National Park Service pays into the Treasury are far and away beyond the cost of operation?

Mr. BUDGE. That is correct—

Mr. BAILEY. Well, that is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. That is not the fact.

Mr. BAILEY. The revenues exceed the cost of operation, and have for years, as the gentleman will learn if he will take the trouble to check.

Mr. BUDGE. I think the gentleman is incorrect. No such representation has been made by the National Park Service.

Mr. BAILEY. I happen to have been involved in a survey of some school matters a few years ago and I took the trouble to find out, and that is the fact.

Mr. BUDGE. I should be happy to have the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] furnish his figures to the committee.

Mr. BAILEY. I cannot understand why the gentleman hopes to effect savings and balance the budget by taking such action when this is revenue earned in the administration of the National Park Service.

Mr. BUDGE. Even if the money were earned, I see no reason why the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] should not join me and the other Members of Congress in an attempt to save a little bit of it. This should particularly be true when the committee attempts to reduce personnel in the regional office in order that the staff at Yellowstone may be kept intact, or if this committee had its way, increased by transfers from the regional office.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Reference was made a moment ago to the Bureau of Reclamation in the matter of a reduction in personnel. Could the gentleman inform the House approximately what personnel may be reduced, as it pertains to the Bureau of Reclamation?

Mr. BUDGE. The personnel which we hope will be reduced—and, of course, over that we have no immediate control—is the administrative and the design personnel, so that we can get away from our present system of having approximately 25 percent of the total cost of the project assessed for the overhead items of administration and design. That is what we would like to get away from. We see no valid reason why the water users, the power users, and the taxpayers should foot the bill for what are obvious excesses in overhead. I personally feel that the past exorbitant expenses for design, supervision, and administration have done much to retard the reclamation program in recent years. It will continue to do so unless substantially reduced, which is what is proposed in this bill. Available funds should be spent on actual construction, not administration.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, in answer to my inquiry the committee staff has informed me that of the amount allowed to Fish and Wildlife Service, \$10,000 is to be used to continue the program for the control of blackbirds in New Jersey. This determination of the committee is set forth on page 16 of the committee report submitted April 1, 1954, by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], chairman.

The damage that has been done to growing crops by blackbirds in southern New Jersey has reached an amount that constitutes it one of the most serious problems with which the farmers in that section of New Jersey are faced. The amount that has been allowed by the committee for control is all too small, but it is better than nothing. It is sufficient to keep at least a part of the control program in operation.

A study and report on the extent of depredations to corn by blackbirds and associated species in portions of Salem, Cumberland, and Gloucester Counties, N. J., in 1953, was made by Charles W. Wright, of the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission. This report supplements a report that was made by Mr. Robert T. Mitchell, of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Over the past 10 years a noticeable increase has been reported in blackbirds in southern New Jersey and northern Delaware. This alleged increase may be the result of an upswing in blackbird

populations of a translocation of birds into this area, due to increased acreages of sweet corn grown there. In more recent years blackbird damage has become alarmingly great both to ripening corn and sprouting small grain. To alleviate this situation, agricultural authorities and local farmers, some of whom represented farm organizations, formed a committee known as the Blackbird Control committee of the Delaware River Valley. This committee obtained technical assistance of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission and sought special Federal funds to support an investigational program.

Cooperation rendered by farmers of and members of the blackbird control committee has been exceptional and permitted accomplishment of results far in excess of what might have been expected from the available financial resources. Many people and organizations cooperated in the work.

Special recognition should be given to Mr. George I. Ball, Salem County agent, who served in a liaison capacity and devoted a considerable amount of professional and personal time during the summer to the blackbird problem. Mr. Ball deserves a great deal of credit from his constituents and fellow committee members, and gratitude of the United States and Wildlife Service and the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission has been expressed for his efforts. Also, for helpful counsel and guidance, and for assistance in planning the investigations undertaken, special acknowledgment is due to Mr. Johnson Neff, veteran biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Surveys were made in Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties in New Jersey by Charles Wright, of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission, to determine extent of blackbird damage to both sweet and field corn. At the same time varieties, planting dates, distance of the fields from breeding and feeding grounds, and other features were observed to determine the relationship of these factors to damage.

In the making of these surveys attention was also given to the effect of different methods of control. The following tables of results in this respect are interesting:

TABLE I.—Comparison of blackbird damage in fields protected with rope firecrackers and neighboring unprotected fields

Protected					Unprotected				
Field No.	Locality	Acreage	Planting date	Percent ears damaged	Field No.	Locality	Acreage	Planting date	Percent ears damaged
F-2-----	Mannington Township, N. J.	20	May 25	17.7	U-20-----	Mannington Township, N. J.	16	May 25	22.7
F-4-----	Odessa, Del.	45	May 15	31.5	U-2-----	Odessa, Del.	38	May 15	63.0
F-5-----	do	22	May 25	11.3	U-5-----	do	20	May 25	17.5
F-6-----	do	25	do	8.4	U-5-----	do	20	do	17.5
F-11-----	Middletown, Del.	18	May 26	10.2	U-10-----	Middletown, Del.	18	do	14.2
F-12-----	do	45	May 29	8.9	U-10-----	do	18	do	14.2
F-15-----	Lower Alloways Creek Township, N. J.	16	June 13	16.4	U-28-----	Lower Alloways Creek Township, N. J.	16	June 15	62.5
F-25-----	Lower Penns Neck Township, N. J.	12	May 29	38.6	U-32-----	Lower Penns Neck Township, N. J.	7	May 31	58.1
F-26-----	do	1	May 30	13.4	U-32-----	do	7	do	58.1
F-27-----	do	5	do	18.6	U-32-----	do	7	do	58.1
F-28-----	do	4	do	13.5	U-32-----	do	7	do	58.1
F-29-----	do	16	May 31	21.2	U-32-----	do	7	do	58.1
F-32-----	do	30	June 3	23.5	U-36-----	do	4	June 4	98.2
F-35-----	do	6	June 11	74.5	U-36-----	do	4	do	98.2

TABLE II.—Comparison of blackbird damage in rifle-protected corn with damage in neighboring unprotected fields

Treated					Untreated				
Field No.	Acreage	Location	Planting date	Percent ears damaged	Field No.	Acreage	Location	Planting date	Percent ears damaged
R-1	50	Odessa, Del.	May 15	9	U-2	38	Odessa, Del.	May 15	63
R-2	20	do	do	30	U-1	1	do	do	96
R-3	35	do	do	13	U-2	38	do	do	63
R-4	80	do	do	7	U-2	38	do	do	63
R-5	10	Elsinboro Township, N. J.	June 4	21	U-3	7	Elsinboro Township, N. J.	June 5	16

These tables are given to show the justification of expenditures for control measures. In the aggregate it means a considerable saving to the farmers involved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the first paragraph of the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOEVEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; had come to no resolution thereon.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record at that point immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] in the Committee of the Whole.)

TUNA IMPORTS

(Mr. KING of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KING of California. Mr. Speaker, in a recent issue of Look magazine there appeared an article entitled "Suicide by Tariff"? by Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the board of the Studebaker Corp., which contained some reference to tuna imports.

The center of the tuna canning industry of the United States is located in my district. Consequently, I have made it a point to try to keep well-informed on the problems of the tuna industry and to see to it that the other Members of the House receive as much accurate information as possible about this important industry.

Mr. Hoffman occupies a very important position in public life today. He has been a leader in industry and a high official in our Government.

Mr. Hoffman's article contained the following statement:

He was too polite to suggest that Japan's efforts to earn dollars by selling goods to us had met with one rebuff after another. When the Japanese tried to sell us tuna fish

and other products, they bumped into insurmountable barriers set up by American businessmen.

American businessmen have done nothing of the sort. How could they? Let us be more specific, Mr. Hoffman, about what insurmountable barriers set up by what businessmen.

Had any American businessmen done the things Mr. Hoffman implies, the Department of Justice would have had them in jail long ago.

Nor has the United States Government done anything of the sort. It is true that the duty on canned tuna in oil increased on January 1, 1951, from 22½ percent—ad valorem—to 45 percent—ad valorem. This occurred because the duty had been reduced purely as a war-time measure to encourage production of food, in a reciprocal trade agreement with Mexico, but reverted to its prewar level when for other reasons the trade agreement with Mexico was canceled with the consent of the United States.

The Japanese tuna industry prior to the war had not considered the 45 percent tariff an insurmountable obstacle, nor would it consider the tariff excessive today if it had not found another means of getting canned tuna into the United States at a ridiculously low rate of duty.

The following figures will illustrate very graphically how little effect this rate of duty has had on imports of Japanese canned tuna in oil. During the war years there were, of course, no imports from Japan.

Tuna, canned in oil—Imports from Japan

Year	Imports	
	Pounds	Value
1931.....	648,900	\$127,461
1932.....	5,070,620	652,686
1933.....	14,219,206	1,949,649
1934.....	7,567,701	1,203,932
1935.....	7,112,638	1,157,877
1936.....	5,865,923	1,007,080
1937.....	9,802,467	1,913,424
1938.....	4,872,417	959,617
1939.....	7,764,000	1,314,000
1940.....	5,537,672	958,046
1941.....	210	189
1942.....	645,423	417,923
1943.....	1,871,576	883,742
1944.....	31,809,259	12,737,387
1945.....	2,456,747	1,021,495
1946.....	4,204,248	1,683,821
1947.....	4,088,658	1,733,011

But the Japanese have cleverly found a way of evading either the 22½ percent tariff or the 45 percent tariff. By the simple expedient of leaving out the oil and adding instead water and salt, the Japanese—and other foreign tuna pro-

ducers—have discovered that the rate of duty to be assessed is only 12½ percent. Let us take a look then at imports of tuna canned in brine—water and salt—and see what resorting to this subterfuge has effected by way of increased imports:

Tuna, canned in brine, imports from Japan

Year	Imports	
	Pounds	Value
1948.....	11,250	\$2,500
1949.....	73,235	22,503
1950.....	8,627,091	2,919,894
1951.....	18,573,070	6,751,221
1952.....	28,393,310	11,644,345

Total imports all tuna from Japan (in oil or in brine)

Year:	Pounds
1949.....	1,792,846
1950.....	31,882,494
1951.....	11,084,091
1952.....	22,861,517
1953.....	33,080,554

When we add together the total imports of all canned tuna, whether in oil or in brine, note how that compares with prewar imports.

Do these figures indicate the placing of insurmountable barriers in the path of the Japanese tuna industry?

Now, what is the story with regard to imports of frozen tuna? This product is now and always has been entirely free of duty and note how these imports have risen.

Frozen tuna imports from Japan

Year	Quantity (thousand pounds)	Value (thousands)
1931.....	6,812	\$530
1932.....	4,295	271
1933.....	4,497	179
1934.....	5,733	396
1935.....	5,688	386
1936.....	4,676	274
1937.....	11,046	665
1938.....	4,449	275
1939.....	5,202	328
1940.....	1,521	132
1941.....	2,392	536
1942.....	2,839	442
1943.....	25,369	4,000
1944.....	35,727	5,204
1945.....	50,985	7,305
1946.....	77,362	12,439

Do these figures show that any insurmountable barriers exist?

The true situation is that our domestic tuna industry has been suffering ever increasing difficulties since the end of the war that cannot by any stretch of the imagination be attributed to anything except competition from cheap imports.

Tuna consumption in the United States has been increasing steadily. Tuna production in the United States has been rising to meet this increased demand—a demand that has been generated entirely by the efforts of the domestic industry which has spent millions of dollars in advertising, while the Japanese industry has spent not one dime. But as will be readily apparent, the share of the United States market enjoyed by domestic producers has been going down steadily.

Does this indicate any insurmountable barrier to imports? Mr. Hoffman just does not know the facts.

What then, Mr. Speaker, are the facts?

The facts are that the only obstacles to imports of tuna to the United States are those imposed by the Japanese Government of its own volition. Since the Japanese Government has been much more responsive to the desires of its tuna industry than our Government has been to the requests of our tuna industry, it is obvious that such obstacles as have been imposed by the Japanese Government have been imposed at the request of the Japanese industry itself.

In other words, the Japanese gentleman referred to by Mr. Hoffman was not as Mr. Hoffman expresses it, "too polite," he was simply being honest.

In the last half of 1950, imports of Japanese canned tuna were so overwhelming that all through 1951 all parts of the distributive system were swamped in the flood. The cannery's warehouses were full, the wholesale distributors had tremendous sums tied up in inventory, the importers had bulging warehouses. Yes, even the consumers' pantry shelves were overloaded. In the summer of 1951, representatives of the southern California fishing fleet came to me for help. They told me that the entire fleet was tied up at the docks in San Pedro and in San Diego; that no tuna vessel dared venture to sea for a load of fish because if it did so there was no assurance that when it returned it would be able to sell its catch to any cannery because of the terrific inventory position.

Because of the plight of these fishermen, I introduced a bill to afford some protection against these imports of tuna. That bill was considered by a special subcommittee under the chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CAMP), of the Committee on Ways and Means. As a part of its consideration, the special subcommittee received testimony from the Tariff Commission, the Department of the Interior, and the State Department. At that time, everyone was agreed that some action was necessary. The subcommittee so reported to the full committee and the full committee, in turn, submitted a modification of my bill to the House which was passed without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Speaker, this was the first time in 20-odd years that a bill had passed the House proposing an increase in tariffs. The bill, however, did not pass the Senate and consequently no tariff was imposed on frozen tuna.

Was this one of the insurmountable barriers referred to by Mr. Hoffman?

The tuna canning industry, because of its problem of seriously increased competition from Japanese canned tuna, then petitioned the Tariff Commission for action under the escape-clause provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. This petition likewise failed of success because the Tariff Commission, by a 3 to 2 vote, held that imports of tuna canned in brine were not injuring the domestic industry which packs principally tuna canned in oil.

Was this also an insurmountable barrier?

The Senate Committee on Finance ordered the Tariff Commission to make a still further investigation of the problems of the domestic tuna industry; and the Senators representing the three Pacific Coast States requested the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to make another investigation. While both investigations indicated that some protection for the domestic industry might be required, there has as yet been no action by any agency of the Government to diminish the flow of tuna imports from Japan.

Were these two investigations insurmountable barriers?

The Japanese Government, on the other hand, recognized that some of the actions taken by the Japanese industry were harmful to the program of merchandising tuna in the United States. The Japanese Government, therefore, took some action. In the first place, it continued in effect the requirement that all exports of tuna in any form from Japan would require export licenses. It next publicly announced the imposition of export quotas on shipments of frozen tuna and on shipments of canned tuna. These quotas were reasonable and represented quantities of tuna which could reasonably have been absorbed by the United States market without completely destroying the American tuna industry.

The Japanese Government went even further. It next established a system of check prices, or floor prices, which the Japanese Government believed would, when the cost of freight, insurance, and duty was added, result in a price in the United States market more nearly comparable to the price at which domestically produced tuna is sold. Again, the Japanese Government took a further step with regard to frozen tuna. It required exporters to obtain from the canners in the United States certificates that the tuna was needed because supplies were not available from any other source and that the prices paid were comparable to the prices which United States producers were paying to American fishermen.

Mr. Speaker, these then are the unsurmountable barriers placed in the way of the Japanese tuna industry, but were they actually insurmountable barriers? The figures I have given previously are the answers to that. They certainly were not.

I will not go into detail at this time, Mr. Speaker, on the fact that even these barriers have been progressively relaxed as the likelihood that the Congress would take any action to protect the domestic

industry diminished. Nor will I even dwell in detail on the evasions of the "check price" system practiced by the Japanese exporters and which have become well known to our own Bureau of Customs.

I would like, however, for the benefit of the members of the House, and also I hope, for Mr. Hoffman's benefit, to tell you something about present conditions in our own tuna industry. In spite of the fact that production in 1953 was at record levels, two of the oldest companies in the business have been taken over by other companies in recent months and the canneries shut down. A third was gone completely bankrupt and was sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at public auction on March 5. The workers in these canneries must now seek other jobs—if they can find any.

As far as the condition of the fishermen is concerned, I need only point out that construction of not a single vessel has been started in nearly 3 years and there is little likelihood that any will be started at any time soon. Instead, because of decreased income, owners of the present fleet of fishing vessels have skimped on maintenance and repairs, with the result that somewhere in the neighborhood of 40 vessels have been lost to the fleet by sinkings, fires, and other accidents within the past 2 years. Every time a vessel goes down, competent fishermen who have made this hazardous occupation their life's work are put on the beach.

WARRANT OFFICER ACT OF 1954

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6374) to revise certain laws relating to warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I assume there will be an explanation of the bill.

Mr. ARENDS. Let me state to the gentleman I shall be pleased to give an explanation of the bill. It is a bill that came from the Committee on Armed Services by a unanimous report.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 6374, is a long overdue effort to establish a statutory career program for all warrant officers of the Armed Forces.

Like all personnel legislation, the bill appears to be complicated, but basically the principles are simple, the objectives are sound, and, I am happy to say, no increased budgetary requirements will be necessary as a result of enactment of the proposed legislation.

Warrant officers are as old as the Republic. As a matter of fact, they date back to the founding of the Navy, as they do in the Coast Guard when it was known as the Revenue Cutter Service. The Marine Corps adopted a warrant officer system in 1916, the Army in 1921. The Air Force has had warrant officers

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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CONTENTS

Alaska.....2	Forestry.....4,15	Research.....21,24
Animal diseases.....10,12	Hawaii.....16	Road authorizations.....4
Appropriations.....1,21	Honey.....9	Statehood.....2,16
Dairy industry.....11,18,23	Livestock.....10,12,20	Sugar Agreement.....6
Education.....24	Loans, farm.....14	Surplus commodities.....17
Electrification.....5	Personnel.....7	Trade, foreign.....1,8,7,19
Farm program.....22	Price supports.....9,23	Water utilization.....3
Foreign aid.....13	Reclamation.....3	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate debated road-authorizations bill. Senate committee reported International Sugar Agreement. Senate committee reported Carlson personnel bill. Both Houses received Interior's report on the Colorado reclamation project.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 8680 (pp. 4439-70).
2. STATEHOOD. Rep. Price objected to Gov. Heintzleman's suggestion for granting statehood to part of Alaska (p. 4471).
3. RECLAMATION. Both Houses received from the Interior Department a report on the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, providing for the development and utilization of the water and related resources of the Upper Colorado River Basin pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (H. Doc. 364); to House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs (pp. 4375, 4475).

SENATE

4. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. Continued debate on S. 3184, to authorize 1956-7 appropriations for roads, including forest highways and forest roads and trails (pp. 4388-400, 4410-13).
5. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Magnuson objected to suggestions that Bonneville power rates should be increased (pp. 4414-5).
6. SUGAR AGREEMENT. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without reservation the International Sugar Agreement, Executive B (Ex. Rept. 4)(p. 4374).
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments

S. 2665, the Carlson bill which liberalizes the Classification Act of 1949 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (S. Rept. 1190), and Sen. Carlson discussed it (p. 4378).

8. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a Pa. Legislature resolution favoring protective tariffs (pp. 4376-7).
9. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Wiley inserted a Wis. Beekeepers Assn. letter favoring price supports for honey (p. 4377).
10. ANIMAL DISEASES. Sen. Wiley inserted and discussed resolutions of the Wis. Legislative Council favoring adequate Federal funds to finance an animal-disease eradication program "as a realistic device to reduce surpluses" (pp. 4377-8).
11. MILK MARKETING. Sen. Wiley inserted and discussed resolutions of the Wis. Legislative Council favoring elimination of artificial domestic trade barriers to milk marketing (p. 4378).
12. ANIMAL DISEASES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring S. 114, providing for a Mexican boundary fence to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease (p. 4375).
13. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. Res. 214, authorizing the committee to make a complete study of technical assistance and related programs (p. D374).
14. FARM LOANS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to eliminate the requirement that economic disaster loans be restricted to areas designated by the President and to make additional funds available for economic emergency loans; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 4375).
15. FORESTRY. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring adequate fire-flood protection funds for national forests (p. 4375).
16. STATEHOOD. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring Hawaii statehood (p. 4376).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 3262, by Sen. Wiley, to encourage the disposal of agricultural surpluses and to improve the U. S. foreign relations; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 4379).
18. DAIRY INDUSTRY. H. R. 8728, by Rep. Teague, to provide that the time and date of distribution shall be printed on milk-cream containers in D. C.; to D. C. Committee (p. 4476).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

19. FOREIGN TRADE. Rye and barley imports. S. Judiciary Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. LIVESTOCK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoeven discussing the increased production of livestock in Iowa (p. A2613).

situation where some bureaucrat, sometimes an officer in the armed services, arbitrarily has disregarded basic rights of the individual citizen.

A certain section of the press is complaining continuously and viciously about the alleged improprieties of congressional committees, especially one which has been exposing the activities of Communists and communism, which bureaucrats have been coddling and protecting for at least a half-dozen years.

Members of congressional committees hold office for but 2 years. If they get out of line, the people of their districts can throw them out of office, discipline them. The bureaucrats stay on and on. Some are now in the Federal Government who came in in 1935, or before, and a few, from their actions, seem to think they are dictators. Let the President take care of them before he jumps on congressional committees.

Individuals connected with the executive departments are among those who are now fighting some who have attempted to expose Communists, attempted to give the public the facts in connection with the racketeering and extortion so widely practiced.

I wish someone in the executive department would tell me where the average citizen can go for a hearing of his complaints, other than to his Congressman or to a congressional committee.

SLASHING MINES BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.)

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the appropriations recommended in the Interior Department appropriation bill for use of the Bureau of Mines are substantially below the amounts provided by the Congress last year and in previous years, and also substantially below the amounts requested by President Eisenhower in his budget.

The President, I think, made a big mistake—at least, his Interior Department leadership made a big mistake—in asking for about 10 percent less than the Bureau actually needs for its many and extremely varied research programs for the development of America's natural resources and the conservation of our natural wealth. The hearings of the Appropriations Subcommittee reveal clearly that the experts in the Bureau of Mines will be sorely handicapped for lack of funds even if the full budget amount is appropriated.

Actually, of course, the Appropriations Committee slashed these inadequate funds even further. Instead of the \$22,713,000 we provided the Mines Bureau last year the President asked for only \$20 million. In this bill, we are providing only \$18,414,000. So it is a cut of more than \$4 million below last year and of \$1½ million below the budget requests.

If the Republican Party wants to take responsibility for undermining the effective work of the Bureau of Mines by starving it for funds, there is little those of us on the Democratic side can do

about it except voice our deepest regrets and cite the danger. But I am sure before very long the administration and its leadership here in the House—as well as the Senators will be hearing the word from industries throughout the country how this false economy on essential research is going to hurt the steel, aluminum, magnesium, coal, copper, and every other industry dependent upon Mines Bureau research for progress toward lower costs and better production methods.

Whether that word will come through in time to reverse over in the Senate the shortsighted action here in the House, I am sure that before the next budget is drawn up downtown, you will see these mistakes corrected—just as we saw the 80th Congress in 1948 put back into the Mines Bureau appropriation just about everything that same Congress had taken out of it in 1947. You would think the economizers would learn from that experience, but here we are going through it again.

ATTACK ON INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

I should like, Mr. Speaker, to direct the attention of the House to the section of the Appropriations Committee report on this bill calling for a severe reduction in the information activities of the Bureau of Mines. The report says the Bureau has been putting out an excessive volume of press releases, miscellaneous statistical data, and other information about its program and personnel and says it is wasting money in these activities.

I do not know how generally the Bureau circulates its press releases—whether, for instance, it sends data on coal-mining operations to weekly papers in areas where no coal is mined. In Westmoreland County, Pa., I do not believe they send us data on gold mining, but, as I said, I am not sure how the distribution of its releases are handled or whether there is duplication or unnecessary distribution.

But I do know that the material the Bureau sends out on coal and related activities is not just casual reading matter for us in the coal areas—it is material of basic importance to our economy. I think the same goes with other types of material the Bureau sends out.

None of the newspapers in my area—and many of them are quite hostile to what they call Government extravagance has ever complained to me that material they receive from the Bureau of Mines is wasteful. Rather, they feature it prominently in their news columns, for it is news of utmost importance to us.

What I am afraid the committee's report means is that the Bureau should no longer send out press releases on mine safety inspections, which give to the people of a community the true facts on the conditions of nearby mines, which gives to the miners the full report on the status of safety conditions in the mine in which they work and risk their lives. Are these releases to be cut out?

Are we to know about the condition of some mine only after a disaster has struck, and then go back to the files and

discover the Bureau had issued a warning about these conditions, but it had never seen the light of day in the newspapers?

The newspapers perform a great public service in printing these reports, and I think they should continue to receive them.

What all this attack on Mines Bureau information activities seems to add up to, Mr. Chairman, is that if a corporation can afford to have representatives down here in Washington who can go over to the Bureau of Mines and get the facts on what the Bureau is doing, it does not seem to matter whether the general public—the people who are paying for this service—get the facts or not. I object to that kind of approach. I think unless the committee is prepared to tell us exactly how the Bureau has been abusing its press release function, it should not demand that we throttle the facts and not get them out to the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 8680, with Mr. HOEVEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read the first paragraph of the bill. If there are no amendments to this paragraph, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$275,000, and in addition \$775,000 shall be transferred to this appropriation from the appropriation "Construction, Southwestern Power Administration"; *Provided*, That not to exceed \$550,000 shall be available for personal services.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 2, line 21, strike out "\$275,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$625,000", and in line 24 strike out the semicolon, insert a period, and strike out the proviso which begins on that line.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman from Iowa that we have nothing to say. We are pleased with the amendment, and we thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Oil and gas division

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$100,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 8, after line 11, insert:

"Emergency flood and storm repairs: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by flood or storm, \$100,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] will explain the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, this is for the purpose of reimbursing the President's Emergency Relief Fund for funds advanced for repair of flood damage that occurred a year ago to the Fort Shaw and Glasgow Districts, Montana. Similar legislation was written into the appropriation bill in 1953 when it was introduced by Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. The amendment would enable the President to have his Emergency Fund reimbursed to the amount that he advanced for repairs due to floods on these irrigation projects. If these irrigation projects had been privately owned, this legislation would not be necessary. However, the Solicitor has ruled that it is necessary under these circumstances.

I appreciate very much the committee's offering this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Administrative provisions

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 percent of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for the onerous burden which the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on the Interior Department has had to deal with in covering the numerous requests for funds to carry on the operations of this important Department. I regret, however,

that the committee has seen fit to cut the budget recommendations for the Bonneville Power Administration so heavily that I fear the efficient operation of this Department will be crippled in the next ensuing fiscal year.

The subcommittee has recommended for the next fiscal year \$18,915,000, which is a reduction of \$11,285,000 below the budget estimate of \$30,200,000 and which is \$19,951,000 below the 1954 appropriation. Personal services are limited in the bill to \$6 million and travel to \$500,000.

While I share the objective of the committee to make cuts in every Department and every activity where the same can be made without crippling the efficiency of the Department, making it impossible for the Department to carry

on the needed activities, in this instance, for the preservation and full utilization of our natural resources. In my judgment these cuts are too heavy and the budget recommendations should be restored. It should not be overlooked that the Bureau of the Budget representing the administration, is also endeavoring to reduce the costs of Government and make cuts in appropriations wherever possible and the Bureau recommendations are already below the needs of the department as presented by the officers in charge. It seems that the Bonneville Power Administration has been the subject of heavier cuts than any other agency. The budget recommendations and the reductions are shown in the following table which appeared in the report of the committee on page 5:

Facility	Budget program	Reduction	Program approved in bill
Chief Joseph-Snohomish	\$6,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
Bellingham substation	324,000	324,000	
The Dalles area service	2,578,000	2,578,000	
Upper Willamette Valley service	4,428,000	428,000	4,000,000
Oregon City-Chemawa	101,000	101,000	
Coos Bay area service	1,183,000	1,183,000	(1)
McNary-Walla Walla	933,000	933,000	
McNary-La Grande	45,000	45,000	
General structures and improvements	810,000	400,000	410,000
Communication facilities	648,000	248,000	400,000
Tools and equipment	945,000	445,000	500,000
Preliminary engineering studies	100,000	100,000	
All other items	13,336,000	500,000	12,836,000
Total	31,431,000	9,285,000	22,146,000
Carryover balance from the Snohomish-Kitsap facility to be applied to the approved 1955 program			2,000,000
Other carryover funds and reimbursements to be applied to the approved program			1,231,000
Appropriated funds required			18,915,000

¹ Use of 1954 carryover funds is authorized.

Mr. Chairman, these heavy cuts, particularly in transmission facilities and Bonneville operations, bring to the front an important problem which is facing the Nation, namely, what is to be our long range program for the conservation, development and full utilization of our natural resources and particularly water resources and hydroelectric power. In the last decade we have witnessed outstanding development in the water resources of the Pacific Northwest, particularly of the Columbia River and its tributaries with special emphasis on hydroelectric power. The development of these resources is the key to the economy and prosperity of the Pacific Northwest, an area of immense proportions and one that has made a valuable contribution to the economy of the United States, both in peace and war.

While we have several projects under construction in the Columbia River Basin which will provide additional hydroelectric power when completed, it is true that we must have some new starts for other projects which will bring into production hydroelectric power if we are not to have a dearth of electric energy in 1958 and the following years. The cuts made in the appropriation for the Bonneville Power Administration will hamper the distribution of the power now being developed in the McNary, The Dalles and the Chief Joseph projects and these cuts should be restored in order to avoid that calamity.

The development of the natural resources of the Pacific Northwest and particularly the water resources, has resulted in a rapid growth of that area in population and in economic development. The growth of power requirement in the Northwest is the result of an extremely rapid growth in population coupled with expansion in electrification of farms, businesses, and industries in the area. In population growth, the Pacific Northwest has far outstripped the United States as a whole. In the period between 1940 and 1950, which is the major development period of the Bonneville Power Administration, the population of the State increased almost 50 percent. Besides having a population increase, more electricity than ever before is being used by all classes of customers. Farm, business, and industrial enterprises are rapidly finding new uses for power, and home consumption is steadily increasing.

I feel justified in having been a vigorous advocate of the development of these great resources of the Northwest not alone because they spell prosperity for the area, but because they are sound investments for the Nation as a whole. This Nation in the exercise of wisdom, instead of curtailing the development of these great revenue-producing projects should make available the necessary funds for full development as rapidly as the demand for electric energy requires. Federal funds invested in these public works is in the interest of economy.

The Columbia River and its tributaries has the greatest potential storehouse of electric power of any waterway in the Nation, some 20 million kilowatts, of which only 11 percent has been developed, as I have said. The remainder of this great source of energy and power is flowing to the sea without let or hindrance with a resulting loss of untold wealth to our people and the loss of millions in revenues which would come into the coffers of the United States. The Bonneville plant during the war turned out 570,000 continuous kilowatts, which is equivalent in energy to 8,800,000 barrels of oil. Only 15 units of the Grand Coulee plant is equivalent to 28 million barrels annually. When McNary Dam is completed the oil saving will be about 15,500,000 barrels annually. The usable steam generation in the Pacific Northwest is about 275,000 kilowatts and when this capacity is running to meet low-water conditions 5 million barrels will be consumed. If this displacement energy were developed, the oil saving would be, in round numbers, 290 million barrels annually, or about 95 percent of the total European consumption, or a quarter of our own prewar consumption. I cite these facts to show the importance of undeveloped hydropower in our future economy.

Unfortunately we have no large deposits of gas, coal, or oil in the Pacific Northwest, but the enormous pool of hydroelectric power stored in the Columbia and other rivers compensates for this loss. The McNary Dam project alone will provide the necessary energy for industries which will have a total investment of \$100 million and which will supply employment to 100,000 residents of the Northwest. It is estimated that benefits to navigation from this great dam will reach a million dollars a year, and it will reduce pumping costs for the lands adjacent to the pool approximately \$300,000 a year. The power alone generated at this huge project will return to the Government \$17,500,000 a year to produce which 3 million tons of coal or 11 million barrels of oil would be required. It is significant to recall that hydroelectric power is not expendable like oil, gas, or coal, and that as long as the sun shines and water falls this great source of energy will work around the clock in the interests of the great industries of the Pacific Northwest.

With each passing year it is more plainly evident that the most dynamic influence on the economy of the Northwest is coming from the harnessing of the great power potentials of its large and numerous streams. The Columbia River and its tributaries carry an amount of water which represents approximately one-fourth of the annual runoff of the major power streams of the country. When fully developed this great river alone can provide approximately 30 percent of the hydroelectric power generation of the entire country. When other streams of the Northwest are added the total is in excess of 40 percent. As of January 1, 1953, only 11.6 percent of this total capacity had been utilized through operating plants. Projects now under construction or au-

thorized will bring this total to near 15 percent of the potential.

But this partial harnessing of the great power resources has been sufficient to literally electrify or energize the economic life of the Northwest and to demonstrate the essentials of future plans for logical and orderly development.

Not only are the installed capacities and undeveloped potentials impressive when compared with the country as a whole, but the low costs of power generation make this the area of lowest power prices in the United States.

The benefits of this low-cost hydropower have been made widely available to the domestic consumers of the Northwest and a matching low level of rates has been provided for industry. This has had great significance in the Nation's war and postwar defense program.

Large heavy-power-consuming industries have grown rapidly to transform the Northwest from a position of little importance industrially to the strategic center of some of the Nation's most strategic and fast-growing industries.

With the large block of low-cost power available from the Grand Coulee and Bonneville and other projects soon to come into production, large new plants for alumina reduction and aluminum fabrication brought the Northwest, in the brief period between 1940 and 1945, to the No. 1 position in the Nation.

Again, the magic force of large blocks of low-cost power shows its great influence in the recent rapid growth in electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries in the Northwest. Some of the most outstanding of these are aluminum refining, copper and zinc refining, ferroalloys, iron and steel castings, calcium carbide and chlorine and caustic soda.

The rapid growth of the aluminum reduction industry in the Pacific Northwest is the result of alert action by leaders of the region and progressive development of cheap hydroelectric power. There were no aluminum-reduction plants in the area prior to 1940. However, by 1944 the Pacific Northwest's capacity to produce aluminum from alumina—shipped in from other areas—amounted to 310,000 net tons, or 28 percent of the national total. By December 1952, the region's capacity had grown to 498,300 tons, an increase of 58 percent over 1944, and to 41 percent of the national capacity. The big three of the aluminum industry—Alcoa, Kaiser, and Reynolds—have been in the region for some time. It is expected that 104,000 tons of new capacity may be added during 1953-54; by the Harvey Machine Co.—54,000 tons, and the Anaconda Copper Co.—50,000 tons.

Mr. Chairman, I know the opposition encountered in attempting to secure amendments to appropriation bills on the floor, and for that reason I am not attempting to restore the budget recommendations for the Bonneville Administration at this time. I know, however, that the bill will receive most careful consideration in the other body and that every item in the bill will be checked and rechecked with the evidence which will be presented to the Senate commit-

tee and I most sincerely hope that when the bill comes back to us and before it is completed in conference and goes to the President for signature, the budget recommendations will be restored for the Bonneville Power Administration, which will enable that agency to function with efficiency and to preserve these valuable resources of the Pacific Northwest upon which our prosperity depends.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resources management

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$12,592,910.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to speak somewhat out of order since the matter to which I shall address myself will not come up until a little later in the bill. Judge Hatch, Federal district judge in New Mexico, when he was a Senator here in Washington called the Park Service one time and said, "We would like for you to settle a dispute we have here today." He said, "We have a dispute as to which is the largest cavern or cave, the Carlsbad Caverns or the Mammoth Cave?" The gentleman who had answered the phone said, "Senator, I am sorry but I cannot, under the rules, make comparisons between parks, but I can tell you this without violating the rule, and that is that the Carlsbad Caverns are the largest in the world." And it is the largest cavern in the world. Our friends and neighbors, the Texans, claim that they have the first of everything. Well, that is one thing they do not have the biggest of because Carlsbad Caverns lies just across the line in New Mexico. Of course, our Texas friends did claim the land under which the caverns are located for many years, but we finally beat them out of it. Of course, they did not know that the Carlsbad Caverns were located under it or they would never have jarred loose of it. The land belonged to New Mexico. In the early twenties, the Legislature of New Mexico very generously passed a resolution authorizing the conveyance of the park to the Federal Government for a national park. Of course, the other day Tony Albert, one of the State land office attorneys was in my office, and he said that they had been looking for the records high and low and they had not been able to find a conveyance of Carlsbad Caverns to the Federal Government. So, it may still belong to New Mexico, and maybe it would be in order for the Federal Government to return the Carlsbad Caverns to the State of New Mexico for operation. If they did so, they could do it without losing one dime because in the few years that it has been in operation, the fees from the park have paid for every dollar of maintenance, every dollar of upkeep, every dollar of operation and every dollar of installations that has been placed there. So that they

could return it to New Mexico without losing a dime. Of course, they will not do it. We do not expect them to. But the situation is that the park has netted the Government in the last few years a quarter of a million dollars per year net profit to the Government. I am inserting in the RECORD a tabulation for the years 1943 to 1953, showing the tremendous and rapid increase in the number of visitors. They have increased every year. In 1943 it was 89,126; 1944, 122,467, and so on down until 1951 when there were 493,000. In 1952 they exceeded a half million, and in 1953 it exceeded a half million. All of that increase has come about since we installed a couple of elevators down there. We are now installing two more elevators which will treble the capacity of the caverns.

It has been able to do that, why? Because Carlsbad Cavern is not only the greatest cavern in the world but it is one of the most gorgeous sights in the world. I have here a picture of what is known as the Big Room. You go in there some 800 feet below the ground and you find 7 miles of lighted trail winding through enormous rooms, filled with breathtaking scenes, ever changing in their beauty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. FERNANDEZ was granted 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. I would like to associate myself with the gentleman in speaking about the grandeurs of Carlsbad Cavern. Mrs. Hill and I visited them and we know what a wonderful place it is. Every American should find time somewhere in his vacation trips to visit this mammoth cave situated in the gentleman's State.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman, and I thank him for his remarks. The time will come when a million people will visit these caverns every year, and they will have to be opened at night, to accommodate the public.

I have in my hand a two-page picture in the National Geographic magazine, that shows the Big Room. The figures I am pointing to are figures of men. They look like pygmies in comparison with the stalagmites that come up from the floor. Away up here you see the ceiling, 280 feet high. The room is at some points 2,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. Away in the back there is another group of people and this shows the stalagmites going up from the floor all around.

I remember the first time I went into that cavern some 20 years ago, and into that Big Room. We paused, just as this picture shows, here; and one group at one end and another group at the other, of that tremendous cathedral-like cavern. The guide said, "Everybody keep silent, the lights are going out." The lights went out and there was complete blackness. You could hear a pin drop. Then from the group at the other end we began to hear the singing of Rock of Ages. Then the lights came on, al-

most as if we were standing in the universe before there was any light or life at the very moment when the Lord said, "Let there be light," and there was light. You felt like shouting with the joy of life. You felt like crying for the glory of God, from that wonderful feeling that you get in that big cavern. Unfortunately the singing of the Rock of Ages, by the stalagmite you see here, known as the Rock of Ages, is no longer possible because of the size of the groups. "I hope someday, when we quit penny pinching, they will pipe down organ music and the signing of Rock of Ages once again."

There is another big room called the King's Palace and another called the Queen's Chambers, and another one called the Papoose Room.

In the other room shown by this picture there are stalactites hanging from the ceiling meeting stalagmites growing up from the floor forming columns, the most fascinating columns I have ever seen. There is one stalactite groping down from the ceiling toward a stalagmite reaching up from the floor that come within the breadth of a knife blade of meeting and kissing each other. They stopped growing, however, at that point; they never did kiss, and they are destined never to kiss. These columns are called the frustrated lovers. That is the way I feel when I read this report of the committee, like a frustrated lover.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I have been enjoying the description the gentleman has been trying to give of this tremendous cave, but I think it defies description. One can appreciate it only by seeing it. It is the most stupendous thing of its kind in the entire world. I have been there several times due to the fact that I have relatives who live near there.

I wish every Member of Congress—every American—could visit Carlsbad and see the stupendous natural wonders in those caves. It is impossible either to write about it and give an adequate portrayal of it or to speak about it and describe its grandeur and beauty. Again I say I appreciate the effort the gentleman is making in trying to educate the Members of the House in regard to the wonderful work of nature you have there in New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I appreciate the gentleman's kind words and support. I know I lack the vocabulary; I know I have not the training; I know I have not the ability to describe these caverns in such manner as to make my listeners appreciate the beauty, the grandeur, the magnificence of this spectacle. I would, however, refer you to last October's edition of the National Geographic magazine. They did a marvelous job in photographically portraying in natural colors some of the majesty and beauty of these caves. That article is worth a million dollars in advertising for our national parks.

Later this afternoon when we reach that point in the bill I intend to offer an amendment to restore the cut that was made in this item. I have thus far

tried to give you a brief idea of what lies beneath the surface in this area; when I offer my amendment I shall try to describe what is on top of the ground and to discuss how we have done our best with what the Lord left for us to do on top of the ground and what needs to be done.

As I say, my amendment will be to restore the appropriation which the Bureau of the Budget had approved but which the subcommittee cut some 95 percent. I hope you can go along with me despite the feebleness of my efforts to bring the inspiring glory of this marvel of nature to you as I would like to have done. I hope you will go along with me on my amendment, so that proper facilities, long delayed, may be constructed to give the visitors from all over the Nation what they are entitled to receive when paying their good money to visit this national park.

The Clerk read as follows:

Tribal funds

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3 million from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the membership to this bill. There is something wrong somewhere, but I do not know where. The original request was for \$538 million. The budget reduced that by \$116 million, and the committee reduced it by an additional \$58 million; that is a total reduction of \$175 million. Whether the fault lies on the floor of Congress, in the Bureau of

the Budget, or in the Department, it does not seem right that there should be a cut of \$175 million on a bill of this size.

If we had a \$6, \$8, or \$10 billion bill before us and cut it by \$200 million that would be within expectation, but when you cut a request for \$538 million by \$175 million, there is something very wrong somewhere, and I do not think it is the Department.

One of two things is going to happen. The agencies that come under that department are going to be in a lot of trouble or the Senate is going to restore more money to this bill than the House has in the bill. One of those two things is bound to happen. You cannot cut off \$175 million without one of those results happening. There is somebody here who does not know their job and there is going to be a lot of suffering if it ever comes back from conference the way it is written now.

That is one of the reasons why I take these 5 minutes.

The other thing I want to refer to is a series of articles starting yesterday in the New York Times, known as one of the world's great newspapers. They sent a man out to every national park in the United States. They referred to Yellowstone National Park in today's paper. So far as Yellowstone is concerned, the superintendent said it would take \$35 million to operate the park this year and do the things that are necessary to be done in that park. There is a man who knows; yet we only have a few million dollars in the bill for Yellowstone. He said what I said on the floor here yesterday that the man who is collecting the \$3 at the gate went home when his time was up and all the rest got in there free. As the New York Times states this morning, had the Congress appropriated an additional \$10,000 last year toward the Yellowstone National Park they would have collected \$47,000 more in fees. That is not good economy.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I also read the article which appeared yesterday in reference to the Grand Canyon National Park, and I was rather astounded at some of the figures that the gentleman who wrote the article gave. Could the gentleman tell us whether or not the fees that are taken in at the various parks, and they vary, the highest being at Yellowstone Park, go to a large degree in caring for the expenses of the parks?

Mr. KIRWAN. It goes back into the Treasury.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It goes into the Treasury or does it go in the park fund?

Mr. KIRWAN. To take care of the parks, yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It goes into the Treasury, so we have to rely on appropriations?

Mr. KIRWAN. They come up with the necessary funds that are appropriated. They tell you in today's paper about Yellowstone.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. This year they estimate the number of tourists will be 50 million.

Mr. KIRWAN. It will be 50 million. Forty-five million people entered the national parks last year.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I want to get this clear in the Record. The money that is collected goes to the Treasury, so in order to get an adequate amount of money to administer the parks properly, we have to have appropriations?

Mr. KIRWAN. That comes from the Committee on Appropriations. Forty-five million people entered the parks last year. In 1939 there were only 15 million people entered the parks, yet we had more employees on the parks' payroll in 1939 than we had last year and 45 million people entered the parks. There are 17 less people on the Yellowstone Park payroll this year than there were in 1937. That is not good business, that is not good judgment, it is not good anything.

Mr. Chairman, it is time we take a little inventory of what we are appropriating and what we are doing here. Reference was made to the Grand Canyon National Park where the same thing happened. The man quit taking the \$3 and went on home. All the rest of them went in free. Down there they have a restaurant that will only take care of 600 people. Some days they have as many as 25,000 in the park and it is 60 miles to the nearest town, Williams, Ariz.

I am asking every one of you to give this matter thought and to read the five articles that will appear in the New York Times.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and would like to have the attention of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY]. I am sure he wants the Record to be correct.

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman made a statement yesterday that Yellowstone Park made a profit.

Mr. BAILEY. That statement should apply, as I recall, to the year 1950 when I was trying to provide school facilities for the people employed in the park. It was in my mind that they turned back into the Treasury of the United States, after paying their operating expenses, either \$72,000 or \$142,000. I may be wrong about that. If I am wrong I want to be corrected, but those figures stick in my mind, and I have a very good memory.

Mr. JENSEN. I would not say that the gentleman is not right for the year 1950. I thought the gentleman meant 1953, so I asked for those figures. Now, here are the figures from the Department: in fiscal 1953 Yellowstone Park had total expenditures of \$1,524,502, and the revenues were \$960,257.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman have the figures for 1950?

Mr. JENSEN. I do not have them available, no. I thought the gentleman meant 1953, so I just got those.

Mr. BAILEY. I was limiting it to 1950.

Mr. JENSEN. I am not saying that the gentleman is wrong on the figures which he quoted for 1950.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman. Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this subcommittee on appropriations is due a lot of credit for the long weeks and months the members work each year on this important bill. I think the committee always does a good job with this reservation; from my standpoint the committee is too conservative in providing funds that might to a greater extent provide for the development of this great country of ours. Of course, I do not advocate that we ignore fiscal considerations. In fact the greater our commitments become in military affairs and in the field of world responsibility, the more important become our needs for development and conservation of our own internal resources.

Mr. Chairman, sometime ago I introduced a bill which would provide for a study of the feasibility of bringing surplus waters from the Missouri River Basin to the Great Plains areas of the Southwest for the purposes of irrigation and municipal water supply, flood control, and so forth. That was only a couple of weeks ago and I would not expect that any provision would be made in this bill at this time for this sort of program. However, I rise to mention the bill at this time because I hope that in a future bill we can make a comprehensive study of ways and means to greatly develop our program for utilizing the great water resources of this Nation. Such a course is in my opinion absolutely necessary for our future development. There is not an area of the country that does not have a water problem, and I think we need a much more ambitious program of study in order to develop the resources of the country, in order to provide a backlog of essential and important public works, and in order to meet the requirements of the future. It would be, of course, unwise, since the committee has had no opportunity to study the proposal which I have in mind, to offer an amendment at this time. Moreover, the budget request for investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation has been very drastically curtailed by the committee. So, I do not offer the amendment, but I hope, if I may, to in some measure, shall I say, propagandize the House and the committee toward the viewpoint of a more ambitious study of our water resources for irrigation purposes and otherwise. We have by no means taken adequate and necessary steps to conserve and develop our water resources.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction and rehabilitation

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, including payments under the act of

August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 592), to remain available until expended, \$114,479,700, of which \$55,626,197 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$24,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services and not more than \$800,000 shall be available for travel: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system, and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided further*, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Mont., or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: At the end of page 13, line 24, add a new paragraph, as follows:

"Alamogordo Dam: For construction on the Alamogordo Dam Spillway in New Mexico to be nonreimbursable under appropriate finding by the Secretary of the Interior under section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, \$300,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Iowa reserve his point of order so that I may state my views on this item?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I must say that it is not authorized by law.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order for the time being?

Mr. JENSEN. I reserve the point of order against the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of Reclamation requested, and the Bureau of the Budget approved,

\$300,000 toward the completion of the Alamogordo Dam spillway in New Mexico, a flood-control feature of the Bureau of Reclamation dam.

Reading the hearings I gather the very distinct impression that the subcommittee members felt the spillway is necessary and should be constructed, and that they were well disposed to approve it. Indeed, I think it may be said that the administration and everyone concerned feel this work has been too long delayed and is absolutely necessary for protection from flood damages which are likely to occur.

However, in the hearings the question of authorization at the present time arose, and the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior ruled a short time ago that there was no authorization for this appropriation.

I cannot help but disagree with the opinion of the Solicitor, but I have consulted with the Parliamentarian and am advised that in view of the Solicitor's opinion, the Chair would be constrained to rule the amendment which I have proposed would be legislation on an appropriation bill, and that such a provision in the bill would be ruled out of order. Consequently, there is no point in my pressing for the amendment.

However, I hope that before the bill reaches the Senate, the Senate committee will look carefully into the statutes, and I hope they will deem it proper to include this item in the bill.

The dam was authorized by the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1414), as a reclamation dam with authority to make nonreimbursable the amount of the total cost which would be properly allocable to flood control. The dam was constructed, all of the cost was charged to the irrigators and is being paid by them. The only feature of the dam which would be allocable to flood control and therefore nonreimbursable, is the cost of the spillway. Before that was constructed, the war intervened and the completion of the dam by the construction of the spillway was postponed throughout all these years. It is our contention that this portion of the work having been authorized in connection with that reclamation project and not completed, it is still authorized and appropriations may be provided therefor in this bill.

The statute under which the dam was constructed, and under which we contend it should be constructed is the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1414, 33 U. S. C. 707), which reads as follows:

Sec. 7. (Alamogordo Dam authorized.) That the Alamogordo Dam and Reservoir on the Pecos River, N. Mex., is hereby authorized and declared to be for the purpose of controlling floods, regulating the flow of the Pecos River, providing for storage and for delivery of stored waters, for the reclamation of lands, and other beneficial uses, and said dam and reservoir shall be used, first, for irrigation; second, for flood control and river regulation; and third, for other purposes. The Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War are directed to report to the Congress the amount of the total cost of said Alamogordo Dam and Reservoir which is properly allocable to flood control. The appropriation and transfer of such amount from the general fund of the Treasury to the reclamation fund, for credit by reduction of the maximum obligation of the Carlsbad

Irrigation district to repay the total cost thereof, is hereby authorized.

I hope the Senate will study the statutes and figure out whether or not we may be able to put it in before the bill is completed.

In view of the circumstances at the moment, however, and since the amendment would be ruled out of order if pressed, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico to withdraw his amendment?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, except those derived from advances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or individual is in arrears for more than 12 months in the payment of charges due under a contract entered into with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the appropriation "Construction and rehabilitation" for work by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than otherwise provided in this paragraph or as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 percent of the construction allotment for any project from the appropriation "Construction and rehabilitation" contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account.

(Mr. NORRELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I am advised that there continues to be very serious concern by many citizens of California regarding the effects recently executed contracts with public agency customers will have on the Central Valley project in California. Reports persist that such contracts may have a very damaging affect on the water users of the project.

I am informed that the contract with one major public agency commits the major portion of the project power to this one customer and at a special discount—5 percent—not available to any other customer, Federal, public, or private.

I have been further informed that this rate is available for a 10-year period.

In the Flood Control Act of 1944 the Secretary is authorized "to construct or acquire only such transmission lines and related facilities as may be necessary in order to make the power and energy generated at such projects available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, corporations, and privately owned companies."

This provision would indicate that facilities of the Federal Government should have prior or equal rights to power generated at Federal projects. In spite of this, I am informed that a very large Federal Defense Establishment—the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory—

does not have assurance of being supplied with Federal power subsequent to 1957 because of the contract with the one large public agency customer. The term of this contract with this public agency customer is for 40 years.

Mr. Chairman, I am not personally familiar with the facts involved in this matter. However, those in authority may desire to look into the existing facts and determine what, if anything, further can or should be done.

The Clerk read as follows:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, investigations, and research

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$25,362,685 of which \$3,800,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby continued available until expended for preparation of plans and specifications for a building or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on February 11, 1954 I appeared as a witness before the subcommittee on appropriations on Interior Department appropriations for 1955, supporting the appropriation for the Colorado-Big Thompson project and in the report on page 1343 you will find my entire testimony, as well as the testimony on page 1417 of J. M. Dille, who is Secretary-Manager of the Northern Colorado Conservancy District. Mr. Dille has been connected with this organization since its inception.

I wish to include in the RECORD excerpts from my testimony, as well as remarks made by the secretary-manager, Mr. Dille:

Mr. HILL. My appearance this afternoon, of course, is concerning the appropriation for the Colorado-Big Thompson project. The figures indicate that it is between 93 percent to 97 percent completed. In other words, we are on our last lap.

I can give you in just a few words what we would like to see this committee do, realizing as I do that the Budget Bureau has recommended, as I recall, \$750,000 for this year. But the truth of the matter is, that is just a million dollars short. And, knowing the administration leaders, and this subcommittee, I am fearful that you will write down \$750,000 and forget the fact that we are on the last lap, and that about \$4 million more will complete the project.

I notice one particular thing that I am proud of in this project: In 1953 we had a very severe drought, but through the fine operation of the Colorado-Big Thompson, thus far completed, we delivered to the eastern slope through the tunnel—and you gentlemen have visited that area and know what I mean by an 13-mile tunnel through the Continental Divide—178,000 acre-feet of water this last season, and it saved the crops in that whole irrigated area, because it furnished us supplementary water for the last irrigation necessary for good cutting of alfalfa hay and beets and potatoes, etc.

So it was fortunate that we had water coming through that tunnel, and the 178,000 acre-feet simply means that water 1 foot deep over that number of acres would be quite a rain. And we are glad the project was so far along.

Mr. JENSEN. I must say, in all fairness and truthfulness, that this committee has always been quite liberal in appropriating funds for a project that has reached the completion stage so nearly as this project has at the present time.

Just what the committee will do, of course, Mr. HILL, we can't say today, but we will certainly give your request a lot of consideration.

Mr. HILL. I might say in closing, Mr. Chairman, that this committee has always been excellent. I have appeared before no committee where I felt I had better reception than before this great committee.

Mr. JENSEN. You have such a convincing manner. If everybody that came before this committee was as convincing as you are, I think we might spend too much money.

Mr. HILL. Thank you for those kind words.

But here is the sticker: You are not saving the taxpayers any money by holding us back because of lack of funds for contracting work, because the sooner we have this finished, the quicker we will start paying the money back.

This last power plant should be finished quickly, and then we will start getting more money immediately. And if we can bring over 300,000 acre-feet of water, you can see what it means in income from the higher taxes that will be collected, both State and National, because of the good crops.

Mr. Dille said on pages 1417 and 1418:

As you know, this is a combined power and irrigation undertaking where the United States retains all the power features and income and the conservancy district obtains the use of the water for supplemental irrigation.

The water diverted from the Colorado River through the Alva B. Adams 13-mile tunnel operates the powerplants on its fall down the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and is then stored for irrigation use in the district.

Construction work started in 1938 and has continued through the 16 years as funds have been provided by the Congress.

The five powerplants are now in operation and producing energy which is fed into the interconnected Colorado-Wyoming system of the Bureau of Reclamation, returning revenue to the Treasury.

Under the terms of a temporary arrangement with the Bureau, the district is renting and distributing the water to those parts of the district that can be served by the incomplete distribution system. These rentals are remitted to the United States and are in addition to the future construction payments.

However, under the terms of the repayment contract between the district and the United States, the repayment of the dis-

trict's share of the construction costs cannot begin until the project is complete and water can be delivered to all parts of the district.

The project is now over 97 percent complete and only about \$4 million is necessary for the remaining work.

The last features are the Boulder Creek supply canal and the South Platte supply canal. These features must be completed before we can serve the large farming areas in the Boulder Creek and South Platte River Valleys.

A part of the Boulder Creek Canal is now under construction, but we understand that unless the \$750,000 item for the project in the 1955 President's Interior Department budget is considerably increased, the Bureau will not have sufficient funds to complete this unit or to start work on the South Platte Canal.

We respectfully suggest to the committee that they consider whether it will not be sounder economy for the Government to supply the funds to complete the remaining work as soon as possible, permit the repayment to the United States to begin and eliminate the heavy overhead expenses of the Bureau offices in administering an extended small construction program.

Mr. JENSEN. Thank you, Mr. Dille. I must say that Congressman HILL, of Colorado, appeared before the committee a few days ago, and expressed the same wishes that you have expressed, and we went into the matter quite extensively at that time.

I presume that any questions we might ask now, and your answers would be repetitious of the record that has already been made, but you are, of course, backing up the statements made by Mr. HILL, as you will see when you read the record.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF MINES

Conservation and development of mineral resources

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and substitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private lands, with the consent of the owner; \$12,564,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization of this act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this in order to ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill, a question.

I notice that there has been a reduction in the appropriations for the carrying on of research on extracting oil from shale and alumina. I have received several requests from my State of Wyoming asking what effect this will have on the Laramie, Wyo., research plant and whether it will affect its operation in any way. Will it reduce the work the

plant does or will personnel be removed from the plant?

Mr. JENSEN. I should like to have the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] reply to the question because he is chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. FENTON. I would say it would not have any effect at all on the operation. As a matter of fact, the reduction in the amount for research is only about \$40,000 out of an estimated amount of \$476,800 for the whole oil shale problem. As far as the processing is concerned, it is only \$119,000 taken out of \$1,119,000, leaving \$1 million. I understand the Department itself is curtailing to a little extent.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. I understand the committee found from the testimony that the process used at Laramie was approximately 10 years in advance of the process at Rifle.

Mr. FENTON. That is absolutely right.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. It was not the intention of the committee to curtail in any way the operation of the plant at Laramie?

Mr. FENTON. Absolutely not.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will yield, may I say that from what I understand about the plant at Laramie it has now reached the point where the extraction of oil from shale has advanced further at the Laramie plant than at any other plant in the United States, and that with further exploration, which is in the offing now, it would appear that the Laramie plant will stay out ahead of every other plant in the Nation as far as the economical operation of taking oil from shale is concerned.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

General administrative expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$850,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with maintenance of regional offices in which the total expenditure for personal services of employees in administrative positions exceeds one-half the expenditure for such purpose in the fiscal year 1954.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY: On page 22, line 8, strike out "\$850,000" and insert "\$1,250,000," and strike the proviso beginning on line 8 down to and including line 12.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, if the need for economy is as great as the members of the subcommittee would have us believe, then the budget cuts should be distributed equally. We have here a total budget estimate for the fiscal year 1955 of \$422 million in round numbers, which was reduced by the committee to the total of \$363 million or an overall cut of \$58 million. This represents a cut of 14 percent. What makes this even worse is that a large part of the cuts were in general administrative expenses, particularly in the Bureau of Mines where the amount available for the fiscal year 1955 is \$450,000 less than

the current budget. This is an approximate 35 percent slash compared to the overall cut of 14 percent. When we look at the Bureau of Mines item, which is only one of many activities of the Department of the Interior, we find quite a story, and I might add a punitive approach as indicated by the language of the committee report. I want at this time, Mr. Chairman, to read some of their comments.

They say on page 14 of their report that, "The regionalization of this Bureau, which took place several years ago has been constantly under question by the committee with respect to its contribution to efficiency and lower administrative costs. Little or no evidence along this line has been forthcoming to date."

May I say that the committee is dealing with a matter here which belongs properly to the Committee on Education and Labor, and if legislation is needed to outline what the Bureau of Mines shall do, that committee could supply that legislation. You are attempting to do here by an appropriation bill what ought to be done, if it should be done, by legislation.

Let me go ahead to read the remainder of the report:

The committee has included language in the bill to provide that not more than half of the total amount of money, including direct appropriations and transferred funds, that were used for administrative positions in the regional offices during the fiscal year 1954, shall be available in the current fiscal year for this purpose.

Let me say to the gentleman that we have the largest division of the Bureau of Mines located in my district at Mount Hope, W. Va. The 83d Congress passed a greatly enlarged mine-safety bill which is working very well and which has to be implemented. That is going to call for at least the same, if not an increased, personnel within the regional offices, unless it is the intention of the committee to force the abolition of this regional office completely.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] if he has any explanation to offer as to what the committee is driving at.

Mr. FENTON. Referring to regional offices in your congressional district, I am sure the gentleman does not mean that.

Mr. BAILEY. I mean the district office.

Mr. FENTON. The regional office is in Pittsburgh.

Mr. BAILEY. I mean the district office.

Mr. FENTON. Well, we are not talking about district offices; we are talking about regional offices.

Mr. BAILEY. So it appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that the committee was peeved because of the failure of the Bureau to reduce expenses in personnel in the regional offices. The proviso found on page 22 of H. R. 8680 reads:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with maintenance of regional offices in which the total expenditure for personal services of employ-

ees in administrative positions exceeds one-half of the expenditure for such purposes in the fiscal year 1954.

If that is not subject to a point of order, it is at least a classical example of a strict limitation designed to punish without justification.

My amendment would not only restore the items of the budget to the figure of \$1,250,000 for expenses in the Bureau of Mines—that is, general expenses in the Bureau of Mines—but it would also strike this restrictive proviso which applies in the same paragraph.

I am opposed to the committee idea of enforcing the committee mandate in this amendment, and I trust that my colleagues will join with me in restoring this item and removing this obnoxious provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. Chairman, the committee has no desire to obstruct the workings of the Bureau of Mines.

Certainly no one can accuse me of being an enemy of the great Bureau of Mines. As I have said many times on the floor, I appreciate the work of the Bureau of Mines. I said yesterday, that during the last couple of years there seems to be some apathy, not only on the part of the Bureau of Mines but the entire Department of the Interior, to bring us information which is required by this subcommittee to enable us to intelligently evaluate the justifications and try to bring out a bill that would not be so complicated.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Is the gentleman now saying in so many words that you did this as a move to punish them for not giving you information?

Mr. FENTON. Absolutely not. I am not saying that. What I am saying is that we cannot, throughout this whole bill, properly evaluate the amount of money that should go into the various items. For the past year or two we have tried to get some information regarding the regional office. The gentleman is confused in his own mind on the regional office and the area offices. This does not touch the area offices. We are trying to improve the area offices by taking away from the regional offices the money allotted to the area projects. So you people do not get the amount of money that you should get in the particular office in your district.

Do I make myself clear?

Mr. BAILEY. That clarifies the situation, but what difference is there between the regional office in Pittsburgh and the office at Mount Hope in West Virginia? They are both divisions.

Mr. FENTON. One is regional and the other is area, as I told you before, and the area has nothing to do with this particular item. We are trying to get the regional offices to give us data showing the amount of personnel they

have, and the amount of money they are extracting from the other areas.

Mr. BAILEY. Does 50 percent of the personnel service in the regional office at Pittsburgh amount to \$450,000?

Mr. FENTON. I may say we are trying to get that estimate from the Bureau of Mines. They have failed to bring it up. We have pleaded with them to give us a report of the survey team, and to this date it has not been forthcoming. I was one of those who did not want to write up this bill until we could get that information. I am not antagonistic to the Bureau. I am its friend, if the gentleman realizes it, and I am trying to get some method of consistency in the Bureau, trying to clear this problem up.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. NEAL. May I ask this question relative to the amount that goes to the extent of this particular division of government: Would the closure of such a large number of mines throughout the various parts of the country have anything to do with the ultimate amount of money that would be necessary to administer this proposition?

Mr. FENTON. What does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. NEAL. The amount of money you are appropriating that goes to pay salaries of mine inspectors, for example.

Mr. FENTON. No. It does not affect the mine inspectors at all.

Mr. Chairman, I think the action of the subcommittee should be upheld until we get the proper information.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I would simply like to call the attention of the membership to the items which the Bureau of Mines will now have to administer. The committee's action was simply a reduction of administrative expenses for the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of Mines budget, which it requested and upon which the committee acted, for conservation and development of mineral resources is \$2,178,180 below the appropriation for fiscal year 1954. Also, the Bureau of Mines this year does not have any construction program. In that regard their budget request is \$425,000 below the money appropriated for fiscal year 1954.

The committee has been generous in its allowances for all activities of the Bureau of Mines, including appropriating the entire \$5 million as requested in the budget for the health and safety program; however, due to reduction in the other fields of activities in the Bureau of Mines, as shown by their budget presented to the committee, the committee's action was simply an attempt to bring in line the overall administrative expenditures of the Bureau of Mines with the programs being carried on by the Bureau.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman think the committee can justify a 35-percent slash in this expense as applied to the Bureau of Mines? That is what

it represents. It is a 14 percent overall reduction in the entire budget for the Department of the Interior.

Mr. BUDGE. On yesterday the gentleman from West Virginia was complaining about a cut which did not exist in the health and safety program. I know that if we took what he would call a percentage or meat-ax cut the gentleman would likewise object to that. We are simply attempting to reduce the administrative expenses of the Bureau. We are not attempting to reduce any of the programs of the Bureau. The committee was satisfied that the Bureau could be administered with the funds provided if it would make the savings indicated in the regional offices.

Mr. BAILEY. I would say that a slash of 35 percent is a meat-ax approach.

Mr. BUDGE. By "meat ax" I do not know whether the gentleman refers to the individual appropriation or to the entire bill. I know that the gentleman would object if we had attempted a percentage cut. Actually, the committee's action here is simply to bring the administrative provisions of the budget in line with the programs which the Bureau of Mines has requested. The funds provided are sufficient. The economies which can be made in the regional offices will in no way affect the important programs of the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Did the gentleman have testimony before his committee upon the effect of some of the experimental programs in reference to oil and natural gas which would follow the cut in the petroleum and natural gas experimental station's program?

Mr. BUDGE. We did have such testimony. Of course, some of those programs have been cut. That would be another reason why the administrative items could be cut. We do not need as many people to supervise the activities of those actually doing the work when some of the programs have been diminished.

Mr. EDMONDSON. There was comment yesterday from the chairman of the committee on the high salary scale that prevails in this experimental work. Of course, the committee is aware of the fact that very high technical skills are required for the work that is being carried on by the Bureau of Mines in the way of experimental work.

Mr. BUDGE. The subject which the gentleman is discussing would not be involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia because these are purely administrative funds which would have nothing to do with the funds spent on research.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I went into this question of conservation and development because of the gentleman's own reference to it in the remarks he made. The cut which you are imposing here on petroleum and natural gas research is completely out of line with the cuts which have been imposed on coal, liquid fuels, helium, and minerals. Personally, I do not feel the explanation given yesterday in connection with the activities

of the Petroleum Administration for defense amply justify the drastic cut which has been imposed in this field of 27 3/4 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. BUDGE. I would simply like to point out again to the gentleman that the item which he is discussing is not involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia. These are simply the administrative funds. Your committee feels that proper management within the Bureau of Mines will permit the operation of the Bureau as it should be operated in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 24, noes 43.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I am going to address my remarks to page 24, the items in line 2 and line 11 having to do with the National Park Service. It was my intention to offer an amendment to raise these two items but after talking it over with my colleagues I am not going to offer the amendment, but I do want to address some remarks explaining these two items because I believe they should be raised to the amount in the budget.

I notice in reviewing the Interior appropriation bill that the management and protection item of the National Park Service was reduced \$750,000 by the committee below the allowance of the Bureau of the Budget, and the amount approved was only \$130,450 above that appropriated for 1954. I also notice that under maintenance and rehabilitation the committee reduced the Bureau of the Budget's allowance by \$850,000, or \$300,000 below that appropriated in 1954. These two items provide the funds necessary to protect both the natural and historic areas that are a part of our national park system, and which are visited and enjoyed by increasing hundreds of thousands of people each year.

I would like to point out that during 1954 fiscal year the National Park Service had 23 percent less man-years of employment than it had in 1941, and that in 1953 over 46 million travelers visited the areas of the national park system as compared with 21 million in 1941. If the recommendations received from the Bureau of the Budget had been approved, the National Park Service would still have had 15 percent less man-years to do the work of maintaining, protecting, and operating the parks than it had in 1941.

I have read much in recent years of the rundown conditions of the national park facilities, and have seen with my own eyes the gradual deterioration of facilities in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks in my own State of Montana. I believe that the request submitted by the Bureau of the Budget was a very modest one. I notice that the Bureau of the Budget allowance for the National Park Service was \$5,335,000 below what this Congress appropriated for this fiscal year. While they cut the National Park Service as a whole by about 16 percent, they at the same time made adjustments between the various items so as to provide for better care of the facilities that they already have. Now the committee comes along and cuts these increased adjustments out and by so doing wipe out the management improvement program which the Bureau of the Budget had in mind.

I have already pointed out that the Bureau of the Budget cut reduced the National Park Service budget by 16 percent, while the overall cut by the Bureau of the Budget below the Interior Department appropriation for funds for 1954 amounted to only 3 percent.

As chairman of the Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee that handles the National Park Service legislation, I am well acquainted with that organization and with the people that make up that organization. In my opinion, they get every cent's worth out of the money we give them. They are not extravagant. The funds they have do not properly or adequately take care of the facilities which are gradually deteriorating to a point where they are a hazard and a danger to our people who visit the parks. I know that the staff of this organization is greatly overworked, and I know they are greatly concerned over the care of these properties that we have entrusted to them, and the care of the millions of people who visit the parks and historic sites each year.

Another thing that they have done is to try to provide money for these areas through the actual solicitation of funds from outside sources. Money to do work in the parks that belong to all of the people and for which we do not provide the necessary appropriations. I have encouraged them to do this; in fact, Congress has set up a national park trust fund for this very purpose. Furthermore, Secretary Douglas McKay has had a study made of the National Park Service organization and that Service is now in the process of putting that reorganization plan into effect. It is a good program as it puts more money and people right out into the areas to better take care of the properties. However, in order to properly carry out this plan, and rightfully so, there are certain common services for the parks that can be better and more economically handled from a central location, such as regional offices.

I am not asking for an amendment to the appropriation bill at this time, as the time is too short to debate these questions, but I do wish to say that I believe the National Park Service has received too severe a cut, and I most sincerely

hope that the Senate will restore the funds requested in the President's budget under the items of "Management and protection," "Maintenance and rehabilitation," and "General administrative expenses," and remove the special limitation placed upon the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service as to how they can spend these funds, and that, if the Senate does so, the House will accept these restored items and changed language in conference.

As I say, Mr. Chairman, I hope that if the Senate sees fit to increase these funds in the appropriation bill, that the committee of conference will agree to it.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWARD. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. I just want to say that in our own Rocky Mountain National Park, with the increase we have had in visitors into the park in the last few years, it is absolutely impossible to take care of the park grounds, to police the campsites, and take care of the roads and the gates into the park with the number of employees we are able to have under the present appropriation. Now, if you cut the appropriation down like they are doing in this particular appropriation, there is going to be no way in the Rocky Mountain Park to keep up the facilities. I would like to just mention one thing. We found last year, 1953, that a great number of people were waiting until after 6 p. m. to slip into the park, because after 6 o'clock the gates cannot be manned because of the lack of manpower.

Mr. D'EWARD. I will say to the gentleman that that is true in many of the national parks and that is why we are making this plea today.

Mr. HILL. And, it has also added another thing I would like to mention, and that is the trouble happening in the park by way of law violations that are committed inside of the park. You cannot even take care of the actual criminals, because they too creep into the park in the evening and remain in hiding so its impossible to properly guard the parks.

Mr. D'EWARD. I agree with the gentleman entirely.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWARD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH].

Mrs. CHURCH. I would like to commend the gentleman for his well-chosen words, and express the hope that the Park Service will be given adequate appropriations to insure safety and service for the entire program. Has the gentleman in mind introducing an amendment to increase the amount?

Mr. D'EWARD. No. I consulted with my colleagues, and they advised me not to. But, I express the hope that this appropriation will be raised to the extent of the budget in the Senate and then that the conferees agree to it.

Mrs. CHURCH. I appreciate the gentleman's forbearance. I am sure there would be wholehearted support for the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWARD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Did I understand the gentleman to say that we had agreed to agree with the Senate in conference?

Mr. D'EWARD. No. I expressed the hope that you would.

Mr. JENSEN. All right.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWARD. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I wish to commend my colleague from Montana for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. I join with him in his desire and hope that certain increases may be made in the Senate which will be agreeable in conference. For the life of me, I do not see how we can continue to take care of an increase in the matter of visitations to our national monuments and national parks and reduce our expenses at the same time. It does not make common-sense. I know from my own knowledge that in areas in my district we are losing money because we are not keeping park personnel on the job at the right time of the day. I thank the gentleman for his courtesy.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWARD. I yield to the gentleman from California, a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which has legislative jurisdiction over the national parks.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman on his remarks and associate myself with his views with respect to the funds necessary for the National Park Service. I have more national parks and monuments in my district than there are in any other district in the United States. I know that the Park Service has been short of funds and in many cases they have not been able even to maintain the necessary sanitary facilities in the parks for the service of the people. I do hope that adequate funds will be made available for the thousands and thousands of visitors who are using the parks throughout the United States.

Mr. D'EWARD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWARD. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure the gentleman knows that every member of this committee appreciates the value of the national parks. This committee has been very active in seeing to it that adequate facilities in every park are available for every class of people, people with large families. We have leaned over backward to make those places of recreation and comfort available to the poorer people of America.

Let me read just what we have done in the past few years for the national parks, since so much has been said about them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.)

Mr. JENSEN. After all, there are times when the committee must defend itself. This is one of those times. I appreciate the great interest that the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] has in the parks, and in every other item in the bill. But after all, here are the facts and they must be brought out at this time in all fairness to the committee and to the Congress.

Appropriations for management and protection of the national parks and monuments have been steadily increased from approximately \$2,500,000 in 1945 to approximately \$9 million in 1954.

Appropriations for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities have steadily increased from approximately \$1,500,000 in 1945 to approximately \$8 million in 1954.

Appropriations for construction of new roads and trails and parkway buildings and utilities varied in magnitude from \$11 to \$17 million between 1950 and 1954.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say to the gentleman that those figures are correct but they give the wrong impression. At that time, 1945, we were at war and we were not appropriating funds for parks to the extent we should have during those years. You compare that war year when recreation appropriations were not made to a year like 1953 when people visited the parks by the millions. There were 46 million people who visited the parks in 1953 and it is hardly fair to make a comparison with a year when funds were not made available because of the war. Also in those times there were funds made available to other agencies that were used for maintenance in one way or another that are not available to the Park Service now. In order to make a fair comparison, we should include those funds made available to other agencies with those used in the parks.

Mr. JENSEN. In order to justify the action of the committee, it must be recognized that we are today spending annually over \$40 billion for preparations for defense; that is something else to consider. All of us would like to spend more money for the parks; of course we would. We would like to spend more money for the development of our national resources, our national monuments, the beauty spots and the great places that we have in this country that should be preserved for posterity, for the benefit of the people, and for the enjoyment of the people. But I know the gentleman from Montana is one of the most economy-minded Members of Congress. I also realize and appreciate the fact that he has a great interest in the national parks. After all, however, I must defend the action of the committee by making the statements I have.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Another point I think the gentleman could have added was that since 1945 we have had inflation. That is what makes more dollars required.

A point was made here earlier in the day that the only way we can get money for parks is through appropriated funds. All the vast amount of money that is collected through fees in these parks goes into the general Treasury. The only way we can relieve the congested situation in the parks, that is very bad, in my opinion, is by getting more money appropriated. I hope those on the other side of the Capitol will listen to our plea. This is the most impersonal criticism that a man can make. There is nothing we get out of it individually. We want this for the people of America. They are entitled to it, we believe.

Mr. JENSEN. We have since 1941 increased appropriations for national parks over 300 percent, while the revenues have increased only about 100 percent. Maybe we had better try to get some more revenues out of these parks from the people that can afford to pay.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. There have been two reductions, one below what the President requested. The Budget Bureau cut that down by several million dollars. Then there was another \$2,500,000 on top of that. It is obvious that this is not enough money to run the parks adequately, according to the testimony of the park directors, whom I follow.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. May I make the observation that any of the war years is not a fair standard to apply in connection with the appropriations received by the Park Service. Nobody could travel during the war years. Everything was at a standstill during those years. As a matter of fact, the facilities in the parks then deteriorated and almost fell to pieces. So using 1941 and 1942 would not seem to me to be a fair standard of comparison as to what an adequate appropriation for the Park Service should be during these years since the war when people are back on the roads and traveling again.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Can the gentleman tell me how much we spend on ski lifts and improving resorts in foreign lands such as Austria and Italy, while our own parks are being neglected?

Mr. D'EWART. I wish I could, but I do not have the figures.

The Clerk read as follows:

Administrative provisions

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and employment of persons without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Pro-*

vided, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend the committee and particularly our distinguished colleague from Iowa, the chairman of the subcommittee which formulated the bill that is before us. The budget estimate for the Interior Department covered a wide range of activities many of which have highly technical and complicated backgrounds. The subcommittee made very careful review and examination of those many complicated subjects.

I believe, however, that the committee may not have been fully informed on some of the items that have come up for close attention before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of which I am chairman. I refer to the item on "Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation," particularly that portion of the item for operation and maintenance of irrigation and water-supply facilities. The committee report on the bill, page 11, states that the budget estimate of \$23,154,000 is reduced to \$19 million as a means of forcing greater energy on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation in transferring projects to water users' organizations for operation and maintenance. Presumably, the reduction of \$4,154,000 will be applied proportionately between irrigation and power resulting in somewhat more than \$1,200,000 reduction in the funds available for operation and maintenance of irrigation and water-supply facilities, with the balance applied to power operations.

As an individual Member, and on behalf of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, of which I am chairman, I am wholeheartedly in accord with the gentleman from Iowa in bringing about greater and more rapid transfer of projects to water users. That is a matter which my committee also has looked into. Some further progress still is needed, but the record of the Bureau already is very good on that score. Of 75 projects in the operating stage, 64 projects will have been transferred to water users by the end of this year. Those transfer actions are going on right now, two of them having been completed during the past winter, and one is scheduled for this month.

I feel that the Bureau of Reclamation is evidencing sincere effort in carrying out the congressional policy of leaving local matters such as operation and maintenance to the local water user organizations. There are a very few cases in which water users are not yet prepared or willing to assume their responsibilities for project works. Those few cases are characterized by peculiar local conditions, such as, for example, on the Rio Grande project in New Mexico and Texas where the irrigation canals are astride the State boundary, making it impossible for an irrigation district to operate in two different States. In that case only the Federal Bureau of Reclamation is in a position to handle water across the State line.

Another special case is the main canals of the Central Valley project in California. Those canals carry and deliver water to about 30 different irrigation districts strung along some 300 or 400 miles. Ultimately, I am sure, that group of irrigation districts will work out their own organization qualified to take on the job of operating the big canals. At the present time, however, because of the many engineering and legal complications no such organization of the interested irrigation districts exists to do the job. I think that we need not be too concerned about that particular case, however, because, while the Bureau of Reclamation does that work, it is no burden on the Federal Treasury. All of the cost of operation and maintenance on the two projects that I have just mentioned are actually paid by the water users benefitted.

Water charges for the Central Valley project in fiscal year 1955 are estimated to yield over \$4½ million in comparison with less than \$2 million which will be spent by the Government for their operation. The few other cases in which the Bureau of Reclamation continues operation and maintenance of irrigation and water supply facilities are similar to those I have discussed. For that reason, I believe it would be unfortunate to reduce the appropriation available to carry on this important work. Reduction in funds would not save the Government money because the water users pay the bill during the same year in which the expenditure is made. Reduction of funds would, however, be a very costly economy because neglect of annual maintenance inevitably will lead to serious deterioration of the facilities and the necessity for even more costly repair work at an early date in the future.

The funds requested for power operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1955 are for the continued operation and maintenance of existing facilities, the Alcova Paperplant going into initial service in 1955, and the first full year operation of Canyon Ferry, Pole Hill, and Flat-iron Powerplants. Wheeling service alone amounts to \$2,341,600, an increase of \$1,584,949 over fiscal year 1954 to service executed contracts. The budget contains \$1,436,450 for purchase power, based on an average water year. During the past years, the Bureau has consistently reduced its costs, and a reduction in the appropriation of this amount would force a diminishment of

service and deferment of maintenance requiring greater sums to overcome this situation in future years.

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the committee for including in this bill funds for the improvement of Mount Rushmore National Park. This great shrine is one of the most inspirational spots in America. Since this appropriation will be repaid to the Treasury of the United States, it is a good investment.

The development program has been envisioned by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, working with the National Park Service. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society is a nonprofit corporation whose efforts have been largely responsible for the giant carvings on the mountainside.

When the carvings were first completed, the facilities at the base of the mountain were quite ample to accommodate the crowds but the visitors who come to Mount Rushmore have increased each year, until last year nearly a million people came to view this magnificent shrine. As a matter of fact, President Eisenhower himself was one of the visitors at this shrine last year.

Included in the construction plan is an amphitheater, trails, walks, and overlooks, a service road, a concession building, and a dormitory. It is estimated that the concession building will cost approximately \$180,000. The dormitory, which will be used for those who are employed in the concession business will cost approximately \$180,000. When the amphitheater is constructed, it will cost approximately \$125,000. The trails, walks, and overlooks will run approximately \$40,000.

There are other costs, including the reconditioning of the sculptor's studio, which at the present time is being used for the concession. This will cost approximately \$25,000. Extension of utilities, a service road, and so forth, will add to the cost.

The actual total construction will probably run in excess of \$569,000. The Rushmore National Memorial Society will contribute \$50,000 directly from the funds of the society, the balance of \$19,000 over and above that advanced by appropriation, will likewise be raised by the society.

The total amount of \$500,000 which is contemplated through the appropriation of \$250,000 this year and a similar appropriation next year will be returned to the Treasury over a 20-year period. This money will be raised by the society through its concession contract. It is expected that the concession will yield well in excess of \$25,000 a year since that is approximately the amount which was produced during the past season when the facilities were so badly crowded that it was impossible to give the kind of service the public needed and the society and the park service would like to give.

This entire development program is the result of the cooperation between the National Park Service, the Mount

Rushmore National Memorial Society, and friends of this great shrine in an effort to accommodate the increasing numbers of visitors who come each year, and to provide facilities for holding patriotic gatherings at the base of the great mountain memorial.

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8 million: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for maintenance of roads, other than national parkways, outside the boundaries of national parks and monuments.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 24, starting with the word "*Provided*," on line 11 and ending on line 14.

Mr. Chairman, I do this regretfully because I am in accord with the objective of the committee in putting the language in, which is to make the States take care of and operate and maintain the roads outside of the park. But in Montana we have two instances where there will be access roads to national parks which will be left totally without maintenance, and which will be used by a great many people. One of them is the road from Red Lodge to the Cook City entrance to Yellowstone National Park, that portion of it in Wyoming. This language would prevent the use of funds for the maintenance of that road. It is a road used by hundreds of thousands of people. There will be no maintenance on it, which will make it exceedingly dangerous. The other road is in Glacier Park which connects the Canadian National Park with our Glacier National Park. If this language is left in the bill no funds will be available for the maintenance of the roads; therefore, I make the point of order that the language is contrary to existing law found in Public Law 230, 83d Congress, 1st session.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWARD. I yield.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from Montana has seen fit to make this point of order. I see no justification for the Federal Government being called upon to maintain the access roads which are located outside the boundaries of the national parks, particularly when some of the States are charging a sales tax on sales made inside the boundaries of the park, and thereby deriving a very substantial revenue to the State. For that reason, I feel the language should remain in the bill. It was put in the bill for the purpose of making the States maintain the roads which are outside the boundaries of the

national parks. Again, as I say, I regret that the gentleman from Montana has seen fit to make the point of order against this language.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the objectives of the committee, but I am compelled to insist upon the point of order.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

Mr. Chairman, the language which appears on page 24 which the gentleman from Montana seeks to strike out is purely a limitation upon this appropriation bill. It is purely and simply a limitation of an appropriation.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me that there is probably no statutory authority for the expenditure of Federal funds outside of the limits of the national parks. If there is no such statutory authority, the language would not be legislation on an appropriation bill, and the point of order would not lie.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I will quote the law—Public Law 230, 83d Congress, 1st session:

Sec. 7. Wherein such rights-of-way as may be necessary to construct, improve, and maintain roads within the authorized boundaries of any area of said national park system and miscellaneous areas, and acquisition of lands and interest in lands adjacent to such rights-of-way, when deemed necessary by the Secretary to provide adequate protection—

And so forth.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Even though such expenditures are authorized by law, the fact still remains that you can provide a limitation on an appropriation bill, and I so contend.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard further briefly on the point of order.

I have examined the provisions of Public Law 230, section 7, as read by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART]. I do not interpret that language to be an authorization for the spending of Federal funds to maintain highways outside of the National Park Service. I do not think the language is subject to that construction.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HOEVEN). The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair has carefully studied the point of order submitted by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART]. The Congress, although it is authorized to make appropriations, can also deny the use of such appropriations by proper limitations.

The Chair feels that this is a limitation and not legislation upon an appropriation bill, and therefore overrules the point of order.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction

For construction and improvement, without regard to the act of August 24, 1912, as

amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended, \$8,056,099.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: On page 24, line 21, strike out "\$8,056,099" and insert "\$8,556,099 and, in addition, the Secretary is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding \$950,000, to complete the construction of a public-use building and appurtenant facilities in Carlsbad Cavern National Park, N. Mex."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment: That it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Mexico desire to be heard?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The first part of the amendment is to increase an appropriation which is made in this bill for the purpose of construction, which is clearly authorized by law, and the last part of the amendment is merely to give authorization to enter into contracts to finish construction, with appropriations to be made at a later time instead of having the appropriation for the full amount made now. The House often grants contract authority to contract ahead of appropriations. These buildings which are going to be built, and must be built sooner or later, may be built only in a period of 2 years, since it will be late before they can start in fiscal 1955, but bids for construction should be let for the full construction, even though the balance will not be expended until the following fiscal year. That is the only economic, businesslike way of doing it. So I say the amendment certainly is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair calls the attention of the gentleman from New Mexico to the following language in his proposed amendment: "and, in addition, the Secretary is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding \$950,000, to complete the construction of a public use building and appurtenant facilities in Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.," which is clearly legislation upon an appropriation bill.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I offer a further amendment, Mr. Chairman.

I ask that the Clerk read the amendment without the authorizing language. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: On page 24, line 21, strike out "\$8,056,099" and insert "\$8,556,099."

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the amendment is to restore a part of the appropriation for Carlsbad Caverns which was reduced by the committee from \$1,500,000 to \$50,000, plus \$125,000 for roads.

The amendment restores only that amount of money which will be expended

in this coming year if the construction is to go forward.

Awhile ago I tried to give as best I could a description of what lies under this ground. On top of this ground when these caverns were made a national park there were no elevators; there was a ravine, and on the north side of the ravine, as you will see in this map, there was a natural entrance. At that natural entrance some buildings were built by the CCC back in the thirties for quarters, a little over a dozen buildings, and a small dormitory. No public service buildings have been built there for offices because they always realized that eventually the main offices should be constructed where the elevators would be constructed, when the money was made available, across the ravine on the other side. So they have hobbled along with these buildings as best they could. Out of the dormitory they made a little office, but it is so small there is hardly room to hang your hat. They have a little building that is used as a ticket office. Last year there was an item authorized by the Bureau of the Budget for both elevators and public buildings, but it was reduced only to the elevators which are under construction and will be completed this coming winter or next spring. When completed it will be necessary to build new office buildings on the other side of the ravine, because the buildings that are now available are totally inadequate. They were inadequate in the beginning when they had 90,000 visitors a year, but they are totally inadequate now when they have over half a million visitors. When the new elevators are in operation the number of visitors will jump to 800,000 or a million.

The new building to be built across the ravine will contain a lobby accommodating 400 people and a small place for a concessionaire; and, by the way, the Federal Government gets a share of the concessionaire's revenues; it will also provide housing for the elevators. There will be a small auditorium, seating about 400 visitors, where lectures which are now given at the natural entrance will be given to the groups going down on the elevators. There will be a nursery for small children and aged people who have to wait the 4 or 5 hours when the rest of the family are in the caverns. They cannot sit out in the broiling sun, in the wind, or in the rain. Toilet facilities, of course, have to be provided. You must realize that on days like the Fourth of July and Labor Day as many as 7,000 or 8,000 visitors go in in 1 day, in groups as large as 1,000 or 1,200. Adequate facilities can operate more economically and in a more businesslike way, all in one operation and under one contract, instead of piecemeal.

That is the reason I had contract authorization in my original amendment for the balance of \$950,000, which went out on a point of order. Since that was the case, we should have at least the amount necessary for the first phase of the construction which can be done in the first year of construction.

In time it is going to be necessary to open the caverns at night. In order to get to the natural entrance or to the

ticket office presently used or to the office across the ravine, such as it is, they would have to walk almost a quarter of a mile. When you come out of that gorgeous cavern we do not want them to come out and find just a barren place there, and if it is raining have to rush a quarter of a mile to the ticket office or to where their cars are. The cars should be parked right where the elevators are, where the buildings are going to be built as called for by the plans. If a wind is blowing, and it blows often over there, it is a miserable thing for the people to come out in daytime hanging onto their hats, and at nighttime it would be worse.

Mr. Chairman, the sensible, the eco-

nomical, the businesslike way to do it is to have this money available ready for the construction of these buildings when the elevators have been completed. As long as I am here as a Member of Congress I shall insist that this national park, which has netted a profit of \$3 million to the Federal Government over and above all expenditures, be treated in a proper manner and given the right kind of facilities.

Mr. Chairman, under permission given earlier by the House in regular session, I insert in the RECORD a tabulation showing total receipts, total expenditures, and the number of visitors during the decade 1943 to and including 1953:

U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service—Comparative statement of obligations and revenues, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, fiscal years 1923-53, inclusive

Fiscal year	Obligations			Revenues			Revenues in excess of expenditures
	APM ¹	Developments	Total	Fees, etc.	Federal taxes	Total	
1923							
1924							
1925	\$5,000		\$5,000				-\$5,000
1926	25,000		25,000	\$3,718		\$3,718	-21,282
1927	14,664	\$7,700	22,364	32,628		32,628	10,264
1928	28,493	2,327	30,820	55,682		55,682	24,862
1929	63,490		63,490	84,983		84,983	21,493
1930	103,271		103,271	136,242		136,242	32,971
1931	124,221	3,016	127,237	143,780		143,780	16,543
1932	130,163	4,733	134,896	113,677		113,677	-21,219
1933	135,688	1,242	136,930	77,237		77,237	-59,693
1934	49,356	53,966	103,322	89,731		89,731	-13,591
1935	51,411	221,257	272,668	131,461		131,461	-141,207
1936	62,773	106,652	169,425	173,405		173,405	3,980
1937	62,634	26,010	88,644	238,706		238,706	150,062
1938	99,481	8,409	107,890	304,327		304,327	196,437
1939	92,030	49,738	141,768	273,856		273,856	132,088
1940	99,856	74,448	174,304	322,019		322,019	147,715
1941	99,605	53,941	153,546	352,949		352,949	199,403
1942	104,378	29,287	133,665	309,122	² \$15,864	324,986	191,321
1943	90,151	2,184	92,335	119,314	² 11,436	130,750	38,415
1944	89,171	2,626	91,797	105,007	² 10,122	115,129	23,332
1945	94,056		94,056	136,757	² 12,470	149,227	55,171
1946	102,869	738	103,607	289,683	² 55,014	344,697	241,090
1947	147,434	4,483	151,917	407,590	² 83,119	490,709	338,792
1948	171,664	8,200	179,864	442,683	² 92,388	535,071	355,207
1949	200,396	18,258	218,654	441,906	94,480	536,386	317,732
1950	213,499	15,459	228,958	428,708	89,764	518,472	289,514
1951	230,665	77,120	307,785	397,709	82,399	480,108	172,323
1952	227,254	3,789	231,043	458,309	83,139	541,448	310,405
1953	263,953		263,953	406,759	82,035	488,794	224,841
Total	3,182,626	775,583	3,958,209	6,477,948	712,230	7,190,178	

Total net profit from fees, etc. \$2,519,739

Total net revenue from Federal taxes. 712,230

Total net revenue to Federal Government. 3,231,969

¹ Administration, protection, and maintenance costs.

² Estimated on the basis of 20 percent of admission fees, as the information is not available in the Washington office

Number of visitors Carlsbad Caverns National Park, 1943 to 1953

Calendar year:	Number
1943	89,126
1944	122,467
1945	193,237
1946	380,465
1947	405,266
1948	435,481
1949	431,187
1950	467,283
1951	493,618
1952	531,751
1953	510,318
Total	4,060,199

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. Chairman, it would be a wonderful thing if we had a few hundred million dollars or a billion dollars to spend for such things as the Carlsbad Caverns, as the gentleman would like to have us do. It so happens that we have places to

spend that money that are much more important.

I may say that the committee saw fit to appropriate more money than the budget allowed for irrigation, reclamation, and flood-control in New Mexico. We have appropriated \$50,000 for a shelter. You can build a pretty good shelter house for \$50,000 if they do not spend it all on plans and specifications.

Mr. Chairman, I have visited the Carlsbad Caverns. I have been out there twice. It is a wonderful place and it is also true that it makes money. It is about the only national monument in this country that does make money. But what is wrong with saving a little of that money that we make from Carlsbad Caverns to kind of help along at other places where we need it so badly?

The gentleman referred to weather. Why, bless your heart, that is one reason we appropriated more money for irrigation in the State of New Mexico. In

my humble opinion, if the gentleman would spend more time in an effort to get more money for irrigation in his State he would be spending his time to better advantage rather than trying to build buildings out at Carlsbad Caverns that we can get along without.

That is a very dry climate out there. You do not have to build a lot of facilities to take care of the people and to keep them from getting wet. They can sit in their automobiles, and all of them come in automobiles. They can sit in their automobiles within a city block from the point where you go down into Mother Earth at Carlsbad Caverns. You do not have to wait very long because the tour begins on the hour, as I remember. Now, what is so important about building a building that costs \$1.5 million when we have got so many other places to spend this money? I am satisfied that 99 percent of the American people would say, "Yes, I know a lot of places where we can spend \$1.5 million to much better advantage than to build this great, wonderful castle on top of Carlsbad Caverns."

(Mr. DEMPSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to concur in what the gentleman from New Mexico has told you. The Carlsbad Caverns belong to the United States Government. It is a national park. Ordinarily, we create a national park for recreational purposes which require a large surface area. The caverns are no such park although they provide both education and recreation. They are underground and make the collection of a proper admission charge possible. There is this to be said about the Carlsbad Caverns: From the day the Federal Government took them over until today there has not been one dime of taxpayers' money put into them that has not been taken out, with interest. Everything has been paid for through collection of the admission fee. Furthermore, during the time we have had a 20 percent Federal tax on admissions the Government has received in excess of \$700,000 from that tax alone.

Now, I would not disagree very much with our distinguished chairman of the Department of the Interior Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not think there is a more fair man in the Congress of the United States. I do not think we have a better committee than that which he heads. The members have to consider every park in the United States, and probably the money available is insufficient to cover the needs of all. I recognize that, too. But, I do say this is an investment that returns—I will not use the words "dividends," because that is an offensive word right not—but it does return to the Government the investment plus a profit. We have only a few tours through the Caverns during the day. I would not attempt to describe the beauties of the caverns, because no one's words can do that. Interest in the caverns is increasing all the time. More people visit them every year.

The figures suggested to the committee do not come from anybody in New Mexico. The figures submitted to you are submitted as an estimate by the National Park Service to the Director of the Budget. I assume that it was somewhat cut there. But, the amount of \$1.5 million was recommended by the Director of the Budget, and I am quite sure he is not wasting any money in these times.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely trust that the committee will do something to bring about a situation where we can take care of thousands of the people who go to the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico and that they are at least made comfortable. It is true that there is not very much on the surface to view in the way of grandeur, but when people come up there in bad or hot weather, I think they should have facilities for cover and protection. People who pay to see a World Wonder that actually belongs to them are entitled to that much at least.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Will the gentleman point out that before they go into the caverns they have to wait for the start of one of the four trips scheduled daily? Sometimes there are 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 people who have to wait in the lobby until these groups are formed. Where the elevators are now being built, they have only a little room which can take care of only about 100 people. There is simply no place for them to wait except out in the broiling sun. It is not fair to the visitors who come to Carlsbad Caverns to be required to do that. This is no luxury that is being requested. This is a facility absolutely necessary for properly carrying on the operations of the Caverns.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman. A large group of visitors will assemble. They are not permitted to go through the caverns without guides. There are park rangers ahead and in back, in order to protect the visitors in the caverns, because it is quite easy to get lost. But we do need protection for the people who have to wait until the tour starts. It is their money that is making Carlsbad Caverns a paying proposition, of which this Government has far too few.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The committee last year appropriated very substantial sums for the Carlsbad Caverns, for what we thought were the most essential, the highest priority items for the Carlsbad Caverns. The particular appropriation item now before us was proposed to us by the National Park Service in a manner which was not convincing to any of the members of the committee. Particularly, we did not see fit to appropriate funds to build and operate kennels to house dogs while the people went down into the caverns. There is only so much money to spread around through the large national park system. We are already short of personnel, as has been pointed out here.

I do not feel this appropriation, as requested in the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] is justified when we take into consideration the overall picture of the Park Service.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FERNANDEZ) there were—ayes 42, noes, 52.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAGEN of California: On page 24, line 21, after "expended", strike out "\$8,056,099" and insert "\$9,000,000."

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to H. R. 8680 to increase the amount granted the Park Service for construction and improvement of various physical facilities from \$8,056,000 to the total sum of \$9 million. I am hopeful that you will join with me in this amendment.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that the Park Service has suffered a cruel blow in the recommendations of the committee not only on this item but with respect to all items of appropriation necessary to maintaining its function as the manager of our national parks and the best provider of mass entertainment and recreation for our millions of people who seek these values in outdoor surroundings.

If I am advised correctly the Secretary of the Interior admitted that his budget requests were not adequate to secure first-class park operation in the face of an anticipated gain in public use. In the face of this admission the committee has reduced his miserly requests.

The truth of the matter is that the Park and Forest Services which provide essential recreation have long been the stepchildren of the Congress budgetwise. There has been a constantly growing gap between need and money appropriations. Not only have the agencies charged with administration of our forests and parks been handicapped in providing the new facilities for human comfort necessitated by increasing use; they have not even been permitted sufficient funds to adequately maintain existing facilities or to replace wornout facilities.

Woodsmen and conservationists report to me that mountain trails necessary to the best possible use of our wonderful back country by people of all sexes and ages have deteriorated to the point that many are hazardous and unusable. Public campgrounds have inadequate water, sewage and toilet facilities. In Sequoia National Park which is within my district there is an urgent need for replacement of outmoded toilet facilities with modern sanitary toilets. Much trail work needs to be done. Campgrounds need to be generally rehabilitated. These are examples of the

kind of work which can and should be done with this extra money.

Have no fear that the money is not needed. No one has ever accused the Park Service of dishonesty or wasteful use of funds. I am certain that a total appropriation of \$9 million would only be a small partial step toward completion of the work which needs to be done.

We cannot long afford to continue our neglect of vital natural resources in any field and this is particularly true of our parks which provide a welcome relief from the noise and confusion which are inherent in the metropolitan living of which most of our people are a part.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is difficult for me to understand from the statement made by the gentleman from California for just what purpose this almost a million dollar increase would be used. I call attention to the fact that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California is \$400,000 in excess of the budget request. The committee has no means of justifying acceptance of such an amendment. We have no testimony before the committee as to where the funds would be expended that would be covered by this almost \$1 million raise in this item. Therefore, I must object to the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. If the Committee is looking for any reason to justify the need for this money, I might call attention to the fact that in one national park, Yellowstone National Park, the facilities were built and designed for 250,000 visitors a year. Last year Yellowstone National Park had almost 2 million visitors. Certainly the 46,000,000 American citizens who made use of our national parks in 1953 caused the facilities which exist to be over-extended. There is no doubt in my mind that if this fund is made available to the National Park Service they will be able to use it adequately not only for the betterment of existing facilities but to expand them to meet the ever-increasing demand that is being made on our national parks.

Mr. BUDGE. When the gentleman addresses himself to the facilities in Yellowstone National Park, I rather believe he is speaking of the facilities which are furnished by the concessionaires, something over which this Committee has no control. I do not agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the committee should simply give the National Park Service an additional \$1 million and say, "You spend it where you see fit." That is somewhat contrary to the procedure here in the Congress where each department is asked to specifically justify expenditures which the department wants to make. We have no requests before the committee for the expenditure of this \$1 million. We have no means of knowing where it would be expended. I would think we would be derelict in our duty as members of the Committee on Appropriations if we did not

attempt to resist the adoption of such an amendment.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HAGEN of California. By way of preface to my question, I may say that at Sequoia National Park, they have and I trust that I may be pardoned in using this expression, a great many of these Chick Sale's type of latrine, which are definite health hazards and which should be replaced. Is it not a fact that the Secretary of the Interior, either before your committee or the committee of the other body, admitted that the funds asked in his budget were not adequate to take care of capital investment needs and ordinary maintenance needs of the park system?

Mr. BUDGE. As to the latter question, I do not recall that that representation was made to this committee. However, the situation which the gentleman refers to in the Sequoia National Park would certainly not account for \$1 million which he seeks to place in this bill. Every department comes in with a statement that it cannot get along with the funds which it has. I know the Appropriations Committee would be very sympathetic to the gentleman from California and to the Park Service, if they come before the committee and tell us for what purpose they need the money and if we can justify it in our own minds, I know the sympathies of the committee would be with the Park Service. However, I think we simply cannot say, "Here is a million dollars, let the Park Service spend it as they see fit."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to line 2, on page 24, for the purpose of offering a small amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The paragraph referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Management and protection

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), \$9,000,000.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BONNER: On line 3, page 24, strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$9,055,000."

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I hesitated to ask for this permission of the splendid gentleman who has charge of this bill because I appreciate the great strain he is under and the handicap that he has suffered. We are all delighted to see him back on the floor of the House carrying on as usual, and

showing his strong stalwart determination to bring about economy and efficiency in the departments of Government.

However, Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the little matter which is the subject of my amendment was merely an oversight on his part. In the State of North Carolina, we have given a million dollars, and certain foundations have matched that amount of money, to purchase property which is to be included in the national seashore park. It is the only area of its kind in the United States. It has 75 miles of ocean front for recreational purposes. Unless this park is created, the average citizen in the United States in time to come would not be able to get to salt water.

The Federal Government has invested no money at all. In this bill there is asked \$110,000 for management and protection. You know there is a new business grown up in America. It is known as the driftwood business. In this area there are hundreds of old wrecks, ships that came ashore, sailing vessels, and so on, and there is now a business of people going down there and getting the wood from those vessels and selling it as driftwood. They are about to carry away all the old things that are left on the beach, and the Park Service really needs this money for protection and management of the area. Even last year before the Park Service took over the area, when it was known it was to become a national park, the State of North Carolina had to put on four additional ferries in the area to take care of the tourists.

I do hope, since this is such a trivial matter and since it is such a meritorious item, that the splendid chairman of the subcommittee will agree to this slight amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I will have to object to this amendment offered by my good friend from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER]. He is one of God's noblemen in my book; but there are times when you just have to take issue with your good friends, and this is one of those times. I am sure the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] does not know that there is \$50,000 in this bill for construction, in addition to the \$55,000 for management. Was the gentleman aware of that fact?

Mr. BONNER. Fifty-five thousand dollars for construction, where the State of North Carolina has put in a million dollars, and other citizens of North Carolina have given land. I imagine they must have some property there for the custodians to live in, and so forth. So I really think it is worthwhile to preserve the property, to have this money for protection and management of the property.

Mr. JENSEN. Then, in addition, we have \$110,000 in here for maintenance for Cape Hatteras. I think the gentleman will have to admit that this is a rather new project.

Mr. BONNER. Yes, it is.

Mr. JENSEN. And it is always well to feel your way along for a while before you spend the taxpayers' money to any great degree; hold back a little bit and

see how the folks who are running this thing operate. I hope the gentleman will not feel too bad if his amendment is defeated.

Mr. BONNER. No. I will not feel bad, but I wanted to bring this to the attention of the House, for I do feel that this \$55,000 is well deserved and will be well spent and will redound 55 times that much to the scenic beauty.

Mr. JENSEN. We will see how they spend the money that is in the bill. It is possible the Senate may strike it all out and then we will have to compromise.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think it is beautiful to witness this Damon and Pythias act. The gentleman said he hoped the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] would not be disappointed if his amendment were defeated.

May I ask my friend from Iowa, would the gentleman from Iowa be disappointed if his amendment is carried? The gentleman made reference to the friendships, and it is there. That recalled to my mind the statement that the Governor of North Carolina was purported to have said to the Governor of South Carolina, "What is the Constitution between friends?" In the matter of \$50,000, is that such a great thing between friends?

Mr. JENSEN. Fifty thousand dollars out in my country is not hay, as we say. It is worth saving.

Mr. Chairman, I am compelled to object to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BONNER) there were—ayes 32, noes 55.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Management of resources

For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$6,137,000, of which not more than \$4,250,000 shall be available for personal services and not more than \$250,000 shall be available for travel; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 percent of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANTAFF: On page 25, line 20, after the semicolon and before the word "and", insert "leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment on this side of the aisle.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, the control of predatory animals and rodents harmful to agriculture is one of the activities adversely affected by the recommended reduction in the item "Fish and Wildlife Service, management of resources" in the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, H. R. 8680. This item is recommended in the bill for 1955 appropriations in the amount of \$6,137,000, a reduction of \$863,000 below the amount appropriated for 1954. A pro rata application of this reduction to the control of predators and rodents would mean a reduction of approximately \$117,000 in an essential activity that has already been curtailed below the level at which Federal responsibilities for protection of agriculture can be fully met.

This applies particularly in the West, where several million cattle and sheep are exposed to attacks by coyotes and other predators while grazing on the 400 million acres of public lands in the 11 Western States. Nearly 40 years ago, the Congress recognized the principle that the protection of livestock and game from attacks of wolves, lions, and other predators was a Federal responsibility in cooperation with the private enterprises affected. Thus, there was established and maintained to the present an outstanding example of teamwork between Government and industry.

During the past 10 years of this cooperation, ranchers have been obliged to carry an increasing portion of the load. There are now available some 110 fewer Federal hunters than at the beginning of 1946. Reductions in appropriations, coupled with inflationary costs, have forced abandonment of much of the Government's participation in predator and rodent control on public lands, except for supervision of work paid for by cooperating ranchers and local agencies. Cooperators are attempting to make up for Federal reductions by financing more than four-fifths of the cost of the work on private lands, but they should not be expected to assume such a heavy share on federally owned lands.

In 1946 the Government was maintaining its share of teamwork throughout the continental United States by an annual appropriation of \$970,000, which was considerably less than 2 mills for each acre of the public domain—a portion went for control of rats and other harmful rodents on private and public property. This year there was \$950,000 appropriated for such work in the United States and Alaska; \$79,000 for the latter,

leaving \$871,000 for the States. This represents a net reduction of over 10 percent during the past 10 years of spiraling costs. Now the recommendation for an additional 13-percent reduction on the reduced base will, if sustained, necessitate abandonment of this type of Federal cooperation with agriculture over a large segment of the range country.

Restoration of \$117,000 to the item of "Management of resources," bringing it to \$6,254,000, of which not less than \$950,000 should be made available for predator and rodent control, would permit continued cooperation, although at a scale considerably lower than in 1946 and earlier. It would be adequate to maintain the Federal portion of this cooperative work at present levels on nearly one-fifth of the public domain. Without it, an area roughly equivalent to all the public lands in the States of Montana, South Dakota, and Oregon—or Nevada and Washington; or Colorado, Utah, and Washington; or Arizona and Colorado—will lack Federal cooperation in the vital job of preventing agricultural losses due to destructive animals.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. METCALF: On page 25, line 23, after "Fish and Wildlife Service", strike out "\$6,137,000" and insert the figure "\$7,337,000."

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to a situation which disturbs me greatly and which I feel is totally unfair to the millions of sportsmen of the United States. I refer to the severe reductions in the appropriations proposed for the Fish and Wildlife Service. In studying this bill, I do not find similar cuts below the amount available in 1954 in several other Bureaus in Interior, and I want to go on record as stating I believe the Appropriations Committee was entirely too severe in its treatment of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

This is the Federal agency which deals with the valuable and popular fish and wildlife resources of the country, and the appropriations contained in this bill will determine how well or how poor that agency can carry out those responsibilities. While the demands for hunting and fishing are increasing as more and more hunters go afield with rod and gun, the Federal Government is actually decreasing its financial support to this great American industry.

In particular, I am disturbed about the ability of the Fish and Wildlife Service to continue its waterfowl-management program. This is a Federal responsibility under treaties with Canada and Mexico and one that cannot be lightly cast aside. Yet, in the face of more and more drainage of private agricultural land which is taking more and more nesting grounds out of production, and in spite of an increasing number of duck hunters going out each year, we find here that severe cuts have been made in the appropriated funds for this purpose.

Only 5 years ago, the sportsmen of this country, through their own organizations and with the strong backing of Congress, had the so-called Duck Stamp

Act amended to double the income to the Service for waterfowl management purposes. Prior to that time, everyone who hunted ducks had to pay \$1 to make his hunting sport legal. These sportsmen, on their own initiative, recommended and the Congress adopted an amendment increasing the price of the duck stamp to \$2, all of which is appropriated annually to the Fish and Wildlife Service to buy more waterfowl areas, to improve the refuges acquired with these moneys, to do a better job of law enforcement, and to carry on basic research into management problems. Now, just as funds are beginning to be available for a greatly expanded refuge purchase and development program, as a result of that law, we find the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committee reducing regular funds to the point where these new sportsmen's dollars must go into maintaining the program which was financed by appropriations prior to that time. I have investigated the details of this situation, and I find the budget actions are a long way from those which the American sportsmen thought were going to happen when they voluntarily assessed themselves another dollar for the privilege of helping the duck situation. The Bureau of the Budget, in preparing next year's budget, lopped off of last year's amount \$652,000 from the refuge item; \$110,000 from essential river basin studies designed to help locate land and water for refuges; \$100,000 from law enforcement; and \$101,000 from research into problems of wildlife management. That comes to \$963,000 taken out by the Bureau of the Budget. Now, the committee recommends a further reduction in the management item of \$463,000 below the budget. Taking a fair share of around \$125,000 out of this cut and applying it to the waterfowl management program, we find that in a single year, the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committee combined propose to reduce the waterfowl program by about \$1,200,000.

My point is this: The only way the same level of administration can be attained in the fiscal year 1955 is for the Service to take that \$1,200,000 cut out of the sportsmen's kitty, just to keep going on an even keel. This, I am sure, is not what the Congress intended when they increased the price of the duck stamp from \$1 to \$2 at the request of the sportsmen themselves.

Just a few days ago, both the Senate and the House refused to touch other earmarked funds set aside to benefit the sportsmen of the country. The original bill cutting excise taxes proposed to reduce the 11 percent tax on sporting arms and ammunition to 10 percent. Representatives of the arms and ammunition industry, together with those from sportsmen's groups, asked that the 11 percent be retained for the benefit of wildlife restoration by the States. An amendment was submitted to the bill while it was under consideration on the floor of the Senate, and it passed without a single dissent. The House agreed to the amendment in conference, with the result that the State game departments may continue to aid the millions of

sportsmen of the Nation on the same basis as before. I wish to take similar action here and am submitting herewith an amendment for an increase of \$1,200,000. This is the amount which will otherwise have to be taken from duck stamp funds if the Federal Government is to carry out its obligations to the millions of duck hunters and nature lovers who want this work continued in an efficient manner.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I feel constrained to object on this particular amendment to the additional time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman object to the extension of time or did he intend to indicate he was going to oppose the amendment at the proper time?

Mr. BUDGE. I shall oppose the amendment at the proper time and I do not intend to take 5 minutes in opposition. I did object to the extension of time.

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. Chairman, I was the author of the duck-stamp bill which increased from \$1 to \$2 the amount which every duck hunter and every upland game hunter pays for the stamp he gets before he can hunt legally.

I have been checking back into the report that accompanied the bill when it was passed by the House. The principal purpose of the bill was to provide a means for more adequate development of the migratory waterfowl resources of the country.

Then, reading from the basic legislation, I find that the moneys received for such stamps and so forth shall be received and set aside as a special fund to be known as the "Migratory bird conservation fund." There is no other purpose provided for. I would like to ask the gentleman from Montana this question: Without your amendment will those funds be diverted from the purpose for which they were originally intended?

Mr. METCALF. Without my amendment those funds are going to be used for operation and administrative expenses that were previously paid for by appropriations of this Congress.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Then, the duck hunters, who have bought the stamps and who wrote in favor of the increase to every one of us who was here at that time, are not going to get what they thought they were getting when they bought the stamps unless this amendment is adopted. Under those conditions, I do not see how this House can do otherwise than adopt the amend-

ment, because if they do not, they will break faith with all of these sportsmen.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. The question comes to my mind that the legislation which the gentleman sponsored carried a provision which limited the amount of money out of the duck-stamp fund which could be used for administrative purposes and operation.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. It did in this way. It said in the basic act, to which mine was an amendment, that not less than 90 percent shall be available for the location, ascertainment, acquisition, administration, maintenance, and development of suitable areas for inviolate bird sanctuaries under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. That does not provide for general administrative expenses but only those incident to the areas in question.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is it my understanding then that funds can be diverted to other purposes?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Not as I understand the law, which the gentleman helped get passed in that Congress.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I do not recall what the provisions in the law were, and I thought perhaps the gentleman could enlighten us.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. They were not supposed to be diverted except for these purposes, and certainly general expenses for operating the Wildlife Service would not come under that head.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I should like to invite the attention of the membership to the fact that the funds with which we are here dealing make up only a small part of the total funds which are available to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The total amount available to the Fish and Wildlife Service for fiscal 1955 amounts to \$38,173,271. Now, a lot of that money, in fact, the bulk of it, comes from sources over which the Committee on Appropriations has no control, because they are permanent appropriations, as the gentleman from Montana has pointed out. The reduction which is made here is a relatively small reduction under the present program, and if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana were to prevail, the amount included in this bill would then be \$737,000 over the budget request which was made by the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Committee on Appropriations and the Congress. I do not feel that, as members of the Committee on Appropriations, we can permit the appropriation of \$737,000 over the amount requested of us and for which we have no means of knowing for what purpose they would be used.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. Not at this time. The total funds, amounting to over \$38 million will still be available under the permanent appropriations, through the duck stamp and other revenues. I should like to repeat that if this amend-

ment were to prevail it would place in this bill \$737,000 which the Fish and Wildlife Service has not requested of the Congress in this appropriation item.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to support the amendment of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] striking the figure of \$6,137,000 and inserting instead \$7,337,000.

This increase of \$1,200,000 in the committee's recommendations is not a true increase at all, but will merely provide the minimum amount by which Congress and the Federal Government can carry out its obligations to the tens of millions of Americans with the hunting and sporting instinct. Duck hunters, amateur and professional naturalists, and other sportsmen have a stake in the action of Congress on this item. We have an obligation to continue the program, at least at its present level.

As the population of this great Nation increases, so does the number of those who are interested in the work of, and will benefit by the activities of, the Fish and Wildlife Service. The amendment of the gentleman from Montana will benefit no special group of people, Mr. Chairman, but will be welcomed by citizens from all walks of life who have a right to enjoy some of the natural resources of this Nation.

I feel that the committee's action in cutting this appropriation breaks faith with millions of Americans who find recreation as sportsmen. What is the justification for the committee's action? None has been given to my satisfaction.

We are fortunate in that our Nation abounds in valuable fish and wildlife resources. But such must be carefully preserved and cared for in order that those who set out with rod and reel may be successful in their ventures, and those who take gun in hand for recreation may find their targets.

The committee's unjustified cut in funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service will not enable that agency to perform adequately its assigned functions. That agency has heavy responsibilities to manage efficiently some of our greatest natural resources, and they must be given the funds with which to do the job.

The waterfowl-management program, for which adequate funds have not been provided, is just one of the vital services performed by this agency. Adequate funds for this program should be put back in this bill.

It was upon the recommendation of sportsmen that the so-called duck stamp was increased from \$1 to \$2. The main purpose of this raise was to buy larger and more waterfowl areas, to do a more efficient job of law enforcement, and to carry on vital and necessary basic research in this field. Now, as a result of the committee's cut, in part, much of these duck-stamp funds will have to go into the maintenance of this program. This goes directly against the will of the sportsmen who pressed for the increase of the stamp from \$1 to \$2. I ask this administration, will no more waterfowl areas be purchased? It is estimated that the waterfowl program

has been cut by \$1,200,000. It is clear that this amount will have to come out of the funds built up by the sportsmen from the higher priced \$2 duck stamp. This was never the intention of sportsmen, nor the Congress.

The amendment of the gentleman from Montana should carry in order to keep faith with the sportsmen of America. And the sportsmen of America, Mr. Chairman, comprise perhaps as much as one-fourth of the population of this country. The restoration of \$1,200,000 is a small amount when compared with the number of persons who can benefit by it. I hope my colleagues in this body will join with me in support of this amendment.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. At the point where the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUNCE] was saying that this is an increase over the amount actually submitted in the budget of \$700,000-odd, I requested him to yield and he declined. I would like to say for the benefit of the members of the committee that if this \$1,200,000 is restored it will furnish just the same services for the next fiscal year that were provided for the last fiscal year.

As I outlined in my main statement \$936,000 was cut by the Budget and the committee cut an additional \$400,000-plus from the amount granted for the last fiscal year. If this is restored it will merely provide the people who voted to double the payment for the duck stamps, the services and the facilities and water-fowl refuges that they thought they were going to buy.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman. I think the gentleman is absolutely right.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is a case where the committee felt constrained to make a small saving. As everyone knows, we have a great responsibility in carrying on the many activities of this Government of ours and in connection with military matters all over the world.

I must say to the gentleman from Montana that I appreciate the fact that he would like to have more money for fish and wildlife. So would I. Everybody else would like to have it. But it just happens that these are times when we cannot spend all the money for these things even if we would like to. We are spending in Montana around \$7 million for irrigation, reclamation, and transmission lines for the benefit of the people of that State. I am sure the gentleman from Montana appreciates that. Those are things which will greatly benefit the State of Montana and all the people generally.

I realize that it is a popular thing to ask for more money for fish and wildlife. I yield to no man in my desire to see to it that we have a good program on fish and wildlife, because I love to fish and I love to hunt just like almost everyone else; but after all, we have a business to

operate here in this country and we have just so much money to operate that business.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. May I ask the gentleman just this one question: Does the gentleman realize we are talking about earmarked funds that were put up under the duck stamp law for a particular purpose?

Mr. JENSEN. Not altogether.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. But very close to it.

Then let me ask the gentleman one other question: Are those funds spent as they were intended to be spent or are more of them being taken out from the original intent?

Mr. JENSEN. The money that is coming in under the duck-stamp fund is all being spent for the purpose for which it was intended, but here we are appropriating money out of the general fund of the Treasury for this purpose.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. I think we are talking about two different things. I am talking about earmarked funds and the gentleman is talking about general funds. That is the difference.

Mr. JENSEN. The facts are that if we appropriate more money for this item it will come out of the general fund. I do not care how you want to keep your books, the facts are that the Treasury of the United States is now in the red about \$271,784,000,000, and this will put it into the red a little more.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Is this curtailment of the funds going to change in any way the program for furnishing fish, stocking rivers, and so forth?

Mr. JENSEN. No, indeed.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. It will not curtail it?

Mr. JENSEN. Not at all.

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, President Dwight D. Eisenhower recently recognized that our domestic mining industry was in deep trouble. His announced intention to step up our metal stockpiling program was indeed good news to the thousands of workers in America trying to live on their unemployment compensation allowances.

But, Mr. Chairman, the stockpiling program is not the permanent answer.

It will temporarily keep our lead and zinc mining industry alive, but it will not restore its vitality and health. The domestic industry has been bled white by trade policies and past Government purchase programs which have—in effect—exported our miners jobs to South America and Africa.

Let me cite some figures. In 1951, the Nation's consumption of zinc was 934,000 tons of which 391,000 were imported. In 1953, consumption was 975,000 tons, but 743,000 tons were imports. The figures tell the story. One-fourth of the lead and zinc miners in America are out

of a job. Many others have voluntarily taken a 15- to 20-percent cut in wages—have cut their standard of living—in order to assist the industry in its attempt to stay alive against competition from foreign mines which pay their workers as little as \$1.50 per day.

Unless there is some protection against this competition, the stockpiling program cannot function to save the industry for long. This Nation cannot afford to stockpile the surplus lead and zinc production of the world at the expense of the American taxpayer.

For that reason, I have today introduced a bill that will restrict imports, that will limit purchases for stockpiling lead and zinc to that metal mined by American workers. The bill will stabilize the price of the metals at a reasonable level and assure the Nation of a strong mining industry.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have pending at the desk an amendment to the last paragraph on page 26, which I ask unanimous consent to withdraw and direct my remarks to the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, let me say to my colleagues on the committee here this afternoon, I know of no segment of the American population that the Members of this Congress could more ill afford to anger than the followers of Isaac Walton. They have plenty of time while they are fishing or sitting along the banks of a stream to meditate as to whether they are getting a good deal, a square deal, or a raw deal. I am afraid if the opinions of this committee prevail here today, they will be forced to come to the conclusion that they are at least getting a bad deal. You were talking about the special fund paid in to maintain refuges for ducks for the purpose of duck hunting. Let me call your attention to another fund. We charge a dollar for the privilege of hunting in the forests owned by the Government. We have two of them in our State of West Virginia, the Monongahela and the George Washington. The proceeds from that matching money from the State Conservation Commission permits us to build lakes and permits us to stock those lakes with trout and with other fish. Our State Conservation Commission, working with the Federal Government, uses this money along with the money paid in for the hunting and fishing licenses in the State and are building or have just completed a lake with a surface of 23 acres and they are starting work on an additional lake with a surface area of 34 acres to be stocked with trout. I think this is true of practically everyone of my colleagues here who are getting scores of requests from your constituents to assist them in getting an allotment of fish from the Fish and Wildlife Service whose offices are up in Boston at the present time. And what do we get back? at least I get back replies from them

saying that their supply of fish is running short and that their appropriations for the current year will not be sufficient, and that we may have to wait 6 months or longer to get the fish to stock the streams. In addition to that, I would like to remind my colleagues that we are developing over the Nation a nationwide program of building small ponds on farms. The demand for stocking those farms has exceeded the capacity of our State hatcheries. In my State, and I think this is true of all the other States, our State hatcheries are not in a position to stock the streams even in the forests owned by the United States. I am very much in accord with what the gentleman from Montana is proposing to do here. I want to say to the gentleman who addressed us just a moment ago, in answering a question from the gentleman from New York, said that it would not in any way affect our facilities for furnishing fish and game to stock our refuges and to stock our streams—if it does not affect that, I do not know what in the name of common sense it does affect.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, if your State is not providing their fair share of the fish, you would have that trouble.

Mr. BAILEY. We are providing more than our fair share of fish.

Mr. JENSEN. You just got through saying your State was not providing a sufficient number of fish to meet the demand.

Mr. BAILEY. That is because of the demand for stocking our farm ponds. And you have that in every State.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, we have that in my State.

Mr. BAILEY. Why, certainly.

Mr. JENSEN. And we have that in every State. My State is spending some money on this kind of work.

Mr. BAILEY. All right, but the States are not spending any more on the streams in your federally owned forests for that stocking because there are no Federal fish available to stock the streams.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows as well as I do that in every department of the Government, or at least this has been the case in the past when somebody asks a question, "Why do you not do a certain thing?" They say, "Oh, Congress has not furnished enough money."

Mr. BAILEY. I think the chairman of the subcommittee and the members of the subcommittee ought to permit these fishermen and hunters the privilege of spending their own money that they paid in for hunting and fishing privileges.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. METCALF) there were—ayes 34, noes 58.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Investigations of resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies and investigations respecting conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, including related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such studies and investigations; and the performance of other functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$3,500,000.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATES: On page 26, line 15, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,027,000."

(Mr. BATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment, because of the serious problems of the fishing industry in the United States. For some time it has been in a distressed and very critical condition.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say that I enthusiastically support the amendment offered by my distinguished friend from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. BATES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the gentleman's amendment because of the very great importance to the development of the fishing resources in the Pacific. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks I may offer a brief statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LANE. I know that the gentleman understands the subject matter of his amendment. The gentleman has conducted many hearings on it. He has been before the Commission on many occasions. It is a subject matter that the gentleman from Massachusetts has lived with over a long period of time. I am satisfied his amendment is worthy of consideration by Members of the House.

Mr. BATES. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of California. I want to associate myself with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] in asking for this increase in appropriation. I represent the tuna industry in Southern California. The tuna industry has been very hard hit by imports from foreign countries. We need to develop

new resources of fish, so that we can compete with those imports.

I am in favor of the gentleman's amendment.

(Mr. WILSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman's amendment proposes to increase this amount by approximately a half million dollars?

Mr. BATES. Five hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Mr. COLMER. Could that be used for the purpose of studying the shrimp industry among other purposes?

Mr. BATES. If the gentleman will direct his attention to page 26 of the bill where this amendment applies, it states that this section involves expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies and investigations respecting conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources.

I should certainly think it would include the project the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. COLMER. What, of course, prompted me to interrogate the gentleman was that the shrimping industry has been corresponding with me now for several months about getting some additional funds for that purpose, and I may also direct the gentleman's attention in that connection to the fact that quite a few of his fishermen from up in the New England section are getting down into my gulf section now taking shrimp, and we are going to need more shrimp down there if we are going to take care of the New England fishermen.

Mr. BATES. I hope the gentleman gets fewer boats from my area.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Does the gentleman's amendment specify for what purpose it must be spent other than any of the purposes referred to in the item?

Mr. BATES. I may say to the gentleman that my amendment in no sense changes the language; it merely increases the amount by \$527,000.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. It leaves it within the discretion of the Fish and Wildlife Service to spend it for whatever purpose they see fit within the language of the item.

Mr. BATES. I would say the gentleman is correct.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Would the gentleman say that would give the Fish and Wildlife Service authority to use part of this money for the so-called lamprey eel program in the Great Lakes?

Mr. BATES. I think the gentleman more properly should address that question to the chairman of the committee. This is general overall authorization for research, and I believe from looking at the language here and realizing what the gentleman has in mind that perhaps

it comes within the purview of this particular section.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. The word "protection" is used in line 12, for example, "protection and utilization of fish and wildlife," etc.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. HALE. Could we not protect the lamprey eel in reverse?

Mr. BATES. I suggest that the gentleman from Maine discuss the matter with the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HALE. Will the gentleman permit me to say that I would like to compliment the gentleman for introducing this amendment which I think is a very wise one.

Mr. BATES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I know the gentleman has made a great study of this question and I am very anxious to hear the reason for the gentleman's amendment before voting.

Mr. BATES. I would be delighted to accommodate the gentleman if I can get sufficient time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

(Mr. BATES asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, if I have yielded to everybody who wants to ask questions I would like to proceed with my remarks.

Mr. Chairman, in the 5 years I have been here in the Congress I think I have appealed to about every committee, board, and commission in Washington from the Tariff Commission, the Committee on Reciprocity Information, down to lesser boards and to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, yet in spite of that, I have seen the fishing industry of the United States drifting continuously into a more distressing condition.

Back in 1939 the imports from Canada and other countries of fish amounted to only some 9 million pounds. In 1952 the imports from these various countries amounted to 107 million pounds, an increase of 1,200 percent since 1939.

In the meantime our fishing grounds off the Atlantic coast have become depleted until it has become necessary for fishermen to travel a thousand-mile round trip for a catch, taking some 10 days, as a consequence of the movement and depletion of fish. More research is needed into the habits of fish, and that is the purpose of this section.

The amount carried in the bill is \$960,000 less than was carried in the 1954 appropriation.

My amendment will increase the amount that is currently in the bill by \$527,000; nevertheless it will still be \$433,000 less than we appropriated a year ago.

The gentleman from New York has inquired as to what research will be con-

ducted. It will, of course, be research into all phases of fish and wildlife. As I said, I am particularly interested in learning something about the habits of fish. For instance, along the coast of Massachusetts for 5 years we have been unable to catch mackerel. We want to know something about ocean currents, the temperature of the water, and related subjects. We must increase this amount earmarked for experimental purposes.

If some of these things are done, perhaps the fishermen in New England will be able to survive, and this great industry which has been going on in my area for some 325 years will be able to continue. The difficulty we experience is that labor overseas is very much cheaper than ours. The fishermen have to move much farther than previously, and something must be done if this industry is to survive.

The industry has made certain advances, but unfortunately when it spends thousands of dollars on advertising in this country the imports reap the harvest, because all it does is to increase the amount of fish which the importers bring into the United States.

This amendment will provide funds to determine and capitalize on our indigenous advantages and put the industry on a competitive position. I hope the committee will accept my amendment.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, a sharp reduction has been made by the committee in the funds provided in this bill for fishery research.

This item, designated in the tabulation contained in the report of the committee as investigations of resources, is in the sections of the bill carrying appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The total appropriated for this purpose in fiscal 1954 was \$4,460,000. The Bureau of the Budget reduced the item in its recommendations to \$4,027,000, and now the committee has cut it to \$3,500,000.

If the recommendation of the committee stands, it will mean the appropriation for the investigation of the great fishery resources of this country will be reduced in fiscal 1955 by 21½ percent.

This is a cause of very deep concern of an energetic, resourceful, and far-seeing group of men in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast whose hope for establishing fishing as one of the basic industries of the Pacific area rests in large measure on present attempts to establish through scientific research the sources of life habits of the tuna. The knowledge of this fish and the means for its capture are thus far so limited as to constitute an element of uncertainty that threatens to retard one of our most promising industries. Its importance is not limited to Hawaii and the Pacific coast, as American Samoa, below the equator to the south, and the myriad of islands constituting the Trust Territory to the southwest and west, are likewise attempting to strengthen economies that are woefully weak and too dependent on Federal appropriations for survival by developing fishery resources as not only

one of their industries but in many instances their basic industry.

Congress recognized this when it enacted on August 4, 1947, Public Law 329 of the 80th Congress, a bill which I introduced, which says:

That it is the policy of the United States to provide for the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishing resources and development of the high seas fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean and intervening seas, for the benefit of the residents of the Territory of Hawaii and Pacific island possessions and of the people of the United States.

The program undertaken under the authority of this legislation was the largest in the history of this Government and, justifiably so in view of our new responsibilities in the Pacific and the lack of knowledge of what is probably its most important resources.

It is with very great concern, therefore, that the men of this industry have seen appropriations for the Pacific oceanic fishery investigations steadily reduced so that today the sum requested for the next fiscal year is almost down to half of that appropriated originally in 1949. The figures show that the appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 was \$1,010,000; for 1950, \$911,900; for 1951, \$828,050; for 1952, \$753,905; for 1953, \$755,414; for 1954, \$722,422. In making allowance for the fact that the original appropriations involved considerable preliminary work and permanent construction, the fact remains that there has been a tendency to constantly cut down this appropriation.

The Federal Government now has invested close to \$5 million in this important work and with very concrete and promising results already in evidence the wisdom of curtailing appropriations too sharply at this time can very properly be brought into question and justification found for doubts that this may be a policy that is penny wise and pound foolish.

One of the significant facts of the record, moreover, is that the reduction of funds for fishery research, within the Fish and Wildlife Service itself, has been by no means uniform. The figures show that the Pacific oceanic fishery investigations program has been steadily reduced while increases have been made in other programs, most of which have been conducted for a longer time.

The work of the Pacific oceanic fisheries investigations is by no means unrelated to the industry itself, and, in fact, is carried on in the closest kind of relationship with the latter. On February 15, 16, and 17 of this year an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the Pacific tuna industry met in Honolulu with the representatives of the Government to discuss the program of the Pacific oceanic fisheries investigations.

Those attending the meeting were as follows:

TUNA INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Malcolm MacNaughton, chairman, president, Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd.
Vernon E. Brock, director, division of fish and game, Territory of Hawaii.

William Kakanui, manager, Tuna Boat Owners Association.

Donald T. Saxby, manager, California canned foods division, California Packing Corp.

James S. De Silva, Jr., president, California Fish Cannery Association, Inc.

Thomas F. Sandoz, president, Columbia River Packers Association, Inc.

W. M. Chapman, director of research, American Tunaboat Association.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Arnie J. Suomela, Assistant Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Lionel A. Walford, Chief, Branch of Fishery Biology, Fish and Wildlife Service.

O. E. Sette, Director, Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Donald L. McKernan, Assistant Director, Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, Fish and Wildlife Service.

The advisory committee noted with concern that the allotments for the entire Fish and Wildlife Service have increased by approximately \$4 million since 1949 while those available for POFI have decreased from \$1,010,000 in the first year to an estimated \$642,000 in the year to come. Of the later amount the committee held that \$65,000 is absolutely necessary for vessel rehabilitation, leaving only an estimated \$577,000 for actual research under the Budget Bureau program.

After carefully studying the report of the POFI staff, the advisory committee reached the conclusion that if only the approximate \$642,000 allotment, less \$65,000 for vessel repairs, as recommended by the Budget Bureau, became available the entire program would have to be cut severely. It was the sense of the meeting, with all members agreeing, that the program was far too interrelated to agree to such deletions.

I was told that it was the belief of the advisory committee that the work that these scientists are doing is really just on the threshold of something very big, both in equatorial waters and in potential albacore waters north and east of Hawaii, and that it has the full support of the fishermen and cannerymen up and down the entire Pacific Coast and Hawaii.

I desire to quote a few brief sections from the report made to the advisory committee by the staff of POFI. They follow:

Yellowfin tuna has been under study the longest, and last year the mapping of a major tuna fishery resource was completed. This lies in the equatorial zone directly south of Hawaii and its relation to the ocean currents has been approximately defined. Effort has been shifted toward encouragement of private commercial development. One venture involving two west coast fishing vessels, aided by POFI financially to a very minor degree, is now fishing this yellowfin stock. Another west coast concern is making preparations and a leading Hawaiian fisherman is planning a sampan trip to these waters.

* * * Incidentally we turned up solid evidence that the skipjack resource is far larger and less localized than would appear from the local (Hawaiian) fishing fleet's activities.

A year ago the committee endorsed our proposal for a winter reconnaissance for albacore in waters north and east of Hawaii. This reconnaissance, involving concurrent

sea work over a 3 million square mile area by four vessels, one of them operated by the California Department of Fish and Game, is now under way. It should be possible to report orally to the committee on the early results as they come in over the radio.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe anyone who is familiar with the Pacific and its problems, and particularly those of the Pacific islands, can fail to recognize the very great importance of this program. I recognize the need of economy, but I feel strongly that reckless curtailment of this activity is not only unsound but may very well result in the loss of the benefits of some of the fine work already accomplished. I strongly commend to the House, therefore, the point of view of those immediately engaged in this industry and trust appropriate steps can be taken at the proper time to restore this item to its original figure and that further curtailments in the appropriations for this purpose will not be allowed.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I am not alone surprised but I am very much disappointed at the action taken by the committee in cutting, I understand, \$863,000 from fish and wildlife services. In fact, I cannot understand your thinking.

We have hundreds of thousands of people in this Nation who are interested in fish and wildlife and in our great outdoor recreational facilities. The gentleman from Massachusetts talked about not catching a mackerel for 5 years off the coast of Massachusetts. I can tell the gentleman that we have a thousand miles of fishable streams in the Allegheny Forest in which there are no fish whatever.

I cannot understand the attitude of some Members, particularly on my side of the aisle; however, when it comes to foreign aid or point 4 programs all over the world you willingly and heartily endorse the spending of billions and billions of dollars for that purpose.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. When the gentleman says he cannot understand the Republicans who want to spend billions of dollars all over the world, may I ask him if he was looking at me when he made that remark?

Mr. GAVIN. No, I was not, but I can say to the gentleman that I have never voted for any foreign aid spending at any time anywhere except in the first UNRRA bill. I was not too informed about foreign spending at that time. So we are both in the same category.

But it is interesting, though, to hear some of my friends that expatiate in extenso about our foreign aid spending.

I think they love the sound of their own voices and they glory in pitching billions all over the world at the expense of the American taxpayers. But when it comes to an appropriation in their own backyard, that is something else again. In my district where we have the Allegheny Forest, of some 750,000 acres, millions of people use this forest area. Did you ever watch a boy fishing for trout, the great happiness he gets in catching a fish. Certainly we should appropriate sufficient money to stock our streams and protect our wildlife.

You appear to be willing to deny to American youth the opportunities to go into these great wooded areas, out in the great outdoors, and enjoy fishing and hunting. What better way to spend the tax dollar? It is a wise investment for the youth of our Nation.

I glory in the greatness of America and our great outdoors. And, what do we do to try to rehabilitate these dried-out streams, these wornout, denuded forest areas, our wildlife and our recreational facilities? But little. You stand up with a cynical smile on your face and you seem to get a smug satisfaction on voting down an appropriation for fish and wildlife service and management of resources. Well, I just want to tell you that I do not agree with you. I think the Fish and Wildlife Service should be encouraged. They turn in a fine performance with the money they have available. We should encourage the youth of America to get out in the great outdoors. We should encourage them to hunt and fish, it builds them into fine Americans. But, no; you want to cut back the appropriations that makes these opportunities possible. I receive many applications for fish, hundreds of them, but the fish are not obtainable. When I see the papers from my district when they do get an allocation of fish, you see the sportsmen gather around and go out into the woods and dump fish into the creeks, the ponds, and the streams, and they get real satisfaction and happiness out of doing something worthwhile. So, I hope you get just as much satisfaction out of the attitude and the action taken here today in cutting back this appropriation \$863,000 as they do in stocking our streams. I doubt if you will.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strige out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think when today's debate is over on this amendment that the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be very well pleased when he hears of the action of the committee and the action that will be taken by the committee on both sides of the aisle regarding this amendment.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. On this amendment?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. GAVIN. Oh, yes, it is quite evident there is a coalition here today and there is evidently groundwork laid be-

cause of the response that was made when the gentleman arose to speak everybody wanted to get on the bandwagon as being for the amendment, the gentleman from Massachusetts was unable to say a word to explain his amendment. But, I did not see anybody arise when you cut off \$863,000 from appropriations for fish and wildlife services. Nobody got up to defend that position.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, is the gentleman in favor of this amendment?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes, I am inclined to be in favor of it. Anything that would help the fishing industry along the East coast I would be for. If it helps your people and helps the East coast fishing industry, I would be for it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want the gentleman to have all the time he wants, because I enjoy listening to him.

Mr. GAVIN. I might say to the gentleman that the feeling is mutual. I greatly admire my good friend from Iowa, he is one of the outstanding Members of the House.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. I do know, Mr. Chairman, that he is a very sincere gentleman and he means exactly what he says. He made a very fine statement. I do want to say, Mr. Chairman, that after the next gentleman speaks—and I think there is just one more who wants to talk—I have an announcement to make.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, do I have any more time?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman was on my time.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to thank my very good and able friend for using his time.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment to this section of the bill, but instead I will support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I think the House should know that the amount involved here is spread very thinly over four different programs. I should like to enumerate those programs to the House. If the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] is carried it will restore the budget figure for this item of \$4,027,000. That figure is spread very thinly over four different programs, all very important: \$2,389,000 will go to fisheries biology; \$1,108,000 goes to commercial fisheries; \$380,000 will go to wildlife research; \$150,000 will go to fish migration over dams.

All of these are very important programs, programs in which I think every American is interested. The committee this year reduced the appropriation from last year considerably. We are not asking for full restoration to the 1954 fiscal figure but we are, through the Bates amendment requesting the House to approve what the budget has allocated for these programs.

This bill provides, unless the Bates amendment is carried, for only \$3,500,000 to carry out the Fish and Wildlife Service program for the year. This represents a cut of \$960,000 below the amount available in the fiscal year 1954.

I was going to propose an amendment to increase it to the fiscal 1954 figure, but I think it would be the better part of wisdom to support the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] which would merely restore it to the budget figure, a figure which everyone could conscientiously support, since it comes from the Bureau of the Budget after close study, and certainly could be considered part of administration policy.

In the fiscal year 1954, the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service for wildlife research was \$481,000. That is just one item. That is a very important item. This is scarcely an improvement over the low of the war years when our very existence was at stake and all possible manpower and funds were of necessity diverted to war activity. Considering that wildlife science is in its beginning stages as a technology, this research effort is hardly adequate to meet even minimum Federal responsibilities. We can hardly do less than hold the program at this level, although I concede that we might accept a cut in view of the situation existing.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has responsibility for wildlife investigations needed in the management of all Federal lands.

This includes approximately 181 million acres of National Forests and 23 million acres of National Parks, in addition to the Service's own 18 million acres of wildlife refuges besides the other millions of areas of the public domain. These are important recreation lands for the public, on which wildlife for hunting and other purposes is a primary value. Economic and management problems involving wild birds and mammals are waiting for attention in every major area, yet the Service has only \$70,000 to carry on this work. The program should be greatly expanded rather than curtailed.

DISEASE STUDIES

Wildlife diseases are a factor in nearly every major management problem yet one that is little understood. Epidemics of diseases strike all important wildlife species and cause heavy losses of high economic value. As one problem alone, it is estimated that in the Great Basin waterfowl mortality to western duck sickness frequently accounts for from half a million or more birds per year. In some years, fowl cholera in the Southwest accounts for 50,000 to 100,000 ducks. Based on an average cost of \$8 to harvest a duck even at the lowest figure of half a million and 50,000 loss, respectively, would mean a monetary loss of \$4 million and 400,000 respectively.

A few years ago, some 10,000 deer died within a short period throughout the Southeast. In stocking programs, it costs more than \$100 per deer, and at this rate it would equal a capital loss of not less than \$1 million.

Losses to fish and wildlife from disease, lead poisoning, and parasites costs this Nation millions of dollars annually.

The States commonly look to the Federal Government for cooperation on disease problems, yet the Fish and Wildlife Service has only one man from ap-

propriated funds engaged in this work, and the budget for such studies is a pittance of only \$10,000. We are hardly approaching this problem on a scientific basis.

INSECTICIDE STUDIES

The annual application of insecticidal chemicals on the Nation's forest, marsh, and agricultural lands now aggregates more than a billion pounds at a cost of \$300 million. From month to month, new and more potent toxicants are available for such use. These chemicals should be tested for their effects on valuable fish and wildlife before they are given clearance for widespread application. The Fish and Wildlife Service is attempting to gather facts and consult as to the hazards involved with only one man and a budget of \$9,000 for such work. Research, therefore, in this important field is practically at a standstill.

BIRD DAMAGE CONTROL RESEARCH

Depredations to grain, forest reseedings and other crops increase year by year as agriculture and other land uses are intensified. As an example of such problems, heavy blackbird damage to sweet corn, rice, and other crops is growing in many areas of the east coast from Florida to New Jersey. Demands increase yearly that this problem be studied and control methods developed. The Service is making an inadequate effort with one research man. Problems of this type need much more attention before such losses can be brought under practical control.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]. I am confident the House will approve it and perhaps it is unnecessary to take any additional time, but I should like to bring some information to the House in support of the amendment. The amendment seeks to add something like \$527,000 to this item in the bill.

Last week the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings on a measure which seeks to transfer approximately \$3,500,000 annually from the funds under section 32 of the Agriculture Act to the Fish and Wildlife Service for just this type of program. I think every member of the committee was impressed with the testimony offered, to the point where I believe everybody on the committee feels definitely that the Fish and Wildlife Service needs those additional funds for research and rehabilitation programs. These programs are very much worthwhile and very much needed.

The testimony that was presented to our committee showed rather conclusively to me and I think everybody else on the committee that the Fish and Wildlife Service needs these funds quite desperately. These programs have proved very worthwhile. I should like to mention 2 or 3 of them to the committee for your information.

I think most of you are familiar with the research and rehabilitation program in connection with the seals on Pribiloff Island. At one time those seals were almost extinct, but because of just such a program as this we now have a large seal population controlled and governed by the Fish and Wildlife Service. That brings revenue to the United States every year.

Out in the North Pacific at one time the Pacific halibut almost reached extinction. They reached such a low ebb it was no longer worthwhile to make an effort to take them. However, because of just such a program as this the halibut industry has been restored, employing many men and bringing a great deal of money into the coffers.

The sockeyed salmon disappeared a few years ago almost completely, when at one point in our history they produced several million dollars worth of fish. Because of just such a program as this the sockeyed salmon have been in the process of being restored and now that industry employs a large number of men, and it is a profitable operation.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I congratulate the gentleman on the statement he is making. Not only do I support the Bates amendment, but I congratulate the gentleman on calling the attention of the committee to the fact that this affects not only those of us who represent fishing in New England but the fishing interests throughout the entire Nation.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I join the gentleman in hoping this amendment will be adopted. I think it is worthwhile to point out that at the hearings mentioned it was shown that the fishery industry produces a product worth about \$1 billion per year as against \$35 billion coming from our other source of food, agriculture. On the other side, it was shown that over the years Federal aid and assistance and promotion of products of agriculture has been slightly over \$7 per ton per year while the amount that has been invested in the preservation of the fisheries has been something less than 75 cents a year. This is an industry which must be developed by the investigations on the high seas and only the Government can carry on those investigations.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman from California for his contribution. Let me repeat, Mr. Chairman, these programs are very much worthwhile. They pay dividends to the Government. It is not money thrown down the drain or in a rat hole. They pay back dividends to the Federal Government in the employment of citizens who in turn, of course, pay income taxes. I am sure the committee will approve the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNOX to the amendment offered by Mr. BATES: At the end of the amendment offered by Mr. BATES, insert "of which not to exceed \$320,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection on this side to either the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] or the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered because of a condition which has arisen in the area of the Great Lakes. Although the Congress has appropriated some \$2 million for the research survey and control program of eradicating the lamprey eel, this year is the first year that the Canadian Government has recognized the lamprey eel as a menace to the Great Lakes fishing industry. Therefore, this year the Canadian Government is appropriating \$320,000, the same amount of money which I am asking that you earmark in this appropriation for the control of the lamprey eel. The budget request of the Fish and Wildlife Service for use by the Great Lakes fishery investigations during the fiscal year 1955 was cut by the Bureau of the Budget from \$400,000 to \$180,000. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior approved the original request and has an item to meet the following commitments which embody the program organized for the fiscal year 1955. The first is the operation in the 1954 budget of lamprey control structures on Lake Superior and Michigan during the month of July 1954, of approximately 75 structures from April 1 through June 30, 1955.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is the gentleman's amendment a permissive amendment which permits the use of funds for this purpose or does your amendment direct the Fish and Wildlife Service to use the funds for this purpose.

Mr. KNOX. It directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to spend not exceeding \$320,000.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. It is an absolute direction then?

Mr. KNOX. I would say it is a direction not to exceed \$320,000. If the program costs less than that, they could spend less.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we may have the amendment reread.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Clerk again read the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. This lamprey-eel proposition has been put through here on special bills or special appropriations in former years; is that not correct?

Mr. KNOX. It has been a part of the recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and has been recom-

mended by the committee of the other body on two occasions, as I recall, they raised the appropriation that was made by the House. Last year we had, I believe, \$140,000 in the budget. The Senate raised it to \$400,000. This year they are still asking for \$400,000 from the Fish and Wildlife Service. However, the Canadian Government has come into the picture and is appropriating \$320,000. Therefore, I think there is justification for not asking in excess of \$320,000 from the United States Government so that we may cooperate with the Canadian Government.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LANE. Would the gentleman be willing to strike out the word "shall" in his amendment and insert the word "may," in order that the amendment in which you are interested may be of a permissive nature? Would the gentleman agree to that?

Mr. KNOX. Yes. I would accept the recommendation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it should be explained that there is already \$180,000 in this bill for the sea lamprey.

Mr. KNOX. There is \$180,000.

Mr. JENSEN. This simply permits the Fish and Wildlife Service to expend, if they see fit, another \$140,000, or enough more up to \$140,000 for the eradication of the sea lamprey.

Mr. KNOX. There is nothing mandatory that they shall spend it all, but they cannot exceed that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to modify his amendment?

Mr. KNOX. No, Mr. Chairman. I will leave the amendment as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. (By unanimous consent, Mr. Knox was granted 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment. I wish to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that there are two things that are practically destroying all the fish life in the Great Lakes. Fish is food. The question of the lamprey and the question of the pollution of the fresh waters of this country is practically making all of our streams, lakes, and rivers devoid of fish life. This past week my attention has been called to the fact that so many fish have been killed in the Niagara River that they are damming up the water supply at Buffalo. A bill has been introduced to continue the investigation into the pollution of streams. That is a subject that should be taken care of between the two Governments, just as this money which you propose be allocated to meet the Canadian effort to keep the fish life alive in the Great Lakes.

Mr. KNOX. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. I would like to direct the attention of the Members to page 219 of the hearings before the committee indicating that the funds in the past have been used on this program to develop devices and methods to attack the lamprey eel, which has destroyed the trout in the Great Lakes. They are now ready to implement those devices and those plans by actually carrying out a program of destruction or control of the lamprey eel. Without funds to carry forward that program, the money which has been spent on the research in the past will be wasted.

Mr. KNOX. The gentleman's remarks are exactly true.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I want to thank the gentleman who has just spoken. He has said exactly what I had intended to say. However, I would like to remind the older Members of the keen interest of our onetime colleague, the Honorable John Rankin, in the lamprey eel and its depredations on the Great Lakes and in our water supply. He was very, very urgent that we do something about it, and I am sure he will be happy to know we are taking positive steps to preserve the fish of the Great Lakes. Certainly we on Lake Erie know how much this action is needed.

Mr. KNOX. I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio very much.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I was very much interested in the observation of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER], and the gentleman who has the floor, and I am very much impressed with the argument, but why did you not make a motion to add \$300,000 rather than to take away from the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]? If you have such a just case, why did you not come in on your own feet? In case the Bates amendment is adopted, you are cutting \$320,000 away from it for all practical purposes, or at least \$140,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I always like to take the blame when the blame should be on my shoulders. In this case the blame is on my shoulders.

I asked the gentleman to offer the amendment, which he did. Had he offered an amendment to go above the amount which is in the budget I would have been obliged to object. For that reason the gentleman offered it as he did. Certainly it is a fair amendment. Perhaps they will not spend all of the \$140,000 and if they do not see fit to spend it, then it will not be spent. But certainly the lamprey eel has caused the most terrible destruction of fish in the Great Lakes that one can imagine. You just have to know and learn and see with

your own eyes what the lamprey eel has done—and I have seen the destruction they have wreaked on the fish of the Great Lakes. Certainly it is a fair amendment and the committee accepts the amendment.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mrs. CHURCH. I would like to commend the gentleman on his amendment and bear witness to the fact that those of us in Illinois who share the western coast of Lake Michigan have fought for a long time the depredations of the lamprey eel. I have personally seen the seines put in the rivers and I know that the work is bearing fruit. This is therefore a very important appropriation. Before we began to control this depredation, our fishing industry out of Waukegan was well-nigh destroyed. This is a most substantial industry, and merits increased protection. I hope that the amendment will pass.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation item for this work is covered in H. R. 8680, page 26, line 8, under "Investigations of resources."

Accomplishments to date are summarized in the attached report which was prepared recently for the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives.

The budget request of the Fish and Wildlife Service for use of its Great Lakes fishery investigations during fiscal year 1955 was cut by the Bureau of the Budget from \$400,000 to \$180,000. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of the Interior approved the original request as an item needed to meet the following commitments which embody the program organized for fiscal year 1955.

First. Operation of 54 sea lamprey control structures on Lakes Superior and Michigan during the month of July 1954, and approximately 75 structures from April 1 through June 30, 1955. Sea lamprey control devices are installed on all of the known major sea lamprey producing streams of Lake Superior—47—and on 7 major streams tributary to Northern Green Bay—Lake Michigan. Control on Lake Superior is critically urgent and must be continuous if lake trout stocks there are to be saved. These stocks are the only ones left which support a domestic lake trout fishery. They are our sole American source of eggs for artificial propagation, which seems necessary. Canada is moving rapidly to place control structures on spawning streams in her Lake Superior territory. It is likely that effective sea lamprey control on Lake Superior will be realized before the spawning runs of this parasite enter streams in the spring of 1955. Failure to operate the structures on United States waters would nullify the entire effort of both countries.

Second. Continuation of thorough investigations of lake trout life history as a basis for intelligent planning in the restoration of lake-trout stocks in Lakes Michigan and Huron and the maintenance of stocks in Lake Superior: Studies in progress of remnant lake-trout stocks in Lake Michigan strongly indicate little or no natural recruitment.

Reestablishment of lake-trout populations there and in Lake Huron almost surely will require the efficient use of artificially reared fish. We must learn the most effective means of handling and using this expensive product. Since small lake trout are not especially sought out by sea lampreys, it seems reasonable to begin stocking Lakes Michigan and Huron as soon as effective control of sea lamprey spawning populations is in prospect. Reestablishment of lake-trout stocks simultaneously with the application of sea-lamprey control efforts will shorten materially the time required to rebuild the once profitable lake-trout fishery. Delay in gaining the knowledge necessary to do this work would be inefficient and would add greatly to the ultimate cost of reestablishing the fishery.

Third. Investigation of the problem of enormous increases in abundance of small, unmarketable chubs in Lakes Michigan and Huron as a result of destruction of the major predatory species—lake trout and burbot—by sea lampreys: Rapidly mounting evidence indicates that the release of various species of chubs, especially a variety known locally as the "bloater," from predation by lake trout and burbot has resulted in phenomenal increases in their populations. Bloaters were long kept in balance by the lake trout which consumed many millions of pounds of these small fish each year. Bloaters are too small and thin to be acceptable on the present market. They are now so abundant that they are threatening the fishery which has developed for other species of chubs in the past 10 years. They are caught in gill nets in such vast numbers that the cost of their removal reduces the margin of profit in the chub fishery to a point where the business is a definite risk. It is essential that their effect on the productive capacity of Lakes Michigan and Huron be ascertained. We must also attempt to devise some means whereby they can be utilized economically.

Fourth. Continued laboratory search for, and field testing of poisons specific in their action to lamprey larvae: The successful development of a larvicide specific to young sea lampreys in streams would provide direct and immediate means of controlling sea-lamprey predation. In contrast to control methods now in use—control of spawning adults after they have been parasitic on fishes—a procedure that can show benefits only after 4 or 5 years—all generations of larvae could be killed at once. No succeeding generations would remain to mature as parasites, especially if the adult population in the lake were blocked from spawning streams by the electrical barriers now in place or yet to be installed. The Service is now testing about 6,000 compounds to determine their effect on sea-lamprey larvae and associated fishes. Some promising leads have been uncovered. Termination of this work prior to completion would nullify the entire project and waste much or all of the funds already expended.

Fifth. Maintenance of adequate statistics on the Great Lakes fish catch, intensity of fishing, and abundance of stocks: The quality of statistics on the Great Lakes fishery is unquestionably the highest for any important fishery in the United States. This standard of excellence has been made possible by close cooperation between the Service and the eight Great Lakes States—all of which collect statistics along procedures developed by the Great Lakes staff. Six of the States annually turn their records over to the Service for analysis; two make their own analyses by methods recommended by the Service. The maintenance of this recordkeeping and the attendant analyses are indispensable to the intelligent management of the fishery resources. The eight States on the Great Lakes as well as the Service make greater use of these invaluable records each year.

Reduction of the funds available to Great Lakes fishery investigations to \$180,000 would, first, reduce the sea-lamprey-control program to operation of most of the structures on Lake Superior; second, provide for no maintenance or upkeep of control devices; third, stop all plans for completion of the sea-lamprey-control program; fourth, disperse experienced personnel; fifth, eliminate the search for and development of a toxicant for sea-lamprey larvae; sixth, force the tying up of research vessels; seventh, stop all field work on lake trout and on the chub problem; eighth, reduce gravely the effectiveness of the United States effort in the presently excellent informal cooperation with Canadian Federal Government and the Province of Ontario in construction and operation of sea-lamprey-control structures—the Canadian budget for their next fiscal year is reported to be \$320,000 their first full year of activity; and, ninth, endanger the continuity of valuable statistical records.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to support the amendment of my colleague from Michigan [Mr. Knox] to authorize \$320,000 for the investigation and control of sea lampreys in the Great Lakes.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has done an excellent job on this program. I am advised that the program of research on fisheries and on sea lamprey control in the Great Lakes consisted of the following principal phases:

First. Complete studies on electrical and electromechanical barriers designed to stop migration and prevent spawning of adult sea lampreys.

Second. Install and operate a pilot-control project on Lake Superior. This project included the construction and operation of 23 electrical sea lamprey control structures on streams known or strongly believed to harbor established runs of sea lampreys.

Third. Survey additional streams tributary to Lake Superior to determine: (a) Their suitability as sea lamprey spawning areas; (b) their potential as sea lamprey producers; (c) their adaptability to control measures; and (d) their relative ranking or priority in a planned control operation.

Fourth. Investigate other phases of sea lamprey natural history and behavior.

Fifth. Continue investigations into the life history of the lake trout in the Great Lakes for the purpose of learning ways and means of effectively and efficiently restoring the greatly reduced populations concurrent with sea lamprey control: (a) Evaluating present procedures and developing possible new ones in artificial propagation to accomplish the best use of the hatchery product; (b) discovering the migratory and spawning habits, vertical and horizontal distribution, growth rate, recruitment rate, age composition of stocks and survival of lake trout; (c) learning the feeding habits of lake trout and their relation to other fish populations; and (d) establishing an abundance index, if possible, for the smaller lake trout in populations in Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Sixth. Intensify inquiries into the environment, life history, and habits of all Great Lakes fish species, especially those of direct economic importance to accumulate a sound background for management and for utilization on a maximum sustained yield basis.

A good start has been made and much has been accomplished, but all of the good work that has been done will go for naught unless an adequate sum is provided to carry out the work projects outlined for the next fiscal year.

The preservation and restoration of trout in the Great Lakes is of great national importance. It can only be done if adequate funds are given the Fish and Wildlife Service for that purpose. I sincerely hope that my colleague's amendment will be adopted.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to clarify the situation because I think I see a little constructive conspiracy—notice I said “constructive”—that is operating, and I fear that a lot of Members little realize what it is.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates], offered an amendment to raise the appropriation to the amount recommended in the budget message. I thought my friend from Iowa was going to accept it. Probably I was proceeding upon an erroneous premise, but I had an idea that the gentleman was going to accept it.

Then the gentleman from Michigan offered an amendment which in fact takes away from the amount that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates], had, at least the sum of \$140,000. Is that correct? I will yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates], to answer.

Mr. BATES. The figure is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. The amount proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates], is a benefit to New England, along the coast, the gulf; it benefits the other areas of the country and the country generally. This cuts in on it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. May I say to the gentleman that I can assure him that the gentleman from Iowa did not know that the gentleman from Michigan was going to offer his amendment when I agreed to accept the Bates amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thought the gentleman said he asked the gentleman from Michigan to offer the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. After the Bates amendment had been accepted.

Mr. McCORMACK. After the Bates amendment? Now, you had better do some explaining.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly.

Mr. KNOX. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I did offer the amendment to raise the total amount. I discussed the question with the chairman and others here in the Congress. They thought that we should not raise the entire amount but that we should take the \$320,000, earmark it out of the total amount that was arrived at through the Bates amendment. That is the reason I have operated as I have. That \$320,000 will bring about control of the lamprey eel in the Great Lakes and the fresh waters of this Nation.

Mr. BATES. I would like to ask the gentleman from Michigan how much was in the budget for this particular item?

Mr. KNOX. The request was for \$400,000 and the budget recommended \$180,000.

Mr. BATES. How much did the committee trim it?

Mr. KNOX. To \$180,000.

Mr. BATES. How much was in the budget?

Mr. KNOX. \$400,000 was requested.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, the thing I fail to understand is why we should set aside any amount of money for a specific cause. Coming from New England, and with Gloucester in my district, I should be concerned primarily with ground fishing, but I do not think that would be fair to those along the Atlantic coast, in Alaska or on the Pacific coast; so I offered an amendment in a lump sum so everybody might get what they needed.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Let me say that if this \$140,000 is allocated to the eradication of the lamprey eel, it will take about 3 percent off of the amount that we are appropriating.

Mr. McCORMACK. We have not been allowed anything yet.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. \$140,000 is about 3 percent of \$4,700,000. So you are just crying over a little thing here.

Mr. McCORMACK. No. Now just a minute. You are crying over a little thing because the gentleman says he agreed to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates]. Is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Later the gentleman suggested to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Knox], that he offer his amendment, which is inconsistent somewhat with the promise he made to the gentleman from Massachusetts, it seems to me.

Mr. JENSEN. I have done a little figuring myself.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know the gentleman's intent is absolutely honorable. We will have no question on anything like that.

Mr. JENSEN. This \$140,000, if the gentleman's amendment is agreed to, is taken out of the full amount. Your \$140,000 does not come out of the \$527,000, which is included in the Bates amendment. It comes out of the \$4,027,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman still has not got himself out of his uncomfortable position.

Mr. JENSEN. I am not uncomfortable at all.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am trying to help the gentleman get out of it. I know he has promised to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. But this amendment here is somewhat inconsistent.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. No one seems to be addressing the Chair and you cannot tell who has the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. It has gotten to be the custom here not to address the Chair. The gentleman from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I would like to inquire how the gentleman from Iowa got into it?

The CHAIRMAN. He yielded to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I understood the Chairman to say he yielded to a gentleman over there.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I differ with my friend from Iowa, but I always respect him.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE. Every Member of the House is familiar with the lamprey eel problem. Everyone is interested in it. We voted to appropriate funds to do something about it, and I think we are sympathetic with the problem of those Members in the Great Lakes area. We would like to help them, many to the extent we would vote for a separate appropriation, but, as I pointed out in the remarks I made earlier, this \$4,027,000 is spread very, very thin now, and if you allocate another \$140,000 of it to this particular purpose, there would be that much less left. We have got to remember there is only about \$381,000 in this bill for study and investigatory work of the diseases of fish in the whole system of streams in the country. There are millions of fish and millions of dollars being lost to our economy this year because

of the insecticides and herbicides that have been poisoning our streams and destroying our wildlife. We are spreading this \$427,000 too thin already, and if we have \$427,000 for a specific purpose, we are spreading it that much further.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. When I made the statement that this side of the House accepted the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates]—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My point of order is that the Chair is not being recognized in debate.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I yielded to the gentleman from Iowa. Mr. Chairman, to avoid any other points of order which we know should not be made, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. All right. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa made a statement to the effect that he would accept the Bates amendment and also the Knox amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. Did the gentleman state that to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes. I state that publicly here now.

Mr. McCORMACK. No, no. I mean when the gentleman said he would accept the Bates amendment, did he tell the gentleman from Massachusetts that included in that would be the Knox amendment at the time?

Mr. JENSEN. No. Did I have to do that?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know. The gentleman may not have had to.

Mr. JENSEN. All right. Mr. Chairman, now does the gentleman want me to retract, to take back, the statement I made and just say, "I am sorry I made the statement? I retract my statement and do not accept the amendment," either one of them? Is that what the gentleman wants me to do?

Mr. McCORMACK. I simply wanted to establish the facts that I think are well established. Let me ask my friend from Iowa this:

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. No, 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the granting of 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I am wondering if we cannot get an agreement to end debate on this amendment. We have been at it over an hour, and if we are ever going to get through, we ought to get at it and kind of calm ourselves down and work it out. Let us see what we can do. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I wish at this time to retract the statement I made that I accepted the amendment.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BOLLING. I wonder if the burden of the colloquy going on would give the gentleman from Massachusetts the impression that I have had, that until this last moment when the chairman of the subcommittee retracted his statement one might have had the impression that there was an attempt to get as much political mileage out of this small amount of money as possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will not go into that. I am sorry to hear the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] say that he retracts his promise. We have gotten into an uncomfortable situation here. Where do I find myself? I want to help the Members from Michigan and from the Great Lakes. I realize their plight. The Bates amendment was going to bring some help to them.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. In the report that the committee made there were no exceptions made beyond the \$180,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will accept the gentleman's statement on that but, in any event, the gentleman's amendment will take away at least \$140,000 of the effect of the Bates amendment. Is that correct?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I do not believe that is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman just heard me explain a minute ago that the \$140,000 comes out of the full amount.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand that. But it diminishes the full effect of the Bates amendment; is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. To the extent of 3 percent, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] for 2 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the Bates amendment. I had planned to associate myself with the amendment for \$4,460,000, offered by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. PRICE].

I want to remind the committee that this is not an amendment such as I previously introduced that would provide for waterfowl refuges that would benefit sportsmen. This amendment benefits everyone. It benefits the small businessman who has to rely on the tourist traffic and the sportsmen who come in and buy guns and fishing rods and so forth. It benefits all walks of life. It benefits not only the people who are interested

in a study of the diseases of fish and wildlife, but it benefits the farmers who are interested in control of bird damage through the research that will be done. This amendment would benefit the livestock operator whose cattle are grazing on the public lands and the public ranges, because there are diseases that are transmitted to domestic animals and proper research would control the transmission of such diseases.

I should like to have the committee support the Bates amendment wholeheartedly, and I am sure that they will.

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] will return manifold to the people of the United States the amount that they are going to spend for research and experiment.

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEILL] for 1 minute.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. O'NEILL, the Bates amendment and the Knox amendment were again reported.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Chairman, I agree that there is great reason for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX], and perhaps it does not scuttle the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]; but what it actually does, in effect, is earmark a certain proportion of the money in this paragraph. The fishing industry in New England, and, in fact, all the Coastal States, is in a great economic plight. In view of the fact that the gentleman from Michigan has earmarked \$150,000 for a specific issue, I think perhaps the gentleman from Massachusetts ought to earmark his amendment so that we would provide that a scientific and economic study be made.

Mr. BATES. Does the gentleman put that as a question?

Mr. O'NEILL. I am making a suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I think this is an unfair way to go about making up this budget. All the Bates amendment did was to put back what the Budget Bureau allowed. We from Massachusetts provide a certain amount of money, annually, thousands of dollars, for elimination of starfish. Why do we not talk about the borers that go into the oysters and the quahaugs, and have something done about that? We should look into these things.

Our shores have been depleted of soft-shell clams. Twenty-five years ago we were getting hundreds of thousands of barrels at \$3 a barrel. Now we have to go into the State of Maine, and I think some of them are bootlegged down to us for \$18 to \$20 a barrel.

Mr. Chairman, this lamprey business came in here when the gentleman from Michigan was here who now has gone to the Senate. He brought his eels in

here and showed them to us. We appropriated money to take care of that problem, and we are willing to do it again, but let us do it in a proper way. If he wants \$140,000 more, or \$240,000, put it in there, and let us do it for lamprey eels or anything else. Let us conserve the natural resources we have. But it looks to me as though our problems will have to hang fire until they have spent \$240,000 on the lampreys in Lake Michigan or Lake Superior, or wherever they are.

We are not asking for an increase in the appropriation. All we are asking for is the appropriation that was submitted and approved by everybody, and then they cut a half a million dollars out of it. All we want to do is have it restored.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. I have listened with a great deal of interest to this discussion. I know all of us approach legislation unselfishly. We are just interested in the welfare of this great Nation of ours. But I have listened to the talk about the mackerel on the Northeast coast, and then we heard about the salmon on the Northwest coast. Then we hear about this scourge, this menace, the lamprey eel in the Great Lakes, which must be eradicated.

I wonder if any of you ever thought about brook trout in the streams throughout the Nation? When the sportsmen throughout the Nation hear the action that has been taken of cutting off \$863,000 from Fish and Wildlife Service and management of resources, you fellows are going to hear something about brook trout and wildlife. I think it is about time we gave some attention to the great outdoors and to the great recreational facilities afforded to the American people and to the stocking up of streams protecting our game and wildlife to permit the youth of America to do some hunting and fishing once in a while. I know you are all interested in the problems concerning your respective districts, but look at it in a big, broad way and start to give a little attention to our national forests, our streams, the stocking of the streams and the preservation and protection of our wildlife for the benefit of the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I want to see if we can get this matter settled somehow. May I suggest to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX], if he would change his amendment which now provides that \$320,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program, and to cut that down so that it would provide a couple of hundred thousand dollars or something like that.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, there is \$180,000 already provided.

Mr. TABER. Then, suppose you make it \$250,000. That would give you \$70,000 more, and in a way would be splitting the difference between you, and it would get this matter fixed up on this figure

that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] has provided. Why do you not do that?

Mr. KNOX. I would be very happy to cooperate in every way, but I would like to point out that the Canadian Government is involved in this lamprey eel control this year, and they are appropriating a certain amount.

Mr. TABER. Yes; but we are in a mess, and we only have a minute to get out of it. If you do not do business while we are up against it, we will have to oppose all of it.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] may be withdrawn so that I may offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNOX: On page 26, line 15, strike out "\$4,027,000" and insert "\$4,167,000 of which not to exceed \$320,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman change that to \$250,000?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I at this time ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] if he will accept the amendment to his amendment, which will be corrected in the amount of \$250,000?

Mr. BATES. I will accept that.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to ask unanimous consent to modify his amendment in accordance with the statement made by the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. KNOX. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] offer his amendment as modified?

The Clerk will report the modified amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNOX to the amendment offered by Mr. BATES: At the end of Mr. BATES' amendment insert the following: "of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program."

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DONDERO. How much money does that provide for the lamprey eel investigation or procedure to try to do away with it?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman does not state a parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman will state it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is there any way that I can get time at the present time?

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I want to express my great interest in the

fishing industry and the Bates amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the Knox amendment has been accepted by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] and apparently by everyone else who is interested in this bill.

I now make the statement that this side of the House is not opposed to the Bates amendment or to the amendment to the Bates amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] as amended.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment as amended be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATES, as amended: On page 26, line 15, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,027,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program."

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] as amended by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks immediately following the remarks of my colleague from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955, \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed \$570,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

(Mr. TOLFEFSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made on the previous amendment.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, it had been my intention to offer several amendments to this bill which in its Alaska provisions is so important to the Territory; but after considerable reflection and perhaps—this is merely conjecture—for the same reason that might have actuated the gentleman from Montana a while ago I have decided to substitute talk for any attempt at direct ac-

tion. If, however, the chairman of the committee should want to acquiesce in any amendment I might propose, I would be glad to save the time of the committee and not proceed further. I can tell now I had better go ahead.

Actually, the amounts at stake in the reduction of the budget estimates regarding Alaska are more important than those which were involved in the matter which consumed so much time in the debate which has just concluded.

It was mentioned here yesterday in general debate that the overall cut from the Budget recommendation had been something in the order of 12½ percent.

The reduction in respect to those programs administered in Alaska by the Office of Territories of the Interior Department is much greater in degree. The House allowance of \$23,421,000 represents a reduction of 35½ percent under the amount appropriated for these activities in the current fiscal year, and a reduction of 41.6 percent in the amount requested by the Department of the Interior for 1955. Needless to say, a cut of this size cannot help but have an effect on our programs in the Territory as well as having an adverse impact on the economy of the Territory.

It is impossible, Mr. Chairman, to determine what the extent of the cuts are in the important appropriations for Alaska having to do with the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, and other activities, because the Alaska items are included in the whole, and not until final action has been had on this bill and it has been signed into law will an administrative determination be made as to allotments for Alaska.

I was terribly concerned to learn that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not going to provide any financing at all for the cooperative salmon canneries in southeastern Alaska which have been operated by the Indian people there for the last several years. New regulations are in effect this year relating to the taking of salmon from Alaska waters, and there will be a considerable curtailment and a combining of cannery operations. I think it should not have proceeded to the point where every last one of these cooperative canneries upon which the Indian people depend to such a very considerable extent should have been closed down as the Bureau of Indian Affairs informs me today is now contemplated.

The canneries at Angoon, Hydaburg, Kiawock, and Kake will not operate this year.

Mr. Chairman, the committee allowed the budget request of \$5 million for Alaska public works. We were hopeful that the Department of the Interior presentation for an appropriation of \$10 million would be allowed. This \$5 million figure represents a 58-percent reduction from fiscal 1954 and is going to have a very hard and harsh impact upon the whole public works undertaking in Alaska.

During the House hearings on the Alaska public works items the committee was advised of the projects which had been deleted from our original request as a result of the \$5 million reduc-

tion made by the Bureau of the Budget in that request. These projects were:

Applicant-location	Type	Estimated cost
Territory of Alaska, Anvik.	School.....	\$134,416
Petersburg, city of.....	Water, streets, sewer.	460,959
Juneau Independent School District.	High school.....	1,843,836
Nenana, city of.....	School.....	368,767
Territory of Alaska, Sitka.	Pioneers' home addition.	800,000
Valdez, city of.....	Hospital.....	460,000
Anchorage, city of.....	Water system rehabilitation and extensions.	500,000
Do.....	Street improvements.	340,000
Seldovia, city of.....	School general purpose room.	400,000
		5,307,978

The present budget contains the following items:

Applicant-location	Type	Estimated cost
Territory of Alaska, Fort Yukon.	School.....	\$416,250
Juneau, city of.....	Streets.....	376,450
Territory of Alaska, College.	Utilities.....	532,000
Skagway, city of.....	School addition.....	239,200
Anchorage Independent School District.	School addition.....	347,200
Anchorage, city of.....	Sewer extension.....	290,800
Nome, city of.....	School.....	585,000
Fairbanks, city of.....	Sewer extension.....	469,300
Kake, city of.....	School.....	250,900
Anchorage, city of.....	Sewer extension.....	452,600
Haines Independent School District.	School.....	470,300
		4,430,000
Administration.....		570,000
Total.....		5,000,000

It was my hope that the House would take action to reinstate some of the projects which had been deleted by reason of the Bureau of the Budget actions. None of these projects were reinstated.

Since the inception of the Alaska public-works program, \$41,208,200 has been appropriated of the \$70 million authorized by the Public Works Act, leaving approximately \$29 million yet to be appropriated of which \$5 million is being requested in 1955. At the present time, all of the \$41,208,200 has been allocated. Of these allocations, contracts have been awarded against 58 projects, the status of which is as follows:

Thirty-three have been completed.

Ten are substantially complete.

Fifteen are under construction.

An additional 19 projects are currently being processed so that contracts can be awarded this spring and summer. Nine allotments have been made for advance planning.

At the present time, there is approximately \$12 million available for awarding contracts against the 19 allocations now being processed. When these awards are made, the present funds on hand will be fully committed.

If \$5 million is appropriated for 1955, 11 additional projects will be undertaken during the fiscal year 1955.

Presently the Alaska Public Works has on hand unprocessed applications cover-

ing 54 projects which are estimated at \$34 million and are divided into the following categories:

Schools	22
Other public buildings.....	8
Water, streets, sewer, and other facilities	24

It would appear that if \$5 million is appropriated for 1955, there will be about \$24 million remaining of the \$70 million originally authorized against which there are now \$34 million in applications not yet acted upon.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I deeply regretted I could not secure time previously in order to speak on behalf of the Bates amendment providing more money for the conservation and investigation and promotion of the fishing industry.

The fishing industry is very vital to us in Massachusetts. And the situation in the industry is very critical. It would be a calamity to have it curtailed.

I am firmly of the conviction, Mr. Chairman, that the Senate will increase the amount the committee has just appropriated for this purpose, so I do not feel very anxious now about the amendment that would limit the provisions of the Bates amendment.

I do not believe anyone can dispute the fact that we have in Massachusetts delicious fish that is second to none in the entire country.

There is a bill in the Senate by Senator SALTONSTALL and Senator KENNEDY, the passage of which would help our industry.

The Clerk read as follows:

Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska
For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3 million.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to confirm what the Delegate from Alaska has stated about the cuts which have been made in the appropriations this year for the Territory of Alaska. This is a reduction of 32½ percent over the amount which was appropriated for the fiscal year 1954 and it is a reduction of 41.6 percent of the amount requested by the Interior Department from the Bureau of the Budget.

It seems strange that just a few days ago the House unanimously authorized a continuance of public works in Alaska and now the Appropriations Committee turns around and cuts the amount which is requested for public works.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. I appreciate what the gentleman is saying and I want to add to it the fact that these communities which were expecting an appropriation went ahead and spent their own money for advance planning and made all the arrangements they could, having had substantial assurances that if they did so that money would be allotted to them. Half of the money they will pay back to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct. In the public works program in Alaska, which this Congress authorized, there were 58 projects, of which 33 have already been completed, 10 of them have been substantially completed and 15 are under construction. The money requested this year would have been sufficient to complete this work.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I may say that the committee did not cut the amount the Budget requested. The exact amount the Budget recommended was \$5 million.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct, that is the amount the Bureau of the Budget recommended, but the department requested \$10 million to complete the work this year, which is \$2 million less than was appropriated by the Congress for fiscal 1954. I am very frank to say that I sincerely believe this tremendous cut will place an undue hardship upon the Director of Territories in his administration of the great Territory of Alaska.

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the reduction for road construction by the Alaska Road Commission, which builds all the roads on the public domain in the Territory, is much more drastic and much deeper than the program to which the gentle-

man from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], and I previously referred. The amount in the bill for construction purposes represents a cut of 61 percent from the money appropriated for this fiscal year. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that that cut is too drastic and will do grave injury to the road-building program in Alaska. For example, we had a budget request of \$11,994,000 for road construction by the ARC—that is the Alaska Road Commission—in Alaska for this fiscal year, and that represented a substantial reduction, I might add, from the preceding year. The amount which had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget was \$11,994,000. This was reduced by the committee to \$7,494,000. The reduction by the Bureau of the Budget in the Department's request for the construction of roads resulted in the elimination of the \$3 million requested for continuation of work on the Copper River Highway—that was even before it got to the Congress—and a reduction of \$1,250,000 originally requested for road improvements and a bridge replacement to \$800,000; also the amount of \$400,000 requested for continuation of construction on the Denali Highway was reduced to \$200,000, and \$100,000 asked for the beginning of construction of the Fairbanks-Meana Road was eliminated entirely. I think that was a great mistake, Mr. Chairman, because this was an appropriate time to start construction of the highway which had been approved by the Alaska Road Commission to extend from Fairbanks to Meana.

I submit here the history of some of our important appropriation items:

	Appropriated 1954	Departmental request 1955	Budget Bureau allowance	House allowance
Territory of Alaska:				
Governor's Office.....	\$112,500	\$98,500	\$97,400	\$97,400
Legislative expenses.....		48,000	48,000	45,000
Care and custody of Alaskan insane.....	798,600	784,600	784,600	784,600
Alaska public works.....	12,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	14,600,000	13,600,000	9,940,000	7,000,000
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	4,215,000	11,994,000	11,994,000	7,494,000
Grand total.....	34,726,100	40,115,100	31,364,000	23,421,000

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

The reduction by the Bureau of the Budget in the Department's request for the construction of roads, Alaska, resulted in the elimination of the \$3 million requested for continuation of work on the Copper River highway, and a reduction of \$1,250,000 originally requested for road improvements and bridge replacements to \$800,000. Also, the amount of \$400,000 requested for continuation of construction on the Denali Highway was reduced to \$200,000, and the \$100,000 asked for the beginning of construction on the Fairbanks-Nenana road was eliminated.

The House Appropriations Committee further reduced the amount requested for construction of roads in the amount of \$2,940,000 and stated that of the amount recommended, \$700,000 should be used for construction on the Copper River road. This necessitates a reduction of \$3,640,000 in the work program as submitted to the House committee.

The application of the \$2,940,000 reduction and the provision for \$700,000 for the Copper River road results in the following changes:

	Budget Bureau allowance	Revision based on House allowances
Richardson Highway, asphalt surfacing.....	\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000
Alaska Highway, asphalt surfacing.....	2,300,000	1,000,000
Denali Highway.....	1,500,000	1,250,000
Copper River Highway.....		700,000

The Department is requesting restoration of the \$2,940,000 reduction made by the House committee. If the request is approved, the funds will be added to the foregoing revisions as follows:

Richardson Highway	\$1,650,000
Alaska Highway.....	1,040,000
Denali Highway.....	250,000

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction, Alaska Railroad

For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$7,494,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we are requesting restoration of the \$4,500,000 reduction by the House committee. Without the \$4,500,000, the bridge, trestle, culvert, and tunnel replacement and repair programs will be greatly slowed down; much needed road improvement and the laying of new rail and placement of ties will be impossible on 52 of the 62 miles of road involved; the section buildings and the Seward shop and enginehouse facilities will not be built, and the railroad will not be able to provide the track scale, and the jitney repair and storage shop, nor will it be able to rebuild the communications line.

The Clerk read as follows:

Alaska Railroad revolving fund

The Alaska Railroad revolving fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than \$11,000.

[Mr. FERNANDEZ addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government

employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for period of not more than 30 days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow: On page 37, after line 17, insert:

"SEC. 402. None of the funds appropriated or made available by this act shall be used to purchase articles, materials, or supplies manufactured outside the United States, its Territories or possessions, whenever the monthly report on labor force issued by the Department of Commerce indicates total unemployment in the United States to be in excess of 2 million."

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides that none of the funds appropriated by this bill shall be used for the purchase of articles, materials, or supplies manufactured outside of the United States, its Territories or possessions, when through the Bureau of the Census it is determined that we have more than 2 million unemployed in this country.

If the Committee will read the hearings held by the subcommittee they will find large amounts of the sums heretofore appropriated have been spent for the purchase of materials outside of the United States that could have been purchased in the United States in areas now where unemployment is very large, in some of the class 4 areas of labor surplus.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say that I am in complete harmony with the amendment offered by the gentleman. The facts and figures presented to the committee in the hearings will show on page 756 that 56 percent of all the generators and related equipment purchased by the Bureau of Reclamation in the fiscal year 1953 was purchased abroad. Even though we have a 25 percent differential in favor of American contractors, the fact still remains that they were underbid more than 25 percent, so that 56 percent of those items to which I have just referred, purchased by the Bureau of Reclamation, in the fiscal year 1953, were purchased abroad.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman, and I should like to say this. These projects are generally for the benefit of

particular areas of our country. It has been brought out time and time again that they are reimbursable and that eventually the Treasury is paid off. Nevertheless, the people of all the country contribute the taxes that build up the Treasury that finances these projects, and certainly those taxpayers in Ohio and West Virginia and the other States of the Union who are contributing have a right to have their districts considered in the purchase of articles used in the building of these large projects.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to compliment the gentleman from Ohio on the intent of his amendment. I could support the amendment on general principles without any data from the testimony before the committee.

Mr. BOW. It seemed to me that if 56 percent of our appropriation is being used for the purposes the gentleman from Iowa suggested, it certainly is time for the House to begin to protect the American workman.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Has the gentleman made an estimate as to how much more this might cost the American taxpayers in appropriations?

Mr. BOW. I said that these are paid back to the Treasury through the reimbursable projects, and therefore, eventually do not cost us any more.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. I wish to express my sympathy and wholehearted support of this amendment. I would like to see it in a lot of our bills as long as we have extensive unemployment in the United States.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think this amendment has any place in this bill. We have a State Department, and I think they are doing a pretty fair job, a good job. But when it comes to permitting the Committee on Appropriations to come in and tell the State Department what to do, in the crisis that is going on in the world today, I think we had better stop, look and listen.

Let us look at the record. If you attempted to buy 1 ton of steel a year ago in this country it would cost you 5 times what it was worth. Everybody was working overtime. I am not saying this as politics. I am telling you this was the situation in America 1 year ago. And back of that time you could not get the steel in this country. It was a gray, blue, black, every kind of market you could think of. I represent a steel town, and there are thousands idle there today. Do not think I am talking politics. I am not. Business caught up with itself last November. Politics had

nothing to do with that. If they did not buy the steel abroad when they started those dams a year ago or 2 years ago, what was the use of our spending American dollars over there to start the dams? Now there are people idle all over America, yet Members come down in the well of this House and, without consulting the State Department or anybody at all who knows what is going on abroad, and say, "Let us put language in an act here that we will not buy anything abroad under certain circumstances."

Just think, this is an appropriation bill, yet we are certainly reaching out and taking in a lot of territory when we want to take on the functions and duties of the State Department. They talk here about taking over the legislative end of it, but we are going pretty far afield. Mr. Dulles is down there in the State Department, and I do not think we want to take over his duties. This committee or the Congress has no right at all to do that.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, Congress has had some advice about the subject of this amendment which has been proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, and we got it from a very distinguished authority only last week, the President of the United States. He submitted legislation to the Congress asking that present provisions in the law be so amended as to eliminate some of the present barriers, referring to these 25 percent differentials which were mentioned, in order to lower the cost to the American taxpayer, both directly and indirectly, and to bolster the position of the United States in the effort we are now making to continue our position of leadership in the free world at the least possible cost to the American taxpayers. The President endorsed some of the recommendations made by the Randall Commission, of which the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] was a member, and which recommendations if they go into effect in even a limited way will decide to a great extent the success or failure of our foreign policy in the next few years to come.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. The President's recommendation following the recommendation of the Randall Commission was this: That we have no impediments to purchases abroad as to countries that do not have such impediments to our purchases, the idea being that we would get a little reciprocity in this, and that any country that does not bar our imports, we will not automatically bar theirs. The purpose behind the amendment for the proper protection of our industry is a very sound one, but my feeling is that this is not the way to go at it. The thing to do is to take a look at this Buy American idea within its four corners. I think the President's recommendation, if carried out, would protect American industries from imports that might hurt here, but it will also hurt American exporters abroad.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. The adoption of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, would be a direct slap in the face to the President of the United States so far as his recommendation of last week is concerned because it is directly and completely contrary to the suggestion made by the President to the Congress. I hope the Congress will not in this ill-conceived and hasty fashion and without any real consideration adopt this proposal which would be directly opposite to the policy suggested by the President. I regret that it is necessary for those of us on the Democratic side of the Congress to rise in defense of the policy of the President, but somebody has to do that, if we are to maintain the position of world leadership of our country today. This is not a matter of politics. This is a matter of urgent necessity, as it relates to the position of the United States in the world today. I regret to see such an effort being made to destroy the program that has been submitted to the Congress for its consideration by the President even before the Congress has hardly had the chance to read the message from the President.

Mr. Chairman, the necessity for doing something about the alleviation of unemployment in any area of our country is something that should be fully considered, but not through the action on an appropriation bill, except to furnish funds for studies and things of that sort.

We certainly have the opportunity through the various legislative committees of the House such as the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Public Works to which a bill, which I have introduced relative to the idea of "buy American" was referred, to consider in detail these policies in regard to purchases. I think this amendment would be an unwise legislative attempt to change the policy of our Government in an appropriation bill, and I hope the amendment will be soundly defeated.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Mississippi) there were—ayes 38, noes 44.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that when the vote was taken a quorum was not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order comes too late.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, before I move that the Committee rise, I wish to say that I appreciate the fact that my colleague from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] has presided over the Committee of the

Whole during the consideration of the bill of which I am chairman. He has presided in a most excellent, able, and patient manner, and I think he should be complimented.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOEVEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendments. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

HOSPITALIZATION OF CERTAIN VETERANS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 503, Rept. No. 1489), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8044) to extend the authorization for funds for the hospitalization of certain veterans in the Philippines. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the bill shall be read

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8680

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 7 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1955, namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

10 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
11 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.
12 715), \$125,000.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
2 ADMINISTRATION

3 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
4 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
5 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
6 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
7 to the southeastern power area, \$1,228,000.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
9 ADMINISTRATION

10 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
11 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
12 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of
13 the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
14 applied to the southwestern power area, \$625,000, and in
15 addition \$775,000 shall be transferred to this appropria-
16 tion from the appropriation "Construction, Southwestern
17 Power Administration".

18 RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

19 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public
20 Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the
21 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
22 \$255,000.

23 OIL AND GAS DIVISION

24 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
25 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-

1 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
2 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
3 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$100,000.

4 EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

5 To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reim-
6 burse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel,
7 supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruc-
8 tion, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings,
9 or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed
10 by flood or storm, \$100,000, to remain available until
11 June 30, 1955.

12 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
15 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
16 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
17 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and com-
18 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
19 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
20 approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

21 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
24 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by
25 law, to remain available until expended, \$18,915,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than
2 \$6,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation
3 heading shall be used for personal services and not more
4 than \$500,000 shall be used for travel expenses.

5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

6 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
7 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing elec-
8 tric power and energy, \$5,000,000.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
11 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
12 the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made
13 herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be
14 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
15 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
16 for the service of the current fiscal year.

17 Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergen-
18 cies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
19 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Admin-
20 istration shall be available for construction work by force
21 account or on a hired-labor basis.

22 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

23 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

24 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
25 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and

1 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
2 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
3 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, \$11,483,000:
4 *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a
5 reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those
6 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management:
7 *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of surveying fed-
8 erally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward
9 the cost thereof may be accepted.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
12 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-
13 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands;
14 to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road
16 construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public
17 Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That
18 said sum and, in addition, amounts available for opera-
19 tion and maintenance of such access roads under the appro-
20 priation "Management of lands and resources" are hereby
21 made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and Califor-
22 nia land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general
23 fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of
24 the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the
25 Act of August 28, 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for construction and operation and maintenance of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
2 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
3 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
4 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

7 For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and
8 welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
9 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
10 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
11 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
12 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
13 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
14 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
15 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
16 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$52,000,000, of
17 which not more than \$28,500,000 shall be available for
18 personal services.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
23 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and

1 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
2 industrial and business enterprises; and development of
3 Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$12,592,910.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
6 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
7 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
8 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
9 and engineering services by contract; to remain available
10 until expended, \$7,673,000: *Provided*, That, during the
11 current fiscal year, not more than \$3,500,000 of the funds
12 available under this appropriation heading shall be avail-
13 able for personal services: *Provided further*, That no
14 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used
15 for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona,
16 California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah,
17 and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian
18 reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
19 priation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water
20 rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington
21 either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reserva-
22 tions: *Provided further*, That of the amount included herein
23 for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the
24 amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs
25 shall be available only for roads and trails which State and

1 local governments agree to take over and maintain when
2 the improvement is completed.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the general administration
5 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
6 field offices, \$2,750,000.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
9 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
10 of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and
11 expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provi-
12 sions.

13 TRIBAL FUNDS

14 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
15 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
16 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expend-
17 iture for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
18 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
19 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and
20 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
21 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
22 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
23 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
24 lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attor-

neys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, of which \$2,400,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half of the cost of an investigation requested by a State, munici-

1 pality, or other interest: *Provided further*, That, except as
2 herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in
3 Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
4 the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

5 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

6 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclama-
7 tion projects or parts thereof (including power trans-
8 mission facilities) and for other related activities, as
9 authorized by law, including payments under the Act of
10 August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 592), to remain available until
11 expended, \$114,479,700, of which \$55,626,197 shall be de-
12 rived from the reclamation fund: *Provided* That, during the
13 current fiscal year, not more than \$24,000,000 of the funds
14 available under this appropriation heading shall be avail-
15 able for personal services and not more than \$800,000 shall
16 be available for travel: *Provided further*, That no part of this
17 appropriation shall be available for other than the completion
18 of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of
19 the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System
20 and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction
21 begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by
22 the Congress through its legislative and appropriation pro-
23 cedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the
24 Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of

1 said project, including the necessary distribution system and
2 (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate con-
3 sumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
4 shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facili-
5 ties within those areas covered by power wheeling service
6 contracts which include provision for service to Federal estab-
7 lishments and preferred customers, except those transmission
8 facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore
9 appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry
10 out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which
11 the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is
12 unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal
13 projects or for service to a Federal establishment or pre-
14 ferred customer: *Provided further*, That in order to pro-
15 mote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming,
16 and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of exist-
17 ing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior
18 appropriation shall be used for construction or for further
19 commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any
20 feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been
21 completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming,
22 and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*,
23 That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for
24 construction, nor for further commitments to construction of

1 Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature
2 thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been com-
3 pleted, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and
4 approved by the Congress.

5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

6 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
7 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
8 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
9 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
10 to law, \$19,000,000, of which \$15,757,222 shall be derived
11 from the reclamation fund and \$1,942,778 shall be derived
12 from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstand-
13 ing the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
14 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
15 Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
16 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
17 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
18 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
19 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the
20 unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to
21 the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of general administration and
24 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Recla-

1 mation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclama-
2 tion, \$3,500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund
3 and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19,
4 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no part of any
5 other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities
6 or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general
7 administrative expenses.

8 EMERGENCY FUND

9 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
10 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502) ,
11 \$200,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special
12 fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes
13 specified in said Act.

14 SPECIAL FUNDS

15 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
16 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
17 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from
18 the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of
19 June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December
20 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19,
21 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall
22 be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged
23 with and expended under the heads herein specified; and
24 the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure

1 under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General
2 Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to
3 the special fund from which derived.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
6 available for payment of claims for damage to or loss
7 of property, personal injury, or death arising out of
8 activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except
9 as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense
10 of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation
11 appointed as authorized by law to represent the United
12 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
13 compacts without reimbursement or return under the reclama-
14 tion laws; rewards for information or evidence concern-
15 ing violations of law involving property under the jurisdic-
16 tion of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the func-
17 tions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
18 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
19 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dis-
20 semination of useful information including recordings, photo-
21 graphs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational
22 uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of
23 archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in
24 the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21,
25 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of

1 any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant
2 to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for ex-
3 penses other than those incurred on behalf of specific recla-
4 mation projects except "General Administrative Expenses"
5 and amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
6 general engineering and research under the head "General
7 Investigations".

8 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
9 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
10 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
11 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
12 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this
13 authorization shall not preclude use of the appropriation
14 under said head within that area), and for the continuation
15 of investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
16 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Such
17 allotments may be expended through or in cooperation
18 with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
19 agencies are hereby authorized.

20 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
21 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
22 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
23 manner provided by law.

24 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-

1 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
2 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
3 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
4 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*,
5 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this para-
6 graph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the Re-
7 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

8 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation
9 for operation and maintenance, except those derived from
10 advances by water users, shall be used for the particular
11 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
12 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
13 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
14 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
15 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
16 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
17 Bureau of Reclamation.

18 Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the
19 appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work
20 by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit
21 and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract
22 or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than
23 otherwise provided in this paragraph or as may be neces-
24 sary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum

1 of the construction allotment for any project from the appro-
2 priation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this
3 Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

6 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
7 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
8 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
9 United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands
10 as to mineral character and water and power resources;
11 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
12 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
13 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, per-
14 mits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and
15 disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities;
16 \$25,362,685 of which \$3,800,000 shall be available only
17 for cooperation with States or municipalities for water re-
18 sources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this
19 appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
20 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investi-
21 gations carried on in cooperation with any State or
22 municipality.

23 Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the
24 funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior De-

1 partment Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby continued
2 available until expended for preparation of plans and speci-
3 fications for a building or buildings to meet the special
4 needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area of
5 Washington, D. C., subject to the enactment of lease-
6 purchase or other authorizing legislation.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
9 be available for reimbursement of the General Services
10 Administration for security guard service for protection of
11 confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topo-
12 graphic maps and for the making of geophysical or other
13 specialized surveys when it is administratively determined
14 that such procedures are in the public interest; construction
15 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
16 facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and pay-
17 ment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls
18 of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to
19 represent the United States in the negotiation and admin-
20 istration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed
21 \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to par-
22 ticipate as the representative of the United States in the
23 administration of the compact consented to by the Act of

1 May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*, That notwith-
2 standing the provisions of any other law, the President is
3 authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative,
4 without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer,
5 and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in
6 addition to his retired pay.

7 BUREAU OF MINES

8 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

9 RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
11 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
12 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
13 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
14 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
15 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
16 lands, with the consent of the owner; \$12,564,000: *Provided*,
17 That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make
18 suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with
19 a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not
20 less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for
21 control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits
22 from funds provided under the authorization of this Act except

1 that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any pri-
 2 vately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investi-
 3 gation and supervision.

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

5 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
 6 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
 7 by law, \$5,000,000.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 10 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
 11 offices, \$850,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropri-
 12 ation shall be used in connection with maintenance of regional
 13 offices in which the total expenditure for personal services
 14 of employees in administrative positions exceeds one-half
 15 the expenditure for such purpose in the fiscal year 1954.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines
 18 may be expended for providing transportation services in
 19 isolated areas for employees, student dependents of em-
 20 ployees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed
 21 under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency
 22 contracts for personal services and employment of persons
 23 without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the
 24 conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal
 25 deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase

1 and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with
 2 mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary
 3 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other
 4 contributions from public and private sources and to prose-
 5 cute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,
 6 State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums
 7 made available for the current fiscal year to the
 8 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for
 9 the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall
 10 be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums,
 11 together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines
 12 for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production
 13 fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925,
 14 as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That
 15 the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal
 16 year, to sell directly or through any Government agency,
 17 including corporations, any metal or mineral product that
 18 may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau
 19 of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered
 20 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

21 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

23 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
 24 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
 25 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of

1 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
2 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
3 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
4 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
5 Basin) ; \$9,000,000.

6 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
7 FACILITIES

8 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
9 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special
10 road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on
11 a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
12 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
13 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
14 \$8,000,000; *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appro-
15 priated shall be used for maintenance of roads, other than
16 national parkways, outside the boundaries of national parks
17 and monuments.

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For construction and improvement, without regard to
20 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
21 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
22 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
23 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
24 until expended, \$8,056,099.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$900,000: *Provided*, That not more than a total of \$500,000 from appropriations to the National Park Service in this Act shall be available for the payment of personal services in regional offices.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat. 495, 496).

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); leasing and management of lands for

1 the protection of the Florida Key deer; and not to exceed
2 \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for
3 information or evidence concerning violations of laws admin-
4 istered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$6,137,000, of
5 which not more than \$4,250,000 shall be available for per-
6 sonal services and not more than \$250,000 shall be available
7 for travel; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts
8 equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds covered into the
9 Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale
10 of sealskins and other products, to remain available for
11 expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal
12 years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife
13 resources of Alaska, including construction.

14

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

15 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
16 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
17 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
18 including related aquatic plants and products; collection,
19 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
20 studies and investigations; and the performance of other func-
21 tions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$4,027,000, of
22 which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for the
23 lamprey eel program.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain available until expended, \$225,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$725,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed three aircraft, for replacement only; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C.

1 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews
 2 of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair
 3 of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation
 4 areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
 5 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
 6 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
 7 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
 8 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
 9 of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdic-
 10 tion of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United
 11 States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in
 12 connection with management and investigation of fish and
 13 wildlife resources.

14 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

15 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

16 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
 17 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 18 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 19 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
 20 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa,
 21 as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422,
 22 1431a (c)) ; expenses of the Government of the Virgin
 23 Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405) ; compen-
 24 sation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska,

1 Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as authorized by law
2 (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and 1431a (c));
3 compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American
4 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); care
5 of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-
6 50) ; grants to the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, in
7 addition to current local revenues, for support of govern-
8 mental functions; and personal services, household equipment
9 and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of
10 the several Governors' houses; \$3,234,471: *Provided*, That
11 the Territorial and local governments herein provided for
12 are authorized to make purchases through the General
13 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appro-
14 priations available for the administration of Territories may
15 be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and
16 operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes
17 and for commercial transportation purposes found by the
18 Secretary to be necessary.

19 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

20 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
21 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
22 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
23 \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed \$570,000 shall be
24 available for administrative expenses.

1 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

2 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
3 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
4 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands
5 by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; \$7,000,-
6 000, to remain available until expended.

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

8 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, build-
9 ings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,000,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
12 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska
13 shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation
14 herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available
15 only for the service of the current fiscal year.

16 Not to exceed $17\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the amount herein
17 appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be
18 available for construction work by force account, or on a
19 hired-labor basis.

20 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

21 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
22 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
23 until expended, \$7,494,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
24 priated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska

1 Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
2 administration.

3 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

4 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue avail-
5 able until expended for the work authorized by law, including
6 operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels
7 by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of
8 the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
9 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
10 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of
11 industries or travel in the area served; and payment of com-
12 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
13 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
14 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other
15 than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
16 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall
17 be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
18 \$11,000.

19 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE

20 INTERIOR

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
23 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
24 teletype rentals and service, \$2,200,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal year in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned is made.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the

1 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
2 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
3 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of
4 the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this
5 Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the
6 payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal
7 year.

8 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
9 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
10 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
11 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
12 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
13 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
14 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reim-
15 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
16 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
17 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

18 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
19 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
20 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by
21 the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
22 individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000;
23 maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger
24 motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
25 service in private residences in the field, when authorized

1 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pay-
2 ment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library
3 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
4 tions to members only or at a price to members lower than
5 to subscribers who are not members.

6 SEC. 107. The Secretary is authorized to make such
7 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
8 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
9 out the operations of the Department.

10 SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds
11 appropriated in this title shall be available to pay the com-
12 pensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal
13 services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal
14 year 1955 contemplated would be employed by such de-
15 partment, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in
16 the performance of—

17 (1) function performed by a person designated as
18 an information specialist, information and editorial spe-
19 cialist, publications and information coordinator, press
20 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,
21 television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity
22 expert, or designated by any similar title, or

23 (2) functions performed by persons who assist
24 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
25 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or dis-

1 seminating public information, publications or releases,
2 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photo-
3 graphs, motion picture and similar material, shall be
4 available to pay the compensation of persons performing
5 the functions described in (1) or (2).

6 (b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for
7 publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized
8 scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to
9 photography incident to the compilation and reproduction
10 of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park
11 Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for
12 preservation.

13 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

14 GRANTS

15 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
16 form of grants as authorized by law, \$439,924.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
19 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
20 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law,
21 and to make such contracts and commitments without regard
22 to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
23 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
24 be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
25 budget for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That not

1 to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for administrative
2 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corpo-
3 ration, covering the categories set forth in the 1955
4 Budget estimates for such expenses.

5 TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

6 BOARD OF REVIEW

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
8 Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including serv-
9 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
10 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$75,000.

11 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
14 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
15 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a
17 member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
21 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*
22 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
23 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit

1 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
2 a strike against the Government of the United States, is
3 not a member of an organization of Government employees
4 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
5 the United States, or that such person does not advocate,
6 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
7 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
8 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
9 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
10 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
11 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
12 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
13 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
14 of the Government of the United States by force or violence,
15 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
16 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
17 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
18 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
19 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
20 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
21 for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
22 That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm,
23 act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods

1 of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
2 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
3 any organization.

4 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

5 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
6 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums here-
7 inafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund
8 and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the ap-
9 proval of this Act:

10 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

11 Construction and Rehabilitation: All American Canal,
12 Coachella Division, \$230,000; Missouri Basin Project, Mis-
13 souri Diversion Unit, \$1,700,000.

14 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
15 Appropriation Act, 1955".

Passed the House of Representatives April 6, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

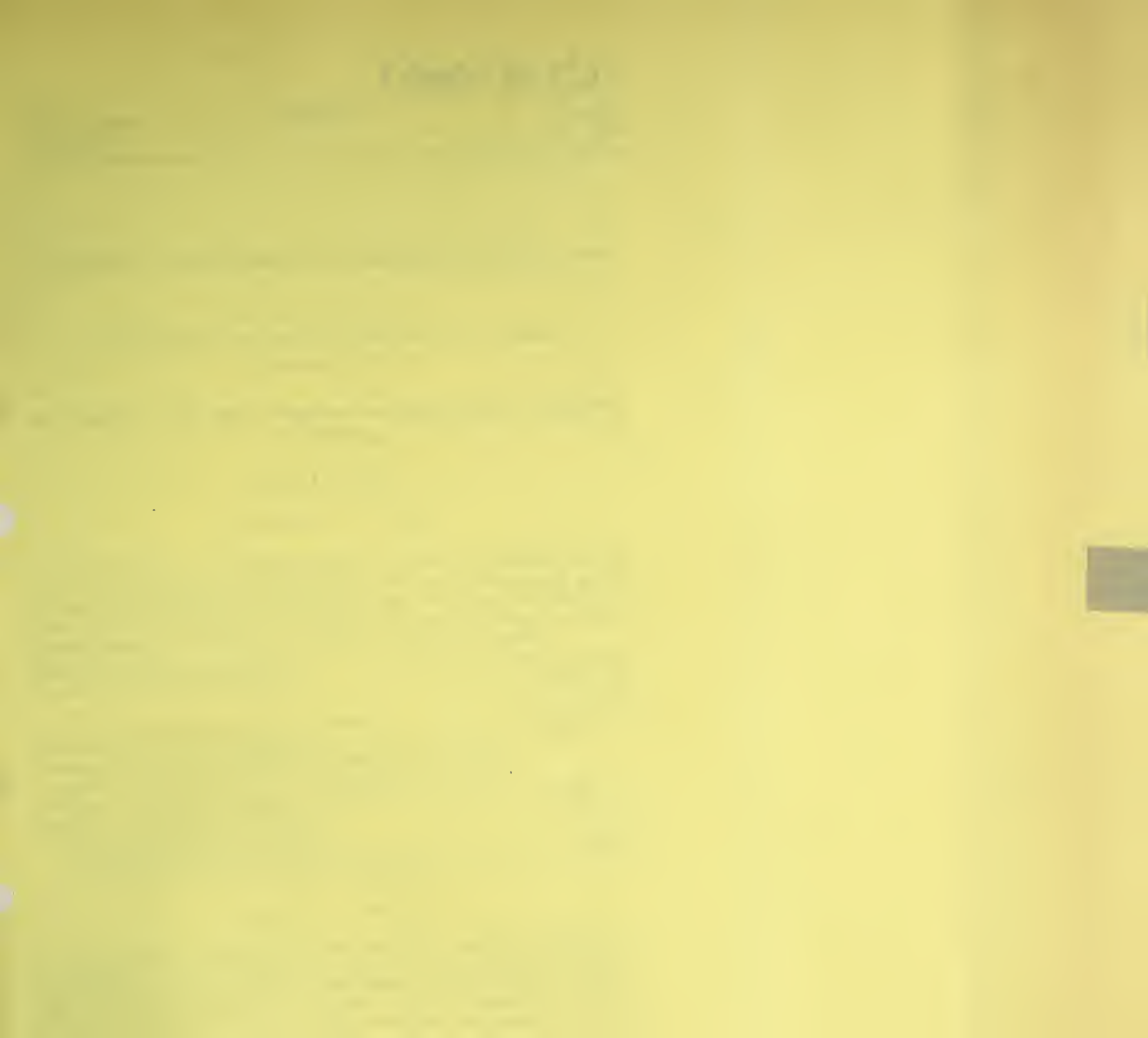
Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

APRIL 7 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations



INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

JUNE 3 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CORDON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8680]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$364, 337, 989
Amount added by Senate (net).....	63, 263, 017

Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	427, 601, 006
Amount of 1955 budget estimates.....	¹ 427, 751, 110

Amount of 1954 appropriations, including the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954; and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.....	439, 363, 050
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The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the budget estimates.....	150, 104
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Under appropriations for fiscal year 1954.....	11, 762, 004
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¹ Includes \$118,000 submitted in H. Doc. 370, and \$5,514,680 submitted in S. Doc. 113.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$427,751,110 for the activities of the Department of the Interior, the Virgin Islands Corporation, and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review. The total budget estimates included \$118,000 submitted in House Document No. 370, and \$5,514,680 submitted in Senate Document No. 113.

The committee recommends appropriations amounting to \$427,601,006 for the operations of these agencies in fiscal year 1955. This is an increase of \$63,263,017 over the amount of \$364,337,989 allowed by the House.

The committee recommends the deletion of the limitations inserted by the House on the amounts that may be expended for personal services and for other types of expenses. It is the view of the committee that limitations should be resorted to only when there has been a disregard of the intent of the Congress, as reflected in reports of the Committees on Appropriations. There has not come to the attention of the committee any information to indicate that officials in the Department of the Interior responsible for administering expenditures of appropriated funds have purposely or negligently ignored the wishes of the Committees on Appropriations in regard to the use of appropriations. Under such circumstances, and because such limitations are costly to administer and are likely to impair efficient operations, the committee recommends the deletion of the limitations.

The action of the committee in regard to each individual appropriation is explained under the appropriate heading in this report.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$150,000
Budget estimate.....	150,000
House allowance.....	125,000
Committee recommendation.....	150,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000, the budget estimate and the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

It is the opinion of the committee that this amount is necessary to maintain an adequate staff for the effective enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954..... ¹	\$1,268,000
Budget estimate.....	1,450,000
House allowance.....	1,228,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,228,000

¹ Includes \$138,000 appropriated in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 357, 83d Cong.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,228,000—the amount allowed by the House.

The reduction of \$222,000 has been applied to the "Purchase of power and rental of facilities" activity. Within the amount recommended \$780,000 is for the purchase of power and rental of facilities under existing contracts with utilities in the area.

The committee is of the opinion that the estimated requirements for this purpose should be based upon normal water conditions, which the committee has taken into consideration in arriving at the amount allowed.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

	Program	Transfer	Appropriation
Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....			¹ \$1,600,000
Budget estimate.....	\$1,550,000	\$520,000	1,030,000
House allowance.....	1,400,000	775,000	625,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,112,000	775,000	2,337,000

¹ In addition, \$1,200,000 for the "Purchase of power and rental of facilities" was provided in the "Continuing fund."

The committee recommends a program of \$3,112,000 for "Operation and maintenance" of the Southwestern Power Administration. This program is to be financed as follows:

Transfer of available "construction" funds.....	\$775,000
Appropriation.....	2,337,000
Total.....	3,112,000

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$1,712,000 is for the purpose of implementing contracts similar to the existing "interim" contracts between the Southwestern Power Administration and certain generating and transmitting cooperatives in the area. Within this total, approximately \$500,000 is for the purchase of steam-generated power that will be surplus to the Southwestern Power Administration's present market. There is need for additional power in the area supplied by the Southwestern Power Administration and cooperating groups—publicly and privately owned utilities. However, under the terms of the so-called Oklahoma contracts of 1950 with the privately owned utilities, as interpreted by the Southwestern Power Administration, the facilities of the utilities cannot, without the utilities' consent, be used to supply customers of the Southwestern Power Administration with power generated at the steam plants of the generating and transmitting cooperatives. The committee urges the Southwestern Power Administration, the cooperatives, and the utilities concerned to make all possible efforts to market this power, in order that the full amount herein provided for "Operation and maintenance" shall be returned to the Treasury in the form of power receipts. It should be noted that such cooperation was had during the current fiscal year—although due to unfavorable water conditions in the area—and resulted in the marketing of like power.

The funds provided for this purpose are to remain available, during the fiscal year, until integration contracts between the generating and transmitting cooperatives and the utilities in the area are consummated and made operative.

The committee desires to make it clear that the action taken is not intended to prejudice the validity of the contracts between the Southwestern Power Administration and various rural electric cooperatives now in litigation nor deemed to be a congressional interpretation of the law applicable thereto.

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program, fiscal year 1954.....	¹ \$1,294,890
Budget program.....	1,605,000
House program.....	1,530,000
Committee recommended program.....	1,530,000

¹ Financed with prior-year funds available.

The committee recommends a construction program of \$530,000, the same as allowed by the House. This program is to be financed with funds available from prior years.

The reduction in the budget program is applied to the following:

Carthage substation.....	\$50,000
Carthage substation to Carthage city line.....	15,000
Metering equipment.....	10,000

The Department requested that funds for the Carthage substation and the line from that substation to Carthage be deleted from the program.

RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$400,000
Budget estimate.....	400,000
House allowance.....	255,000
Committee recommendation.....	400,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$400,000, the budget estimate, for this activity. The program presented in the budget has been approved.

This program provides for the stimulation and coordination of research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline and brackish waters to potable water.

The committee urges the officials in charge of this program to take advantage of personnel employed in the Department having technical qualifications in this field.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	¹ \$447,500
Budget estimate.....	300,000
House allowance.....	100,000
Committee recommendation.....	300,000

¹ Appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, Public Law No. 207, 83d Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$300,000 for the Oil and Gas Division. This is an increase of \$200,000 over the House allowance.

The Oil and Gas Division, as the successor to the Petroleum Administration for Defense, provides coordination and advice to the Federal Government on all phases of petroleum and gas to assure adequate development, distribution, and utilization of resources and facilities to meet civilian and military requirements. Through the work performed by the Oil and Gas Division, all agencies of the Government and the industries involved are informed on oil and gas matters important to the national security.

It is the view of the committee that an appropriation of \$300,000 is necessary to assure continuation of this important work.

However, the committee is concerned with the number of positions in the higher grades of the classification schedule. The Secretary is requested to evaluate these positions with respect to other positions in the Department with comparable responsibilities and technical requirements.

EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	None
Budget estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	\$100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, the same amount as allowed by the House, in order that the Secretary may reimburse appropriate accounts for expenditures made in repairing flood damage occurring in May of 1953 to irrigation facilities on the Milk River and Sun River irrigation projects in Montana.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following provision in the bill:

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,469,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropriations made in this Act in the sums and in the manner set forth in Senate Report Numbered 1506, Eighty-third Congress, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from other accounts and made a part of this appropriation.

The purpose of this provision is to implement the following recommendation in the report of the survey team on legal activities, which has been approved by the Secretary:

RECOMMENDATION No. 14

The items for legal expense should be transferred from the budgets of the various bureaus and agencies to the Solicitor's budget so that it will cover all expenses of the Office.

This provision does not involve an increase in the budget estimate, as funds provided for legal services in the individual appropriations are to be transferred to the "Office of the Solicitor."

Transfers from appropriations in the following amounts are hereby authorized:

Office of the Secretary:

Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.....	\$16, 200
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration.....	61, 500
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	77, 700

Bonneville Power Administration:

Operation and maintenance.....	57, 385
Construction.....	120, 125
Total, Bonneville Power Administration.....	177, 510

Bureau of Land Management:

Management of lands and resources.....	233, 100
Construction.....	14, 000
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	247, 100

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Resources management.....	274, 495
Construction.....	31, 435
General administrative expenses.....	183, 570
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	489, 500

Bureau of Reclamation:

General investigations.....	\$23, 690
Construction and rehabilitation.....	348, 134
Operation and maintenance.....	75, 625
General administrative expenses.....	384, 121

Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	831, 570
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Geological Survey:

Surveys, investigations, and research.....	\$16, 810
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Total, Geological Survey.....	16, 810
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Bureau of Mines:

Health and safety.....	11, 800
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	7, 740
General administrative expenses.....	31, 825

Total, Bureau of Mines.....	51, 365
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National Park Service:

Management and protection.....	23, 085
Construction.....	18, 305
General administrative expenses.....	90, 210

Total, National Park Service.....	131, 600
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Fish and Wildlife Service:

General administrative expenses.....	18, 530
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Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	18, 530
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Office of Territories:

Administration of Territories.....	52, 498
Alaska Public Works.....	48, 970

Total, Office of Territories.....	101, 468
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Administration, Department of the Interior:

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary.....	325, 847
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Total, administration, Department of the Interior.....	325, 847
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Total.....	2, 469, 000
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In the presentation of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, all funds for legal services should be budgeted under the "Office of the Solicitor."

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$21, 200
Budget estimate.....	21, 200
House allowance.....	21, 200
Committee recommendation.....	21, 200

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,200 for the Fine Arts Commission. This is the same amount as provided for the current fiscal year, the amount of the budget estimate, and House allowance.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

	Fiscal year 1955 program	Funds available	Appropriation
Appropriations, fiscal year 1954.....			\$38,866,000
Budget estimate.....	\$31,785,000	¹ \$1,585,000	30,200,000
House allowance.....	22,500,000	² 3,585,000	18,915,000
Committee recommendation.....	28,124,000	³ 1,824,000	26,300,000

¹ The funds estimated to be available in the budget program are composed of the following:

1. Use of materials on hand.....	\$354,000
2. Prior year construction funds.....	1,116,000
3. Proceeds from the sale of personal property.....	115,000

Total..... 1,585,000

² The funds available in the program as estimated and allowed by the House are composed of the following:

1. Use of materials on hand.....	\$354,000
2. Carryover from the Snohomish-Kitsap facilities.....	2,000,000
3. Prior year construction funds.....	1,116,000
4. Proceeds from the sale of personal property.....	115,000

Total..... 3,585,000

³ The funds estimated to be available in the program recommended by the committee are composed of the following:

1. Use of materials on hand.....	\$593,000
2. Prior year construction funds.....	1,116,000
3. Proceeds from the sale of personal property.....	115,000

Total..... 1,824,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,300,000 for the construction program of the Bonneville Power Administration. This amount, plus \$1,824,000 of funds currently available equals the program amount of \$28,124,000.

The construction necessities have been thoroughly reviewed; the program recommended by the committee is required to provide adequate transmission facilities to dispose of power generated and to be generated at Federal hydroelectric projects under construction in the Pacific Northwest.

This program has been coordinated with the latest generation schedules of the Corps of Engineers projects under construction in the area.

The program as presented in the budget, as allowed by the House and recommended by the committee is set out in the following table:

No.	Facility	Estimate, 1955	House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
100. MAJOR GRID				
105	Grand Coulee-Columbia-Olympia.....	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000
106	Grand Coulee-Snohomish No. 2.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
108	Chief Joseph-Snohomish Nos. 3 and 4.....	6,000,000	4,000,000	5,118,000
111	Bellingham substation.....	324,000		170,000
112	Covington-Olympia.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
115	Tacoma tap.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
116	The Dalles area service.....	2,578,000		1,639,000
117	McNary substation.....	860,000	860,000	860,000
118	McNary-Ross.....	2,913,000	2,913,000	2,913,000
119	Southeast Portland area service.....	1,804,000	1,804,000	1,804,000
122	Ross-St. Johns-Bethany.....	1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000
123	Upper Willamette Valley service.....	4,428,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
125	Oregon City-Chemawa.....	101,000		101,000
130	Southwestern Oregon loop service.....	194,000	194,000	194,000
132	Coos Bay area service.....	1,183,000	(1)	1,422,000
135	McNary-Walla Walla.....	933,000		933,000
137	McNary-La Grande.....	45,000		45,000
143	Spokane area service.....	313,000	313,000	313,000
145	Hungry Horse-Hot Springs.....	13,000	13,000	13,000
148	Hot Springs-Spokane No. 1.....	11,000	11,000	11,000
150	System reactive facilities.....	1,526,000	2 1,026,000	1,122,000
151	Main system neutral boosters.....	223,000	223,000	223,000
	Subtotal.....	24,633,000	16,541,000	22,065,000
200. NORTHWEST AREA				
206	Covington substation additions.....	35,000	35,000	35,000
211	Shelton-Kitsap-Bremerton No. 2.....	86,000	86,000	86,000
215	Lewis County service.....	106,000	106,000	106,000
216	Chehalis substation additions.....	14,000	14,000	14,000
218	Iwaco-Long Beach area service.....	354,000	354,000	354,000
222	Okanogan County.....	125,000	125,000	125,000
224	Columbia substation.....	9,000	9,000	9,000
227	Frenchman Hills area service.....	160,000	160,000	160,000
234	Quincy-Burke.....	98,000	98,000	98,000
239	Warden substation additions.....	75,000	75,000	75,000
299	Other transmission facilities.....	271,000	271,000	271,000
	Subtotal.....	1,333,000	1,333,000	1,333,000
300. SOUTHWEST AREA				
304	Troutdale substation additions.....	56,000	56,000	56,000
305	J. D. Ross substation additions.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
307	Clark County and Carborundum service.....	122,000	122,000	122,000
308				
312	Longview area service.....	84,000	84,000	84,000
324	Astoria substation additions.....	20,000	20,000	20,000
325	Tillamook service.....	470,000	470,000	470,000
330	North Santiam Valley.....	32,000	32,000	32,000
332	Toledo substation additions.....	20,000	20,000	20,000
334	Eugene-Reedsport area service.....	126,000	126,000	126,000
338	Middle Fork Willamette River projects.....	323,000	323,000	323,000
339	Springfield substation additions.....	119,000	119,000	119,000
341	McKinley-Gold Beach.....	59,000	59,000	59,000
342	Redmond voltage control.....	40,000	40,000	40,000
399	Other transmission facilities.....	444,000	444,000	444,000
	Subtotal.....	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000
600. NORTHEAST AREA				
622	Glenn H. Bell substation additions.....	12,000	12,000	12,000
629	Valley Way substation additions.....	45,000	45,000	45,000
632	Albani Falls loop.....	54,000	54,000	54,000
633	Idaho Panhandle.....	43,000	43,000	43,000
636	Columbia Falls service.....	114,000	114,000	114,000
699	Other transmission facilities.....	199,000	199,000	199,000
	Subtotal.....	467,000	467,000	467,000

¹ Authorize the use of carryover.

² The full amount of the House "general reduction" was applied to this facility.

No.	Facility	Estimate, 1955	House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
700. SOUTHEAST AREA				
701	Midway substation additions.....	\$173,000	\$173,000	\$173,000
702	Grandview substation additions.....	69,000	69,000	69,000
705	Benton County service.....	79,000	79,000	79,000
709	Franklin County.....	19,000	19,000	19,000
710	Franklin transformer replacement.....	70,000	70,000	70,000
716	Goldendale substation additions.....	81,000	81,000	81,000
799	Other transmission facilities.....	227,000	227,000	227,000
	Subtotal.....	718,000	718,000	718,000
800. GENERAL SYSTEM FACILITIES				
810	General structures and improvements.....	810,000	410,000	410,000
820	Communication facilities.....	648,000	400,000	400,000
830	Tools and equipment.....	945,000	500,000	500,000
840	Preliminary engineering studies.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
860	Portable emergency transformers.....	201,000	201,000	201,000
	Subtotal.....	2,704,000	1,511,000	1,611,000
	Construction program.....	31,785,000	22,500,000	28,124,000
	Use of inventory.....	-354,000	-354,000	-593,000
	Carryover balanced from Snohomish-Kitsap facility to be applied to the approved 1955 program.....		-2,000,000	
	Prior year balance available.....	-1,116,000	-1,116,000	-1,116,000
	Proceeds from sales of personal property.....	-115,000	-115,000	-115,000
	Appropriation or estimate.....	30,200,000	18,915,000	26,300,000

Snohomish-Kitsap service (budget item 109).—Under the original plan it was proposed to construct a submarine cable across Puget Sound to serve the Olympic Peninsula area. The conference report on the Interior Department Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1954 (H. Rept. No. 947, 83d Cong.) required the Secretary to have an independent study made of the feasibility of this plan, and of alternate plans for serving the area. Pursuant to this directive funds appropriated for this purpose were placed in budgetary reserve.

By letter, dated May 21, 1954, the Secretary advised the committee that such a study had been made. He further advised, that the Bonneville Power Administration and the utilities in the area had agreed to an alternate plan of service.

It is the view of the committee that construction proposed in this alternate plan be initiated immediately.

In view of this action, the committee has not deducted \$2,000,000 of the funds now in budgetary reserve, as the House did, from the construction program recommended.

Coos Bay area service (budget item No. 132).—By letter, dated February 11, 1954, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior advised the committee of a change in the plan of service to the Coos Bay area. The committee has no objection to the plan as set out in the Assistant Secretary's letter. It is the view of the committee that construction should be initiated immediately on the facilities proposed in this plan.

For fiscal year 1955 the committee recommends an allotment of \$1,422,000 for this item. The total recommended program consists of \$1,183,000 plus \$239,000, which latter represents the use of materials on hand.

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted:

: *Provided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$6,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be used for personal services and not more than \$500,000 shall be used for travel expenses.

It is the view of the committee that this provision does not allow that degree of flexibility in the use of personnel that is required to efficiently conduct a program of this magnitude. The nature of the program, and the area that it covers, requires a certain amount of travel, which includes per diem payments. To limit the amount available for such purposes could result in the curtailment of vital activities.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$6, 004, 000
Estimate.....	6, 600, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 600, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,600,000, the budget estimate, for "Operation and maintenance" of the Bonneville Power Administration. Funds made available in this appropriation provide for the management, operation, and maintenance of the Bonneville Power Administration's extensive transmission system and for the commercial operations and administrative expenses in connection with the disposition of electric power from Federal dams in the Pacific Northwest.

It is the opinion of the committee that adequate funds for this purpose must be made available in order that Federal investment in the system be protected, and reliable service required of a wholesale utility-type operation be assured.

In recommending the allowance of the budget estimate, the committee has noted the expansion in the Bonneville system, as set out below:

THE BONNEVILLE SYSTEM

Item	1955	1954
Miles of transmission lines.....	6, 208	5, 732
Number of substations.....	167	157
Capacity of substations, kilovolt-amperes.....	6, 928, 000	5, 775, 000
Microwave control and communication equipment, terminals.....	374	173
Points of power delivery.....	313	308
Number of customers.....	120	118

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$11, 483, 000
Budget estimate.....	11, 625, 000
House allowance.....	11, 483, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 413, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,413,000 for this purpose, and in addition \$200,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin has been recommended in "Construction and rehabilitation," Bureau of Reclamation.

The program presented in the budget has been allowed with the following changes:

Decreases:

Missouri River Basin activities:	
1. Land classification-----	\$95, 000
2. Cadastral surveys-----	105, 000
General administration-----	12, 000
Total decreases-----	212, 000

Increases:

Weed control-----	1, 000, 000
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¹This amount has been recommended in "Construction and rehabilitation," Bureau of Reclamation.

While the committee is in accord generally, with the view of the House committee that reseeding is a highly desirable method of weed control, no specific amount has been earmarked within the amount allowed for this purpose. The committee expects the Bureau of Land Management to use the methods—reseeding, chemical spray, or other proven methods—that they consider most effective for the area involved.

The committee continues to be disturbed by the number of mineral and land use applications pending before the Bureau of Land Management. It is the hope of the committee that the recent reorganization of the Bureau will expedite the processing of these applications.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	\$2, 000, 000
Budget estimate-----	3, 000, 000
House allowance-----	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$3,000,000 for the construction timber access roads on the Oregon and California Revested Railroad Grant Lands. The total amount appropriated is reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury out of receipts from the sale of timber, that would otherwise be paid to the counties in which the timber is located.

The committee recommends the deletion of a provision in the bill that would require the cost of operation and maintenance of roads on the Oregon and California Revested Railroad Grant Lands be reimbursable from receipts from the sale of timber.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	\$52, 000, 000
Budget estimate-----	¹ 59, 620, 000
House allowance-----	52, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	60, 700, 000

¹ Includes \$5,514,680 supplemental estimate submitted in S. Doc. No. 113.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,700,000 for the activities under this appropriation. Funds made available in this appropriation are for the furnishing of health, education, welfare, and placement and relocation services to Indians in the continental United States and to the natives of Alaska.

The original budget estimate was \$54,105,320; a supplemental estimate was submitted in Senate Document 113 in the amount of \$5,514,680 increasing the budget estimate to \$59,620,000. The House did not consider the supplemental estimate.

The program submitted in the budget and the supplemental estimate has been approved in full, and the following increases have been allowed:

1. Hospitals, disease preventive, and curative services: An additional \$80,000 has been allowed for the purpose of utilizing additional beds for Indian patients at the Methodist Hospital at Seward, Alaska.

2. Educational assistance, facilities, and services: An additional \$1,000,000 has been allowed for an accelerated vocational education program. This program is to be limited to adults and should apply only to those Indians who are members of tribes over which Federal supervision has been terminated by acts of Congress.

The committee recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

of which not more than \$28,500,000 shall be available for personal services

It is the opinion of the committee that the restriction embodied in this limitation might well endanger the high degree of efficiency demanded in these programs could not be maintained.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$13, 253, 760
Budget estimate.....	13, 092, 910
House allowance.....	12, 592, 910
Committee recommendation.....	13, 169, 580

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,169,580, and in addition the allowance of \$150,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin is recommended in the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The program submitted in the budget has been approved, with the following changes:

Decreases: Missouri River Basin activities:

1. Agricultural and industrial assistance.....¹ \$150, 000

Increases:

1. Soil and moisture conservation..... 126, 670

2. Weed control..... 100, 000

¹ This amount has been recommended in "Construction and rehabilitation," Bureau of Reclamation.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$15, 869, 000
Budget estimate.....	10, 336, 000
House allowance.....	7, 673, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 673, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,673,000, the same amount as allowed by the House, for the construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The program presented in the budget has been approved, with the following changes:

Decreases:

Buildings and utilities:

1. School and hospital construction at Shiprock (Navaho)-- \$2, 588, 000

Irrigation systems:

1. Flathead, Montana—Kerr substation..... 75, 000

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted:

: *Provided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$3,500,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services

It is the view of the committee that this provision would impose an added administrative burden upon the officials responsible for the administration of the construction program.

The revised construction program presented to the committee in connection with the accelerated Navaho education program has been approved.

It has come to the committee's attention that a deplorable and dangerous sanitary condition exists at the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony which is located just adjacent to the city of Reno, Nev. Lack of proper sewerage and sanitary facilities poses a threat to the health of both the Indian occupants and populations of the two adjacent cities. This situation has existed for several years. The colony is federally administered and is located on Federal land. The committee believes that the Bureau should have taken action to correct this situation some time ago. The committee is further informed that this situation exists at other Indian colonies. The committee directs that the Bureau make a survey of all of these colonies looking toward submitting estimates to the Congress in the 1956 budget in order that any other like conditions can be corrected.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 875, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,875,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Funds made available in this appropriation are necessary for the general management of the Bureau, the discharge of the Federal trusteeship responsibilities with respect to the Indians, and the Bureau's administrative services.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriations, fiscal year 1954.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate.....	6, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 559, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,559,000 for "General investigations," and in addition \$2,441,000 for investigations in the Missouri River Basin has been recommended in the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation.

The program presented in the budget has been approved with the following changes:

Decreases:

Missouri River Basin investigations:

1. Basin surveys.....	\$880, 000
2. Engineering and research.....	50, 000
3. Advanced planning.....	1, 511, 000

Total.....¹ 2, 441, 000

¹ This amount has been recommended in "Construction and rehabilitation."

The committee feels that the amount recommended—\$3,559,000—is necessary to provide for a sound investigations program.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

	Fiscal year 1955 program	Funds available	Appropriation
Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....			\$116, 269, 660
Budget estimate.....	\$125, 228, 855	\$3, 272, 855	121, 956, 000
House allowance.....	119, 249, 700	4, 770, 000	114, 479, 700
Committee recommendation.....	137, 110, 002	4, 132, 875	132, 977, 127

The committee recommends a construction program of \$137,110,002, to be financed as follows:

Carryover funds available.....	\$4, 132, 875
Appropriation.....	132, 977, 127
Total.....	137, 110, 002

Within the program approved there is \$2,240,000 for activities of the departmental agencies participating in the Missouri River Basin program, and \$2,441,000 for investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri River Basin. These amounts were included in the budget estimates of the participating agencies, and in the "General investigations" estimate of the Bureau of Reclamation. It is the view of the committee that these funds should continue to be provided in the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation as heretofore. The Department is directed to present the budget for fiscal year 1956 accordingly. The transfers of these activities do not result in an increase in the total budget estimate.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the projects approved by the committee and the amounts therefor:

Project or unit	Budget program	House program	Committee recommendation (program)
Eklutna project, Alaska.....	\$4,612,000	\$1,162,000	\$2,307,147
Gila project, Arizona.....	2,700,000	2,700,000	3,949,200
Yuma project, auxiliary division, Arizona.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
All American Canal project, Arizona-California.....	277,000	47,000	277,000
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California-Nevada.....	141,000	141,000	141,000
Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada.....	1,206,000	1,206,000	1,206,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	2,961,000	1,400,000	1,511,800
Cachuma project, California.....	3,300,000	6,000,000	6,650,000
Central Valley project, California.....	23,493,000	21,000,000	23,493,000
Solano project, California.....	8,040,000	6,000,000	8,040,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	750,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Paonia project, Colorado.....	10,000	-----	10,000
Avondale project, Idaho.....	126,000	126,000	179,000
Dalton Gardens project, Idaho.....	159,000	159,000	14,000
Minidoka project, North Side pumping division, Idaho.....	1,925,000	1,925,000	1,925,000
Palisades project, Idaho.....	12,200,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
Fort Peck project, Montana-North Dakota.....	545,000	250,000	545,000
Carlsbad project, spillway enlargement, New Mexico.....	300,000	-----	300,000
Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico.....	1,221,000	1,721,000	2,000,000
Vermejo project, New Mexico.....	633,000	633,000	638,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	169,000	150,000	110,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	1,200	1,200	1,200
Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon.....	-----	-----	297,000
Weber Basin project, Utah.....	7,900,000	6,000,000	7,900,000
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	8,818,000	11,818,000	11,818,000
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington.....	3,195,000	3,195,000	3,195,000
Yakima project, Roza division, Washington.....	125,000	125,000	125,000
Eden project, Wyoming.....	625,000	800,000	800,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	780,000	780,000	780,000
Riverton project, Wyoming.....	479,500	400,000	479,500
Riverton project, payments to Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians, Wyoming.....	1,009,500	1,009,500	1,009,500
Drainage and minor completion program.....	1,107,352	800,000	1,107,352
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	1,664,303	1,000,000	1,634,303
Missouri River Basin project:			
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	1,360,000	2,030,000	2,500,000
Buford-Trenton protection work, North Dakota.....	187,000	187,000	187,000
Canyon Ferry unit, Montana.....	155,000	155,000	155,000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.....	35,000	35,000	35,000
Crow Creek unit, Montana.....	236,000	236,000	236,000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Heart Butte unit, North Dakota.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	3,160,000	3,160,000	3,160,000
Lower Marias unit, Montana.....	6,100,000	6,000,000	6,100,000
Missouri diversion unit, Montana.....	605,000	-----	-----
Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota.....	2,433,000	2,000,000	2,433,000
St. Francis unit, Colorado-Kansas.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Shadchill unit, South Dakota.....	18,000	18,000	18,000
Transmission division.....	13,005,000	11,000,000	13,455,000
Webster unit, Kansas.....	5,930,000	4,000,000	5,980,000
Drainage and minor completion program.....	212,000	150,000	212,000
Subtotal, phase A.....	34,651,000	30,106,000	35,635,000
Phase B, C, and D (investigations).....	-----	2,030,000	2,441,000
Other departmental agencies.....	-----	2,240,000	2,240,000
Total, Missouri River Basin project.....	34,651,000	34,346,000	40,317,000
Total, construction program.....	125,228,855	119,249,700	137,110,002
Less: Available carryover.....	-3,272,855	-4,770,000	-4,132,875
Total appropriation.....	121,956,000	114,479,700	132,977,127

Development farms.—The committee recommends that the development-farm program be continued, and has included funds in the bill for that purpose. The committee feels that this program is necessary on new irrigation projects, in order that the local people will have some idea of the complexities involved in irrigation farming.

There is, however, some doubt in the mind of the committee as to whether this is a proper activity for the Bureau of Reclamation. The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to give this matter their immediate attention, with the view in mind of pre-

senting a sound development farm program in the budget for fiscal year 1956.

The committee authorizes the use of unexpended funds provided for the construction of the Jamestown Dam for the Oakes development farm in North Dakota.

Eklutna project, Alaska.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$2,307,147 for this project. The allotment for this project was decreased by letter from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of the Interior from \$4,512,000 to \$1,162,000. The House allowed an allotment of \$1,162,000. However, the committee on inquiry, was advised by officials of the Bureau of Reclamation that an allotment of \$2,307,147 would be necessary to complete this project.

Gila project, Arizona.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$3,949,200. The amount recommended is in accord with a letter from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of the Interior authorizing the increase in the allotment from \$2,700,000 to \$3,949,200 for this project. With funds provided in the increased allotment, construction may proceed at an orderly rate, to bring in additional acreage under irrigation.

The House committee report notes on page 12 that the so-called "incremental value provisions" of certain repayment contracts create difficulties for the landowners in securing credit for the development of their lands, and recommends the elimination of such provisions, and, if necessary, the substitution of other means of controlling speculation. Information was presented to this committee showing that adverse effects are already damaging the repayment base of the Wellton-Mohawk division of the Gila project. The committee joins with the House committee in urging that the Secretary give this matter his immediate attention.

All-American Canal project, Arizona-California.—The committee is not in accord with the position taken by the House in rescinding \$230,000 of funds previously appropriated for this project to be used for the construction of a highway crossing. The committee has been advised that the Bureau of Reclamation and the Division of Highways of the State of California are at present negotiating in an effort to agree on a less expensive structure. In view of this fact, the committee does not concur in the rescission of these funds.

Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada.—The attention of the committee has been directed to an unsanitary condition at Hoover Dam resulting from the lack of adequate sewage disposal facilities. The committee urges that this matter be looked into, with the view in mind of presenting a budget estimate to correct the situation in fiscal year 1956.

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$1,511,800 for this project. This amount is in accord with a letter from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of the Interior decreasing the allotment for this project from \$2,761,000 to \$1,511,800.

Cachuma project, California.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$6,650,000 for the Cachuma project. This amount is in accord with a letter from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of the Interior increasing the allotment for this project from \$3,300,000 to \$6,650,000.

The increase is necessary to meet additional contract earnings on this project due to unforeseen geological conditions involving the Tecolote Tunnel.

Central Valley project, California.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$23,493,000 for this project. Of the amount recommended, \$208,997 is for the continuation of studies and construction on the Tracy fish facilities.

With regard to certain of the power sales contracts on the Central Valley project, it is the view of the committee that upon completion of the study of the matter directed by the committee in the report on the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1954, the Secretary make his findings and take such action with respect to the matter as consistent therewith.

Colorado-Big Thompson project, California.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$1,250,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project. The increase of \$500,000 over the budget allotment is to start construction of the South Platte supply canal during the fiscal year.

Avondale project, Idaho.—The committee recommends that the following provision be included in the bill:

: Provided, That not to exceed \$53,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale irrigation project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior

Funds, totaling \$222,000, were provided for the rehabilitation of this project in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1954. The committee has been advised that a modification of plans have increased the total cost to \$275,000. Therefore, the committee recommends an additional \$53,000, making a total of \$275,000 for this project. The total amount is reimbursable under the provision recommended by the committee.

Palisades project, Idaho.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$13 million for the Palisades project. The increase of \$800,000 over the budget allotment will allow construction on this project to proceed at a more economical rate and will advance the availability of power and irrigation water.

Carlsbad project, New Mexico.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$300,000 for the Carlsbad project. The amount provided is for the purpose of enlarging the spillway at the Alamogordo Dam. The allotment recommended is the same as recommended in the budget.

The committee recommends that the following provision be included in the bill:

: Provided further, That sums made available for increasing spillway capacity at the Alamogordo Dam, Carlsbad project, New Mexico, for the purpose of removing the existing flood hazard, be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable

The usefulness of the project facilities will not be increased, insofar as the water users are concerned, by the construction proposed. Therefore, it is the view of the committee that such work being primarily to aid in flood control, should be a nonreimbursable item.

Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$2 million for this project. The increase of \$779,000 over the recommendation of the budget will allow for a more economical drainage and rehabilitation program.

Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon.—The committee recommends that the following provisions be included in the bill:

: Provided further, That not to exceed \$297,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior

The committee recommends the allowance of \$297,000 for the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam in Oregon. A recent report of the regional director of region 1 of the Bureau of Reclamation points out the serious flood hazard existing at this project and establishes that this project carries a benefit to cost ratio of 12:1. The provision recommended by the committee requires that the total amount be reimbursable.

Grants Pass project—Savage Rapids Dam, Ore.—The committee recommends that the following provision be included in the bill:

: Provided further, That the unexpended funds appropriated for Savage Rapids Dam rehabilitation, in Public Law 470, Eighty-second Congress, Second session, shall be available for rehabilitation of appurtenant canal protective works

This provision removes any question as to the availability of unexpended funds appropriated for Savage Rapids Dam in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1953 for the rehabilitation of the revetment or other works necessary for the protection of the gravity canal connected with the dam.

Columbia Basin project, Washington.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$11,818,000 for the Columbia Basin project. The increase of \$3 million over the budget recommendation will provide for the awarding of additional contracts on the construction of the laterals of the west canal, east low canal, and Potholes irrigation areas. It is necessary that this work be done, in order that an orderly development of the project be maintained.

Eden project, Wyoming.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$800,000 for this project. The increase of \$175,000 over the budget recommendation will provide for a more economical rate of construction on the project.

Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$1,634,303 for the rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects. Of the amount recommended, \$118,000 is for the rehabilitation of the Humboldt project in Nevada, as presented in House Document No. 370.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$2,500,000 for the Bostwick division of the Missouri River Basin project. The increase of \$1,140,000 over the budget recommendation is for the following purposes:

1. An additional amount for the construction of the Franklin Canal and laterals; and the Courtland Canals and laterals.....	\$640, 000
2. For the initiation of construction of the Lovewell Dam.....	500, 000
Total increase.....	1, 140, 000

Missouri diversion unit, Montana.—The committee concurs in the action of the House in rescinding \$1,700,000 of funds previously appropriated for this unit. Until the sentiment of the people in the area is such that the committee is convinced that they want this project constructed, it is the view of the committee that no funds should be available for construction of this unit.

Within the amount allowed for "Missouri River Basin investigations" a reasonable amount may be used to continue such investigations in this area that the Bureau of Reclamation deems proper.

Transmission division.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$13,455,000 for the transmission division of the Missouri River Basin project. The amount recommended is an increase of \$450,000 over the budget recommendation. The increase of \$450,000 is for the construction of a transmission line from the Nebraska stateline to Belden, Nebr. to connect with the facilities of the Nebraska Public Power System.

The committee recognizes that a certain degree of flexibility within the funds provided for the transmission division is necessary in order to maintain an orderly construction program. Therefore, the committee has not specified amounts for every line in the program. Within the amount recommended for the transmission division, \$3,820,603 is for the Big Bend-Huron-Watertown-Granite Falls line; and \$2,727,000 is for the Jamestown-Fargo line.

Jamestown unit, North Dakota.—The committee recommends that the following language be included in the bill:

: Provided further, That not to exceed \$45,000 of the unexpended funds heretofore appropriated for the Jamestown Unit (North Dakota), Missouri River Basin Project, shall be available for public use and safety facilities at said Unit.

The purpose of this language is to provide for necessary public use and safety facilities in the area.

Missouri River Basin investigations.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$2,441,000 for investigations in the Missouri River Basin. This amount was included in the estimate for "General investigations," but, as in previous years, the committee recommends that it be allowed under "Construction and rehabilitation."

Within the amount allowed, the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to use such amounts as is deemed necessary for investigations in the area of the Missouri diversion unit.

Other departmental agencies.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$2,240,000 for the activities of the other departmental agencies participating in the Missouri River Basin program. These activities were included in the estimates of the various agencies; however, it is the view of the committee that such funds should be provided in the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation. The estimates total \$2,240,000, the amount recommended by the committee.

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted:

: Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$24,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services and not more than \$800,000 shall be available for travel

It is the view of the committee that this provision would impose an unreasonable administrative burden upon the officials responsible for the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation. The very nature of the program requires flexibility in the use of personnel, and a great amount of travel and related expenses.

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted:

: Provided further, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress

In view of the fact that the definite plan report referred to has been approved by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado; and the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has approved the report, the requirements set out in the provision have been fully complied with. Therefore, the committee recommends its deletion.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	\$19,500,000
Budget estimate-----	23,154,000
House allowance-----	19,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	23,154,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,154,000, the budget estimate, for "Operation and maintenance." In addition to the operation and maintenance of irrigation and power facilities, funds provided in this appropriation are used for the operation of Boulder City, Nev.; the operation of the Imperial Dam; the operation of the Colorado River front work and levee system; and soil and moisture conservation activities.

It is the view of the committee that adequate funds should be made available to provide efficient service from Bureau of Reclamation projects, and to avoid undue deterioration of facilities in which the Federal Government has a substantial investment.

It should be noted that in excess of \$23,000,000 of the funds recommended will be returned to the Treasury in the form of payments from the water users and in power revenues.

The committee is in accord with the view of the House committee that projects should be turned over to the water users for operation as soon as possible. It is the opinion of the committee that the transfer to the water users can be accelerated, in some cases, without undue financial burden on water users by timely action in providing the works to be transferred with minimum required facilities and equipment to permit efficient operation without large cash outlay at the start. Available equipment and facilities should be utilized for this purpose to the maximum extent possible and, where needed to facilitate transfer to water users, limited programing of available funds for this purpose is authorized.

The committee concurs in the action of the House in not including the following provision in the bill:

: Provided further, That hereafter when funds appropriated from the General Fund under this head are transferred to the credit of the appropriate regional disbursing officer of the Treasury for expenditure in connection with Hoover Dam and related works, such funds shall be considered as if advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund (43 U. S. C. 618-618p).

The committee is not in disagreement with the purpose sought to be accomplished by this provision, which is to allow certain capital improvements with operation and maintenance funds. However, the committee feels that major capital improvements should continue to be justified as construction items. If this provision is presented in the budget for fiscal year 1956, the committee requests the Bureau of Reclamation to consider the including of a limitation on the cost of a capital improvement to be made with operation and maintenance funds.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$4, 500, 000
Budget estimate.....	4, 300, 000
House allowance.....	3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 300, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$4,300,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation. It is the view of the committee that the budget estimate is necessary to provide for a sound administrative program for the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the granting of authority for the purchase of one aircraft. This aircraft is to be used for transmission line patrol in the Missouri River Basin.

The committee urges that effort be made to obtain aircraft surplus to the needs of the military for this purpose.

EMERGENCY FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$400, 000
Budget estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

It is the opinion of the committee that an appropriation of \$200,000 is necessary to maintain the emergency fund at a reasonable level.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$27, 750, 000
Budget estimate.....	27, 335, 000
House allowance.....	25, 362, 685
Committee recommendation.....	25, 860, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,860,000 for surveys, investigations, and research by the Geological Survey, and in addition an allowance of \$1,475,000 is recommended for Missouri River Basin activities in the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The program presented in the budget has been approved, with the following changes:

Decreases:

Missouri River Basin activities:

1. Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$925, 000
2. Geologic and mineral resources, surveys and mapping---	100, 000
3. Water resources investigations.....	400, 000
4. General administration.....	50, 000

Total, Missouri River Basin activities.....¹ 1, 475, 000

¹ This amount has been recommended in "Construction and rehabilitation," Bureau of Reclamation.

The committee recommends approval of a provision inserted by the House reappropriating \$75,000 of the current year appropriation for the preparation of plans for a new building in the Washington, D. C., area for the Geological Survey.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$15, 928, 180
Budget estimate.....	13, 750, 000
House allowance.....	12, 564, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 650, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,650,000 for this purpose, and in addition the allowance of \$100,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin has been recommended in the "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The program as presented in the budget has been approved, with the following changes:

Decreases:

Activities in the Missouri River Basin: "Mineral research, unclassified".....¹ \$100, 000

¹ Recommended in "Construction and rehabilitation," Bureau of Reclamation.

Within the amount allowed for the activity, "Coal," \$55,000 is for the completion of the mine flood studies in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and for the preparation of the final reports on these studies.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$5, 060, 000
Budget estimate.....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5 million for the health and safety program of the Bureau of Mines. This amount is the same as the budget estimate, and the House allowance.

The program presented in the budget has been approved.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$1, 300, 000
Budget estimate.....	1, 250, 000
House allowance.....	850, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,200,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Mines. The reduction of \$50,000 is to be applied to the operation of the regional offices of the Bureau of Mines.

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted:

: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with maintenance of regional offices in which the total expenditure for personal services of employees in administrative positions exceeds one-half the expenditure for such purpose in the fiscal year 1954

It is the view of the committee that this provision would impose an added burden upon the officials responsible for the administration of the Bureau of Mines. Further, the effect of the provision would be the termination of the regional offices of the Bureau of Mines. The committee feels that the regional offices should continue to function, until it is clearly shown that such continuation is not in the interest of the public.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	¹ \$8,869,550
Budget estimate.....	9,750,000
House allowance.....	9,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	9,250,000

¹ Includes \$83,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,250,000 for "Management and protection," and in addition \$180,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin has been recommended for allowance in "Construction and rehabilitation" appropriation of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Of the reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate, \$180,000 shall be applied to activities in the Missouri River Basin as budgeted in the activity, "Park and recreation programs." The balance of the reduction has not been applied to any specific activity or area administered by the Park Service.

Of the amount allowed, \$9,000 is for the providing of "Management and protection" services at the Coronado National Memorial in Arizona.

The committee believes that the National Park Service should take steps to implement needed improvements in those recreation areas under its jurisdiction. The committee makes specific reference to the newer recreation areas created at reservoir sites. Most of these recreation areas need certain improvements in order to be used to the maximum extent. The committee requests that the National Park Service make a further review of this problem looking toward the 1956 budget requests; further that the facilities of other agencies of the Government be utilized on a cooperative basis to the maximum extent.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$8,300,000
Budget estimate.....	8,850,000
House allowance.....	8,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	8,850,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,850,000, the budget estimate, for the maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

The program presented in the budget has been approved without change.

Within the amount allowed for "Roads and trails," \$86,500 is to be used for the purpose of keeping the road from Narada Falls to Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park open for winter use.

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted:

: Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for maintenance of roads, other than national parkways, outside the boundaries of national parks and monuments

The committee is in accord with the purpose of this provision. However, it is the view of the committee that the Secretary should be given sufficient time to effectuate arrangements with States and other governmental agencies, where such arrangements are practical, for the maintenance of such roads.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$13,916,300
Budget estimate.....	8,600,000
House allowance.....	8,056,099
Committee recommendation.....	8,512,099

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,512,099 for the construction program of the National Park Service. The action of the committee is set out in the following tabulation:

	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
Natchez Trace Parkway.....	\$100,000	\$600,000	\$100,000
Black Hills areas, Mount Rushmore.....		250,000	250,000
Roosevelt Island.....		50,000	50,000
Isle Royale.....	21,800	77,899	177,899
Colonial National Park.....	25,000	75,000	25,000
Carlsbad Caverns.....	1,625,000	175,000	1,000,000
Coronado National Memorial.....			56,000
International Peace Gardens.....			25,000
All other items.....	6,828,200	6,828,200	6,828,200
Total.....	8,600,000	8,056,099	8,512,099

Natchez Trace Parkway.—The committee recommends the allotment of the budget estimate of \$100,000 for work on the Natchez Trace Parkway. This amount will be used for erosion control and right-of-way stabilization on existing paved portions of the parkway. The committee is of the view that funds for additional paving is a proper program to be provided under the "contract authority" provision of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954.

Black Hills area, Mount Rushmore.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$250,000 to provide for additional buildings and utilities at the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. The committee has been advised that the concessioner operating the facilities at Mount Rushmore has offered to amend the existing contract to provide for an increased franchise fee, such an increase estimated at \$25,000 annually.

Roosevelt Island, Washington, D. C.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$50,000 to provide for visitor facilities on the island.

Isle Royale, Mich.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$177,899 to provide for visitor facilities at this area.

Colonial National Park, Va.—The committee recommends the allotment of the budget estimate of \$25,000 under the construction program for this area. No funds have been allowed for plans or construction on a new Liberty Monument.

Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex.—The committee recommends \$1 million for the construction program at this area. Of the amount recommended, \$125,000 is for the improvement of the roads and parking areas and \$875,000 is for the initiation of construction of the public use building. The construction of the public use building should be planned to provide complete, usable units within the amount allowed.

Coronado National Memorial, Ariz.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$56,000 for the construction of minimum roads and trails to accommodate visitors at this area.

International Peace Garden, N. Dak.—The committee recommends an allotment of \$25,000 for the continuation of construction at this area.

All other items presented in the budget have been approved.

It is the desire of the committee that the unexpended balance of the amount provided in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1953, for a portion of the cost of constructing an airport near Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., be programed for construction of a usable unit of the administration-public information building in Grand Canyon National Park.

In connection with the appropriation for the acquisition of lands and water rights, no land is to be taken by the National Park Service through condemnation, except where the owner or owners agree to such action.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$1, 268, 000
Budget estimate.....	1, 268, 000
House allowance.....	900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 268, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,268,000 for the general administrative expenses of the National Park Service.

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted:

: *Provided*, That not more than a total of \$500,000 from appropriations to the National Park Service in this Act shall be available for the payment of personal services in regional offices

It is the view of the committee that this provision would seriously affect the efficiency of the regionalization of the National Park Service.

However, the committee cannot see the need for two additional regional offices in the administrative structure of the National Park Service as recommended by the survey team. The funds provided for "regional offices" shall be limited to the operation of the existing offices at Richmond, Va.; Omaha, Nebr.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; and San Francisco, Calif. The committee urges the Secretary to review the needs of the regional office located at Richmond, Va., with the view in mind of consolidating this office with the Washington office of the Park Service.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$7, 000, 000
Budget estimate.....	6, 600, 000
House allowance.....	6, 137, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 465, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,465,000 for the management of resources under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in addition to \$135,000 for activities in the Missouri River Basin recommended in "Construction and rehabilitation," Bureau of Reclamation.

The program as presented in the budget has been approved, with the following changes:

Decreases:

1. Missouri River Basin activities:

River basin studies..... \$135, 000

¹ Recommended in "Construction and rehabilitation," Bureau of Reclamation.

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted:
of which not more than \$4,250,000 shall be available for personal services and not more than \$250,000 shall be available for travel

The nature of the programs conducted under this appropriation are such that limitations upon the funds available for personal services and travel would impair the effectiveness of these programs.

INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$4, 460, 000
Budget estimate.....	4, 027, 000
House allowance.....	4, 027, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 127, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,127,000 for the investigation of resources by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The amount recommended is an increase of \$100,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance.

Of the amount recommended, not to exceed \$400,000 is for the continuation of the Great Lakes sea lamprey studies. This is the same amount as provided for the current fiscal year for this purpose.

It is encouraging to note that the Senate has passed Senate bill No. 2802, which makes available a portion of the customs receipts on fishery products for research in this field. It is the hope of the committee that this legislation will become law in this session of Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$435, 600
Budget estimate.....	300, 000
House allowance.....	225, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000, the budget estimate, for construction by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$775, 000
Budget estimate.....	775, 000
House allowance.....	725, 000
Committee recommendation.....	775, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$775,000 for the administrative expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the granting of authority to purchase six aircraft, for replacement only. The House granted authority for the purchase of 3, and the budget provided authority for the purchase of 8. In view of the fact that the area in which these aircraft operate is dangerous and hazardous, the committee feels that it is imperative that the operating personnel be provided with greatest degree of safety.

The committee urges that effort be made to acquire aircraft, surplus to the needs of the military for these purposes.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	¹ \$4, 021, 300
Budget estimate.....	3, 775, 000
House allowance.....	3, 234, 471
Committee recommendation.....	3, 575, 000

¹ Includes \$239,000 appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,575,000 for this item. Funds made available in this appropriation provide for the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa; for the legislatures, as provided by existing law; for the judiciary in American Samoa; for the care of the mentally ill in Alaska; and for safety, health, education, and welfare service in the Virgin Islands and American Samoa.

The program as presented in the budget has been approved with the following changes:

Decreases:

1. American Samoa—Grants.....	\$200, 000
After a review of the budget, the Governor of American Samoa advised the committee that this reduction could be made, without any serious effect upon the program planned for fiscal year 1955.	

With regard to the American Samoa programs, the committee is of the view that little is being accomplished by the present operation of the agricultural experimental station. The committee urges the Secretary to review this operation, with the view in mind of either setting up a program that will contribute to the needs of the people or eliminating the item.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	¹ \$4, 300, 000
Budget estimate.....	5, 825, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$300,000 appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the continuation of civil government in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

The House did not allow any funds for this purpose, noting the lack of "organic legislation" authorizing appropriations for this purpose. The action of the House is set out on page 17 of House Report No. 1460, as follows:

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The budget estimate of \$5,825,000 for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been entirely disallowed. As indicated in reports on the bills for the last 2 years, an appropriation under this head would be subject to a point of order when the bill comes before the House of Representatives since organic legislation has not been enacted. The committee recognizes that some appropriation will be necessary for administration of this critical area. It is hoped that organic legislation will be adopted before the conference on the bill.

There is now pending legislation (S. 3318) to authorize appropriations for continuance of the civil government of the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

It is the view of the committee that it is absolutely necessary that funds be provided for this operation under the Government's obligation made pursuant to Public Law 204 of the 80th Congress approving the Trusteeship Agreement.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$12, 000, 000
Budget estimate.....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,500,000 for the Alaska public works program. This amount is an increase of \$4,500,000 in the budget estimate.

Under existing law this program expires at the end of the fiscal year. It has come to the committee's attention that several municipalities, school districts, and the Territory of Alaska have made preparations for projects not in the budget. Inasmuch as the local governmental agencies have incurred considerable expense in the preparation of plans and holding of elections pursuant to the authorizing legislation, the committee is of the opinion that an additional \$4,500,000 should be made available.

Under existing law 50 percent of the cost of such projects is returned to the Treasury.

The program presented in the budget has been approved, and in addition, \$4.5 million is provided for those projects on which plans are complete and local participation assured. The Secretary is authorized to allot the additional \$4.5 million to projects that meet the above requirements, in such manner as he deems in the interest of furthering the development of Alaska.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$14, 600, 000
Budget estimate.....	9, 940, 000
House allowance.....	7, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 940, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,940,000, the budget estimate, for the construction of roads in Alaska. Of the amount allowed, \$700,000 is for the completion of the portion of the Copper River Road previously approved.

The committee recognizes that many difficult conditions are encountered in road construction in Alaska. The committee believes that certain flexibility in the allotment of funds between projects is necessary to obtain efficient road construction with the greatest of economy.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate.....	3, 500, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 500, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$3,500,000 for the operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska.

It is the opinion of the committee that adequate funds for this purpose must be provided, in order that the Federal investment be protected.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	¹ \$8, 809, 000
Budget estimate-----	² 11, 994, 000
House allowance-----	7, 494, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 400, 000

¹ Includes \$4,594,000 appropriated in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (Public Law 357, 83d Cong.).

² \$4,594,000 of this amount was appropriated in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954. (Public Law 357, 83d Cong.).

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,400,000 for construction on the Alaska Railroad. This amount, and the \$4,594,000 provided in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (Public Law 357, 83d Cong.), approved May 11, 1954, will provide a total of \$9,994,000 of the budget estimate of \$11,994,000.

The amount recommended in this bill is to be used for the following purposes:

1. For additional work on the rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage section of the railroad----- \$2, 500, 000
2. For the completion of dock facilities at Seward, Alaska----- 2, 900, 000

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The committee recommends increasing the limitations on the salaries to be paid from the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund. Under the committee recommendation the general manager and one assistant general manager could be paid \$14,000, and other positions would be limited to \$12,500. It is the view of the committee that these increases are necessary, in order to obtain competent personnel.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	\$1, 100, 000
Budget estimate-----	890, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	885, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$885,000 for the Virgin Islands public works program.

Evidence was presented to the committee of such a nature as to justify the construction of the school building proposed under this program.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	\$2, 325, 000
Budget estimate-----	2, 330, 000
House allowance-----	2, 200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 330, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$2,330,000 for the administration of the Department.

The committee feels that this increase is necessary inasmuch as activities previously appropriated for under the "Defense production activities," are now carried under this appropriation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 107—AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES

The committee recommends the granting of authority to purchase 627 passenger motor vehicles, of which 600 shall be for the replacement of existing vehicles. The 27 new vehicles are school buses necessary for the transportation of students under the accelerated Navaho education program, which has been approved.

The committee recommends the granting of authority for the purchase of 1 vehicle at \$2,750 to be used by the Governor of Alaska.

SECTION 108—LIMITATION ON THE AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR INFORMATIONAL SERVICES

The House bill provides that not more than \$100,000 shall be available for informational services. The committee recommends that this be increased to \$250,000, the budget estimate.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

GRANTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$1,080,000
Budget estimate.....	682,000
House allowance.....	439,924
Committee recommendation.....	682,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$682,000 for "grants" to the Virgin Islands Corporation.

The committee urges the officials of the Virgin Islands Corporation to review technical advancements related to its products and byproducts, with the view in mind of increasing the efficiency of its operations.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$80,000
Budget estimate.....	75,000
House allowance.....	75,000
Committee recommendation.....	75,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$75,000 for the activities of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

31

	Appropriated, 1954	Estimated, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.....	\$1,295,386		—\$1,295,386
Continuing fund for emergency expense, Bonneville Power project, Oregon.....	36,000		—36,000
Range improvements.....	374,654	\$400,000	+25,346
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	66,655	75,000	+8,345
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma.....	8,800	10,000	+1,200
Leasing of grazing lands.....	6,000	6,000	—
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	350	350	—
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	30,000	30,000	—
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties.....	6,422,000	7,250,000	+828,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	384,083	387,500	+3,417
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States.....	20,000,000	20,600,000	+600,000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska.....	700	700	—
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	2,000	2,000	—
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs.....	140,500	140,500	—
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian Irrigation system.....	1,800,000	1,800,000	—
Power revenues, Indian Irrigation projects.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	—
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	10,000	10,000	—
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	800	800	—
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada.....	600,000	600,000	—
Payments of interest on advances from Treasury.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	—
Payments to farmers' irrigation district (North Platte project).....	10,748	8,000	—2,748
Refunds and returns.....	150,000	150,000	—
Continuing fund emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana.....	1,003,600	1,024,900	+21,300

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, general and special funds—Continued

	Appropriated, 1954	Estimated, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	600	600	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines.....	\$825,627	\$1,010,915	+\$185,288
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	21,814	23,966	+2,152
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, National Park Service.....	25,761	25,813	+52
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	4,590,000	4,500,000	-90,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	12,147,554	11,000,000	-1,147,554
Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	4,556,615	4,000,000	-556,615
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1,412,839	1,413,000	+161
Management of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	831,554	687,500	-144,054
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	1,995,731	1,650,000	-345,731
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	470,621	471,000	+379
Alaska Railroad fund.....	21,450,100	21,650,100	-----
Total, general and special funds.....	86,101,092	84,158,614	-1,942,478

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

[Not a charge against revenue]

	Appropriated, 1954	Estimated, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville power project.....	\$83,870	-----	-\$83,870
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	20,000	\$20,000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	150,000	150,000	-----
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	2,434	2,400	-34
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations.	382,235	715,000	+332,765
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey.....	500,000	500,000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	350,000	250,000	-100,000
Donations, including land, national parks.....	20,000	20,000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....	4,111	2,614	-1,497
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of national parks.....	1,585	1,585	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	150,000	150,000	-----
Improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....	300,000	300,000	-----
Total appropriations, trust funds.....	29,444,235	29,611,599	+167,364
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds.....	115,545,327	113,770,243	-1,775,084

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954, ESTIMATES FOR 1955, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1955

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1954	Budget estimates, 1955	Recommended in House bill for 1955	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1954	Estimates, 1955	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$125,000	\$150,000			+25,000
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.....	1 1,268,000	1,450,000	1,228,000	1,228,000	—40,000	—\$222,000	
Southwestern Power Administration:							
Operation and maintenance.....	1,600,000	2 1,030,000	3 625,000	3 2,337,000	+737,000	+1,307,000	+1,712,000
Continuing fund 4.....	4 1,200,000						
Research in utilization of saline water.....	400,000	400,000	255,000	400,000			+145,000
Oil and Gas Division.....	3 447,500	300,000	100,000	300,000	—147,500		+200,000
Emergency flood and storm repairs.....			100,000	100,000	+100,000	+100,000	
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	1 3,865,500	3,330,000	2 433,000	4 515,000	+649,500	+1,185,000	+2,082,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200			
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION							
Construction.....	38,866,000	30,200,000	18,915,000	26,300,000	—12,586,000	—3,900,000	+7,385,000
Operation and maintenance.....	6,004,000	6,600,000	5,000,000	6,600,000	+596,000		+1,600,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration.....	44,870,000	36,800,000	23,915,000	32,900,000	—11,970,000	—3,900,000	+8,985,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources.....	11,433,000	11,025,000	11,433,000	12,413,000	+630,000	+788,000	+830,000
Construction.....	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	+1,000,000		+1,000,000

<i>Range improvements</i> ⁶	\$ 374,654	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	+25,346		
Total, Bureau of Land Management	13,483,000	14,625,000	13,483,000	15,413,000	+1,930,000	+788,000	+1,930,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Health, education, and welfare services	52,000,000	759,620,000	52,000,000	60,700,000	+8,700,000	+1,080,000	+8,700,000
Resources management	13,253,760	813,092,910	12,592,910	13,169,580	-84,180	+76,670	+576,670
Construction	15,869,000	10,336,000	7,673,000	7,673,000	-8,196,000	-2,663,000	
General administrative expenses	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,750,000	2,875,000	-125,000	-125,000	+125,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds	84,122,760	786,048,910	75,015,910	84,417,580	+294,820	-1,631,330	+9,401,670
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation)	3,040,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-40,000		
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION							
General investigations	3,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,559,000	+559,000	-2,441,000	+559,000
Construction and rehabilitation	116,269,660	10121,956,000	114,479,700	132,977,127	+16,707,467	+11,021,127	+18,497,427
Operation and maintenance	19,500,000	23,154,000	19,000,000	23,154,000	+3,654,000		+4,154,000
General administrative expenses	4,500,000	4,300,000	3,500,000	4,300,000	-200,000		+800,000
Emergency fund	400,000		200,000	200,000	-200,000	+200,000	
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	143,669,660	10155,410,000	140,179,700	164,190,127	+20,520,467	+8,780,127	+24,010,427
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY							
Surveys, investigations, and research	27,750,000	27,335,000	25,362,685	25,860,000	-1,890,000	-1,475,000	+497,315
BUREAU OF MINES							
Conservation and development of mineral resources	15,928,180	13,750,000	12,564,000	13,650,000	-2,278,180	-100,000	+1,086,000
Health and safety	5,060,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-60,000		
Construction	425,000				-425,000		
General administrative expenses	1,300,000	1,250,000	850,000	1,200,000	-100,000	-50,000	+350,000
Total, Bureau of Mines	22,713,180	20,000,000	18,414,000	19,850,000	-2,863,180	-150,000	+1,436,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 37.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1954, estimates for 1955, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1955—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1954	Budget estimates, 1955	Recommended in House bill for 1955	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1954	Estimates, 1955
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Management and protection.....	11 \$8,869,550	\$9,750,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,250,000	\$+380,450	—\$500,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	8,300,000	8,850,000	8,000,000	8,850,000	+550,000	—
Construction.....	13,916,300	8,600,000	8,056,099	8,512,099	—5,404,201	—87,901
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	1,500,000	—	—	—	—1,500,000	—
General administrative expenses.....	1,268,000	1,268,000	900,000	1,268,000	—	—
Total, National Park Service.....	33,853,850	28,468,000	25,956,099	27,880,099	—5,973,751	—587,901
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
Management of resources.....	7,000,000	6,600,000	6,137,000	6,465,000	—535,000	—135,000
Management of resources (no year) ¹²	12 831,654	12 687,500	12 687,500	12 687,500	—144,054	—
Investigations of resources.....	4,460,000	4,027,000	4,027,000	4,127,000	—333,000	+100,000
Construction.....	435,600	300,000	225,000	300,000	—135,600	—
General administrative expenses.....	775,900	775,000	725,000	775,000	—	+75,000
Administration of Pribilof Islands ¹²	12 1,995,751	12 1,650,000	12 1,650,000	12 1,650,000	\$45,751	—
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	12,670,600	11,702,000	11,114,000	11,667,000	—1,003,600	—35,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES						
Administration of Territories.....	13 4,021,300	3,775,000	3,234,471	3,575,000	—446,300	—200,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	14 4,300,000	5,825,000	—	5,000,000	+700,000	—825,000
Alaska public works.....	12,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	9,500,000	—2,500,000	+4,500,000
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	14,600,000	9,940,000	7,000,000	9,940,000	—4,600,000	+2,940,000

Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	+500,000	-----	+500,000
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	18 8,809,000	18 11,994,000	7,494,000	5,400,000	-3,409,000	-6,594,000	-2,094,000
Virgin Islands public works.....	1,100,000	890,000	-----	885,000	-215,000	-5,000	+885,000
Total, Office of Territories.....	47,830,300	40,924,000	25,728,471	37,800,000	-10,030,300	-3,124,000	+12,071,529
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,325,000	2,330,000	2,200,000	2,330,000	+5,000	-----	+130,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	437,175,050	426,994,110	363,823,065	426,844,005	-10,331,044	-150,104	+63,020,941
TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION							
Revolving fund.....	1,028,000	-----	-----	-----	-1,028,000	-----	-----
Grants.....	1,080,000	682,000	439,924	682,000	-398,000	-----	+242,076
Administrative expenses ¹⁷	17 130,000	17 130,000	17 130,000	17 130,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	2,108,000	682,000	439,924	682,000	-1,425,000	-----	+242,076
TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
Salaries and expenses.....	80,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	-5,000	-----	-----
Grand total, titles I, II, and III.....	439,363,050	427,751,110	364,337,989	427,601,005	-11,762,044	-150,104	+63,263,017

¹ Includes \$138,000 in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

² An additional \$520,000 proposed from transfer from available "Construction" funds.

³ An additional \$775,000 transferred from available "Construction" funds.

⁴ Receipts from the sale of power. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁵ Comparable transfer from "Salaries and expenses, defense production activities."

⁶ Indefinite appropriation. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁷ Includes \$5,514,680 submitted in S. Doe. 113.

⁸ Excludes \$92,000 for activities transferred to the Agricultural Research Service.

⁹ And in addition \$2,441,000 recommend in "Construction and rehabilitation," Bureau

of Reclamation.

¹⁰ Includes \$118,000 submitted in H. Doe. 370.

¹¹ Includes \$83,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

¹² Indefinite appropriation. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

¹³ Includes \$239,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

¹⁴ Includes \$300,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

¹⁵ Includes \$1,591,000 in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

¹⁶ \$1,591,000 of this amount was appropriated in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

¹⁷ Corporate funds. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

Calendar No. 1517

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8680

[Report No. 1506]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 7 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 3 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954

Reported by Mr. CORDON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1955, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C. 715), ~~\$125,000~~ \$150,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$1,228,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, ~~\$625,000~~ \$2,337,000, and in addition \$775,000 shall be transferred to this appropriation from the appropriation "Construction, Southwestern Power Administration".

RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the

1 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
 2 ~~\$255,000~~ \$400,000.

3 OIL AND GAS DIVISION

4 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
 5 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
 6 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
 7 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
 8 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, ~~\$100,000~~
 9 \$300,000.

10 EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

11 To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reim-
 12 burse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel,
 13 supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruc-
 14 tion, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings,
 15 or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed
 16 by flood or storm, \$100,000, ~~to remain available until~~
 17 ~~June 30, 1955.~~

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 *For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,*
 20 *\$2,469,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropria-*
 21 *tions made in this Act in the sums and in the manner set forth*
 22 *in Senate Report Numbered 1506, Eighty-third Congress,*
 23 *and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred*
 24 *from other accounts and made a part of this appropriation.*

1 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
4 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
5 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
6 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and com-
7 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
8 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
9 approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

10 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
13 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by
14 law, to remain available until expended ~~\$18,915,000~~ \$26,-
15 300,000: ~~Provided, That,~~ during the current fiscal year, not
16 more than \$6,000,000 of the funds available under this ap-
17 propriation heading shall be used for personal services and
18 not more than \$500,000 shall be used for travel expenses.

19 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

20 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
21 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing elec-
22 tric power and energy, ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$6,600,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, ~~\$11,482,000~~ \$12,413,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other

1 than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Man-
 2 agement: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of
 3 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, con-
 4 tributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
 7 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-
 8 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands;
 9 to remain available until expended, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$3,000,000:
 10 *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-
 11 struction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads,
 12 Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum
 13 and, in addition, amounts available for operation and mainte-
 14 nance of such access roads under the appropriation "Manage-
 15 ment of lands and resources" are is hereby made a reimburs-
 16 able charge against the Oregon and California land-grant
 17 fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the
 18 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
 19 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
 20 28, 1937.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
 23 shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
 24 temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of nec-

1 essary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United
2 States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein
3 made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in
4 connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad
5 and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other
6 than expenditures for construction and ~~operation and main-~~
7 ~~tenance~~ of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way
8 and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands) shall
9 be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section
10 C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the
11 special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land
12 Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,
13 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon
14 Road Grant Fund".

15 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
17 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
18 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
19 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
20 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
21 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
22 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
23 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

1 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

2 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

3 For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and
4 welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
5 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
6 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
7 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
8 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
9 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
10 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
11 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
12 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$52,000,000
13 \$60,700,000, ~~of which not more than \$28,500,000 shall~~
14 be available for personal services.

15 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

16 For expenses necessary for management, development,
17 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
18 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
19 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
20 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
21 industrial and business enterprises; and development of
22 Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$12,592,910
23 \$13,169,580.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; to remain available until expended, \$7,673,000: *Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$3,500,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services: Provided further, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations: Provided further, That of the amount included herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which State and*

1 local governments agree to take over and maintain when
2 the improvement is completed.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the general administration
5 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
6 field offices, ~~\$2,750,000~~ \$2,875,000.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
9 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
10 of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and
11 expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provi-
12 sions.

13 TRIBAL FUNDS

14 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
15 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
16 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expend-
17 iture for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
18 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
19 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and
20 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
21 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
22 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
23 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
24 lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attor-

1 neys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under
2 approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal
3 officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal
4 organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned
5 automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates
6 established administratively but not to exceed those applica-
7 ble to civilian employees of the Government; relief of
8 Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27,
9 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employ-
10 ment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reserva-
11 tion and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom
12 shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal
13 councils and without regard to the classification laws:
14 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated
15 herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during
16 the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated
17 by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and
18 approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part
19 of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for
20 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
21 Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside
22 or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations,
23 if such acquisition results in the property being exempted
24 from local taxation.

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclama-
3 tion as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
4 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
5 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to
6 that Bureau, as follows:

7 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

8 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
9 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
10 tion and development plans; engineering and economic in-
11 vestigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon
12 to Congress, relating to projects for the development and
13 utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating
14 plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized
15 Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial
16 allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects
17 or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction,
18 rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or ex-
19 tension of existing projects; to remain available until ex-
20 pended, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,559,000, of which ~~\$2,400,000~~
21 \$2,931,546 shall be derived from the reclamation fund
22 and ~~\$500,000~~ \$527,454 shall be derived from the
23 Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none
24 of this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half
25 of the cost of an investigation requested by a State, munic-

1 pality, or other interest: *Provided further*, That, except as
 2 herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in
 3 Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
 4 the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

5 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

6 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
 7 mation projects or parts thereof (including power trans-
 8 mission facilities) and for other related activities, as
 9 authorized by law, including payments under the Act of
 10 August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 592), to remain available until
 11 expended, ~~\$114,479,700~~ *\$132,977,127* of which ~~\$55,626,-~~
 12 ~~197~~ *\$63,339,559* shall be derived from the reclamation fund:
 13 ~~*Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more*~~
 14 ~~*than \$24,000,000 of the funds available under this ap-*~~
 15 ~~*propriation heading shall be available for personal services*~~
 16 ~~*and not more than \$800,000 shall be available for travel:*~~
 17 ~~*Provided, That not to exceed \$53,000 shall be available to-*~~
 18 ~~*ward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale irrigation*~~
 19 ~~*project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satis-*~~
 20 ~~*factory to the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further,*~~
 21 ~~*That not to exceed \$297,000 shall be available toward the*~~
 22 ~~*emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project,*~~
 23 ~~*Oregon, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to*~~
 24 ~~*the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That sums*~~
 25 ~~*made available for increasing spillway capacity at Alamo-*~~
 26 ~~*gordo Dam, Carlsbad project, New Mexico, for the pur-*~~

1 pose of removing the existing flood hazard, be nonreim-
2 bursable and nonreturnable: *Provided further, That the*
3 *unexpended funds appropriated for Savage Rapids Dam re-*
4 *habilitation in Public Law 470, Eighty-second Congress,*
5 *second session, shall be available for rehabilitation of appur-*
6 *tenant canal protective works: Provided further, That not to*
7 *exceed \$45,000 of the unexpended funds heretofore appro-*
8 *priated for the Jamestown unit (North Dakota), Missouri*
9 *River Basin project, shall be available for public use and*
10 *safety facilities at said unit: Provided further, That no part*
11 *of this appropriation shall be available for other than the com-*
12 *pletion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary*
13 *designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District*
14 *System and no repayment contract shall be executed or con-*
15 *struction begun until plans have been submitted to and ap-*
16 *proved by the Congress through its legislative and appropria-*
17 *tion procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress*
18 *by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility*
19 *of said project, including the necessary distribution system and*
20 *(2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate con-*
21 *sumers: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation*
22 *shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facili-*
23 *ties within those areas covered by power wheeling service*
24 *contracts which include provision for service to Federal estab-*
25 *lishments and preferred customers, except those transmission*
26 *facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore*

1 appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry
 2 out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which
 3 the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is
 4 unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal
 5 projects or for service to a Federal establishment or pre-
 6 ferred customer: *Provided further*, That in order to pro-
 7 mote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming,
 8 and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of exist-
 9 ing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior
 10 appropriation shall be used for construction or for further
 11 commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any
 12 feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been
 13 completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming,
 14 and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*,
 15 That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for
 16 construction, nor for further commitments to construction of
 17 Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature
 18 thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been com-
 19 pleted, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and
 20 approved by the Congress.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
 23 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
 24 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
 25 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
 26 to law, \$19,000,000 \$23,154,000, of which \$15,757,222

1 \$19,911,222 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and
2 \$1,942,778 shall be derived from the Colorado River
3 dam fund, including (notwithstanding the provisions
4 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
5 relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
6 Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
7 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
8 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
9 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
10 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the
11 unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to
12 the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of general administration and
15 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Recla-
16 mation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclama-
17 tion, ~~\$3,500,000~~ \$4,300,000, to be derived from the recla-
18 mation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act
19 of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no
20 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available
21 for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year
22 as general administrative expenses.

23 EMERGENCY FUND

24 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
25 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502),
26 \$200,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special

1 fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes
2 specified in said Act.

3 SPECIAL FUNDS

4 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
5 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
6 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from
7 the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of
8 June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December
9 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19,
10 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall
11 be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged
12 with and expended under the heads herein specified; and
13 the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure
14 under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General
15 Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to
16 the special fund from which derived.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
19 available for *purchase of one aircraft*; payment of claims
20 for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death
21 arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; pay-
22 ment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and
23 expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation
24 appointed as authorized by law to represent the United

1 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
2 compacts without reimbursement or return under the reclama-
3 tion laws; rewards for information or evidence concern-
4 ing violations of law involving property under the jurisdic-
5 tion of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the func-
6 tions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
7 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
8 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dis-
9 semination of useful information including recordings, photo-
10 graphs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational
11 uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of
12 archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in
13 the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21,
14 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of
15 any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant
16 to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for ex-
17 penses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclama-
18 tion projects except "General Administrative Expenses"
19 and amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
20 general engineering and research under the head "General
21 Investigations".

22 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
23 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
24 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
25 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided

1 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this
2 authorization shall not preclude use of the appropriation
3 under said head within that area), and for the continuation
4 of investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
5 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Such
6 allotments may be expended through or in cooperation
7 with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
8 agencies are hereby authorized.

9 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
10 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
11 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
12 manner provided by law.

13 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
14 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
15 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
16 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
17 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*,
18 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this para-
19 graph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the Re-
20 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

21 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation
22 for operation and maintenance, except those derived from
23 advances by water users, shall be used for the particular
24 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
25 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,

1 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
2 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
3 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
4 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
5 Bureau of Reclamation.

6 Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the
7 appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work
8 by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit
9 and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract
10 or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than
11 otherwise provided in this paragraph or as may be neces-
12 sary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum
13 of the construction allotment for any project from the appro-
14 priation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this
15 Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

18 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
19 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
20 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
21 United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands
22 as to mineral character and water and power resources;
23 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
24 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
25 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, per-

mits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~\$25,362,685~~ \$25,860,000 of which \$3,800,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby continued available until expended for preparation of plans and specifications for a building or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., ~~subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined

1 that such procedures are in the public interest; construction
2 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
3 facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and pay-
4 ment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls
5 of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to
6 represent the United States in the negotiation and admin-
7 istration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed
8 \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to par-
9 ticipate as the representative of the United States in the
10 administration of the compact consented to by the Act of
11 May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*, That notwith-
12 standing the provisions of any other law, the President is
13 authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative,
14 without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer,
15 and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in
16 addition to his retired pay.

17 BUREAU OF MINES

18 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

19 RESOURCES

20 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
21 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
22 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
23 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
24 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
25 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private

1 lands, with the consent of the owner; ~~\$12,564,000~~ \$13,650,-
 2 000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and
 3 directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private
 4 property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a
 5 sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expendi-
 6 ture to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in in-
 7 active coal deposits from funds provided under the authoriza-
 8 tion of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for
 9 this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall
 10 be limited to investigation and supervision.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
 13 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
 14 by law, \$5,000,000.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 17 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
 18 offices, ~~\$850,000~~ \$1,200,000: ~~*Provided*, That no part of this~~
 19 ~~appropriation shall be used in connection with maintenance~~
 20 ~~of regional offices in which the total expenditure for personal~~
 21 ~~services of employees in administrative positions exceeds one-~~
 22 ~~half the expenditure for such purpose in the fiscal year 1954.~~

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines
 25 may be expended for providing transportation services in

1 isolated areas for employees, student dependents of em-
2 ployees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed
3 under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency
4 contracts for personal services and employment of persons
5 without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the
6 conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal
7 deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase
8 and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with
9 mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary
10 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other
11 contributions from public and private sources and to prose-
12 cute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,
13 State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums
14 made available for the current fiscal year to the
15 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for
16 the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall
17 be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums,
18 together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines
19 for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production
20 fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925,
21 as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That
22 the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal
23 year, to sell directly or through any Government agency,
24 including corporations, any metal or mineral product that
25 may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau

1 of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered
2 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

4 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

5 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
6 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
7 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
8 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
9 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
10 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
11 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
12 Basin) ; ~~\$9,000,000~~ \$9,250,000.

13 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL 14 FACILITIES

15 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
16 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special
17 road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on
18 a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
19 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
20 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
21 ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$8,850,000; *Provided*, That none of the funds
22 herein appropriated shall be used for maintenance of roads,
23 other than national parkways, outside the boundaries of na-
24 tional parks and monuments.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction and improvement, without regard to
3 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
4 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
5 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
6 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
7 until expended, ~~\$8,056,099~~, \$8,512,099.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of
10 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
11 regional offices, ~~\$900,000~~ \$1,268,000: *Provided, That not*
12 *more than a total of \$500,000 from appropriations to the*
13 *National Park Service in this Act shall be available for the*
14 *payment of personal services in regional offices.*

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
17 available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National
18 Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and pur-
19 poses specified in the Act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat.
20 495, 496).

21 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

22 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

23 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
24 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
25 for the performance of other authorized functions related to

1 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
 2 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ;
 3 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
 4 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
 5 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
 6 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; leasing and management of lands for
 7 the protection of the Florida Key deer; and not to exceed
 8 \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for
 9 information or evidence concerning violations of laws admin-
 10 istered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; ~~\$6,137,000~~ \$6,-
 11 ~~465,000~~, of which not more than \$4,250,000 shall be avail-
 12 able for personal services and not more than \$250,000 shall be
 13 available for travel; and in addition, there are appropriated
 14 amounts equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds covered into
 15 the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the
 16 sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for
 17 expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal
 18 years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife
 19 resources of Alaska, including construction.

20 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

21 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 22 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
 23 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
 24 including related aquatic plants and products; collection,
 25 compilation, and publication of information concerning such

1 studies and investigations; and the performance of other func-
 2 tions related thereto; as authorized by law; ~~\$4,027,000~~
 3 ~~\$4,127,000~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$250,000~~ ~~\$400,000~~
 4 shall be available for the lamprey eel program.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 7 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
 8 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
 9 acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain available
 10 until expended, ~~\$225,000~~ ~~\$300,000~~.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 13 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
 14 regional offices, ~~\$725,000~~ ~~\$775,000~~.

15 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

16 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
 17 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
 18 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the pro-
 19 ceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding
 20 fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to
 21 remain available for expenditure during the current and
 22 next succeeding fiscal years.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service
 25 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed

1 ~~three~~ *six* aircraft, for replacement only; publication and
 2 distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C.
 3 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews
 4 of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair
 5 of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation
 6 areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
 7 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
 8 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
 9 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
 10 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
 11 of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdic-
 12 tion of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United
 13 States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in
 14 connection with management and investigation of fish and
 15 wildlife resources. •

16 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

17 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

18 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
 19 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 20 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 21 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
 22 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa,
 23 as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422,
 24 1431a (c)) ; expenses of the Government of the Virgin
 25 Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405) ; compen-

1 sation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska,
 2 Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as authorized by law
 3 (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and 1431a (c));
 4 compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American
 5 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); care
 6 of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-
 7 50) ; grants to the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, in
 8 addition to current local revenues, for support of govern-
 9 mental functions; and personal services, household equipment
 10 and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of
 11 the several Governors' houses; ~~\$3,234,471~~ \$3,575,000: *Pro-*
 12 *vided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein pro-
 13 vided for are authorized to make purchases through the Gen-
 14 eral Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appro-
 15 priations available for the administration of Territories may
 16 be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and
 17 operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes
 18 and for commercial transportation purposes found by the
 19 Secretary to be necessary.

20 *TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS*

21 *For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-*
 22 *terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific*
 23 *Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by*
 24 *Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the expenses*
 25 *of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the*

1 *Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary*
2 *of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the*
3 *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local*
4 *revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,000,000:*
5 *Provided, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-*
6 *tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumen-*
7 *talities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall*
8 *be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance*
9 *with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921*
10 *(42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-*
11 *ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): Provided further, That the*
12 *government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is*
13 *authorized to make purchases through the General Services*
14 *Administration: Provided further, That appropriations avail-*
15 *able for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the*
16 *Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter,*
17 *maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels*
18 *for official purposes and for commercial transportation pur-*
19 *poses found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out*
20 *the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement*
21 *approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress.*

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

23 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
24 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
25 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,

1 ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$9,500,000, of which not to exceed \$570,000
 2 shall be available for administrative expenses.

3 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

4 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
 5 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
 6 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands
 7 by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; ~~\$7,000,-~~
 8 ~~000~~ \$9,940,000, to remain available until expended.

9 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

10 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, build-
 11 ings, ferries, bridges, and trails, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,500,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
 14 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska
 15 shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation
 16 herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available
 17 only for the service of the current fiscal year.

18 Not to exceed $17\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the amount herein
 19 appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be
 20 available for construction work by force account, or on a
 21 hired-labor basis.

22 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

23 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
 24 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
 25 until expended, ~~\$7,494,000~~ \$5,400,000: *Provided, That*

1 funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the
 2 Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting
 3 and administration.

4 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

5 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue avail-
 6 able until expended for the work authorized by law, including
 7 operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels
 8 by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of
 9 the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
 10 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
 11 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of
 12 industries or travel in the area served; and payment of com-
 13 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
 14 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
 15 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other
 16 than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
 17 general manager at not to exceed ~~\$13,000~~ \$14,000 per
 18 annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of
 19 more than ~~\$11,000~~ \$12,500.

20 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

21 *For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of*
 22 *the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$885,000:*
 23 *Provided, That the estimated project costs specified in said*
 24 *Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations on*
 25 *amounts that may be expended for such projects.*

1 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE

2 INTERIOR

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
5 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary) , including
6 teletype rentals and service, ~~\$2,200,000~~ \$2,330,000.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
9 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
10 year in the field service of the Department for periods of not
11 more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire,
12 flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

13 SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel
14 expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of
15 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
16 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
17 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
18 is made.

19 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be avail-
20 able for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
21 office) , with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
22 gency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings,
23 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
24 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
25 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this

1 authority until funds specifically made available to the
2 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
3 exhausted.

4 SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
5 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
6 tion in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the
7 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
8 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
9 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of
10 the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this
11 Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the
12 payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal
13 year.

14 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
15 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
16 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
17 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
18 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
19 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
20 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reim-
21 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
22 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
23 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

24 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
25 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act

1 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by
2 the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
3 individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000;
4 maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger
5 motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
6 service in private residences in the field, when authorized
7 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pay-
8 ment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library
9 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
10 tions to members only or at a price to members lower than
11 to subscribers who are not members.

12 SEC. 107. *The Funds appropriated in this title shall be*
13 *available for the purchase of not to exceed six hundred and*
14 *twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles (including one at not*
15 *to exceed \$2,750) of which six hundred shall be for re-*
16 *placement only; and the Secretary is authorized to make such*
17 *transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,*
18 *without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying*
19 *out the operations of the Department.*

20 SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed ~~\$100,000~~ \$250,000 of
21 the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to pay
22 the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for
23 personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the
24 fiscal year 1955 contemplated would be employed by such

1 department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year
2 in the performance of—

3 (1) function performed by a person designated as
4 an information specialist, information and editorial spe-
5 cialist, publications and information coordinator, press
6 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,
7 television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity
8 expert, or designated by any similar title, or

9 (2) functions performed by persons who assist
10 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
11 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or dis-
12 seminating public information, publications or releases,
13 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photo-
14 graphs, motion picture and similar material, shall be
15 available to pay the compensation of persons performing
16 the functions described in (1) or (2).

17 (b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for
18 publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized
19 scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to
20 photography incident to the compilation and reproduction
21 of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park
22 Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for
23 preservation.

1 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

2 GRANTS

3 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
4 form of grants as authorized by law, ~~\$439,924~~ \$682,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
7 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
8 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law,
9 and to make such contracts and commitments without regard
10 to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
11 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
12 be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
13 budget for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That not
14 to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for administrative
15 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corpo-
16 ration, covering the categories set forth in the 1955
17 Budget estimates for such expenses.

18 TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

19 BOARD OF REVIEW

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
21 Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$75,000.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government em-

1 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
2 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
3 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
4 of the Government of the United States by force or violence,
5 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
6 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
7 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
8 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
9 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
10 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
11 for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
12 That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm,
13 act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods
14 of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
15 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
16 any organization.

17 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

18 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
19 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums here-
20 inafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund
21 and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the ap-
22 proval of this Act:

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 Construction and Rehabilitation: ~~All American Canal,~~
3 ~~Coachella Division, \$230,000;~~ Missouri Basin Project, Mis-
4 souri Diversion Unit, \$1,700,000.

5 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
6 Appropriation Act, 1955".

Passed the House of Representatives April 6, 1954.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,
Clerk.

Calendar No. 1517

83^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 8680

[Report No. 1506]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

APRIL 7 (legislative day, April 5), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 3 (legislative day, May 13), 1954
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 7, 1954
For actions of June 4, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 103

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....6	Dairy industry.....8	Reclamation.....10
Appropriations.....2,3,6,9	Electrification.....4,7	Recreation areas.....5
Buildings.....1	Legislative program.....6	

HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Morse spoke against buildings lease-purchase bill.

SENATE

1. BUILDINGS. Sen. Morse spoke against H. R. 6342, to authorize GSA to enter into lease-purchase agreements for construction of public buildings, and inserted a Commercial Club of Condon, Oreg., resolution opposing this bill (p. 7241).
2. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. This bill, H. R. 8680, was made the Senate's unfinished business (pp. 7238-9).
3. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Subcommittee completed marking up this bill, H. R. 8067, and ordered it reported to the full Appropriations Committee (p. D629).
4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted an Oregon State Council of Carpenters' resolution "very strongly" protesting the "policy of the Administration to permit the Idaho Power Co., to construct low level dams and thereby forever prohibit full utilization of the Snake and Columbia Rivers" (p. 7226).
5. RECREATION AREAS. Sen. Morse commended the Izaak Walton League and other organizations for their nationwide campaign to stop the littering of our Nation's highways, parks, and recreational areas with paper bags, wrappings, cans, bottles and other kinds of trash (pp. 7240-1).
6. RECESSED until Mon., June 7 (p. 7244). The Legislative Program as announced by Majority Leader Knowland: Mon., calendar, following which it is proposed to begin consideration of the Interior appropriation bill, and if the appropriation bill is completed, several bills not affecting this Department will then be considered (p. 7239).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted two newspaper articles criticizing the administration's power policies (pp. A4189-90, A4192).

8. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Johnson inserted Gov. Chivers' proclamation that June be observed as Dairy Month (p. A4192).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

9. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955. Part 1 (Exclusive of Public Health Service). H. Appropriations Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. RECLAMATION. S. 3555, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., for himself and Sen. Kuchel, to authorize the Sec. of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division and the San Luis unit, west San Joaquin division of the Central Valley project, California; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 7226). Remarks of author (p. 7227).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR JUNE 7: Overall farm program proposals, H. and S. Agriculture (exec). JUNE 7, 8: Trip-leasing bill, S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. JUNE 8: Amend Standard Container Act, S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Unemployment compensation for additional groups, including packing employees, H. Ways and Means (O. V. Wells. to testify).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

OoO

they had provided in their constitution that it should not apply in an emergency.

Mr. President, this proposed constitutional amendment is now before the Senate for the reason that we wish to have our Government avoid emergencies, and we wish the people of the United States to continue to have control of the Republic.

Mr. President, after Benjamin Franklin left the hall in which the Constitution of the United States was drafted, he was asked by a lady, "What kind of a government have you given us?" He replied, "We have given you a republic, if you can keep it." That challenge was laid down at the time our great Government was created. We have a republic if we can keep it. The step we now propose to take is for the purpose of enabling us to keep our Republic; in case a grave emergency develops, we wish to have our Republic survive and continue to be a government of laws, not of men.

There may be some complaint that we are amending the Constitution too frequently, but such a complaint should not unduly bother us, because we believe in growth and in realism and in the principles that underlie the Constitution and the great institutions we have developed, under which the powers of men have been released. The souls of men are responsible for the great land we have, and they have been free because of a government that allows them to be free.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I wish to compliment the distinguished majority leader, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee Senator LANGER, and its members, the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, Senator CASE, and other Members who have participated in the study of the proposed constitutional amendment, for their foresight in working to assure a functioning and constitutional Congress in any contingency which might develop.

The submission of the proposed constitutional amendment is a happy proof of our belief in and adherence to our system of government—a constitutional government. It expresses a concern that even if the gravest consequences should affect the membership of the Congress a constitutional method of meeting the contingency, and of preserving, what the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan, Senator FERGUSON, has so truly described as a government of laws, rather than a government of men. Mr. President, if the proposed constitutional amendment is adopted, although it does prescribe a change in the event of certain circumstances, in the concept of the character of a Member of the House of Representatives, as an appointed representative, rather than one elected by the people, yet the change would be an authorized constitutional amendment, and would be implemented by the laws of the States. It would be a change approved by law and not one accomplished by any personal edict.

I raise however one question, and it is the question I raised a few minutes

ago. It was the purpose of the makers of the Constitution that Members of the House of Representatives should be representatives of the people, and directly elected by the people. The amendment we are considering would change that concept. For a limited time, at least, if there should ever be, unfortunately, the necessity to invoke the amendment, Members of the House of Representatives would sit, not by the vote of the people, but by nomination of the executive of a State.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that the legislature could provide that an election should be held? So, if the legislature so desired, the appointment would be temporary, and only for the period during which there would otherwise be no representative in Congress.

Mr. COOPER. That is true. I support the amendment, but I point out again that I believe there is great merit in the proposal made by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. As I have said, the amendment proposes a radical change in the theory we have held that a Member of the House of Representatives must always be elected by the people. Now, we are proposing for the first time since the adoption of the Constitution, that Members of the House of Representatives—for a limited time in a period of emergency—shall not be elected by the vote of the people, but nominated by one man, the executive of a State. The reasons which make necessary such a change derive from circumstances which could not have been foreseen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution and can justify such temporary appointments. If the contingency which the amendment is proposing should occur, the situation with which we would have to deal would not be theoretical. Certainly vacancies in 145 seats in the House, for whatever reason, is no theoretical problem. Such a contingency would present the immediate problem of maintaining an orderly, functioning government.

Recognizing the dangers of such a situation and recognizing the necessity for provisions to avoid a paralysis of the Congress, I yet hold that believing strongly in the principle that Members of the House of Representatives should be elected by the people, we ought to determine whether or not the term of a temporary appointment, in such circumstances, should be limited in some way. Arguments can be made against the proposal. It may be said that it would be impossible within a limited time to provide for the election of a Representative. If it were not possible, chaos and lack of a functioning government, which resulted from the original contingency, would continue. On the other hand, if a State is able to act at all toward calling elections, it seems to me that within a reasonable time—whether it be 60 days, 90 days, or 100 days—the vacancy could be filled by a vote of the people. Limits on the tenure of the temporary appointment should be provided.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. In just a moment. I wish to respond to the argument made by the Senator from California a moment ago. He stated that the Congress ought not to direct the States when to call an election. Inferentially, of course, if a limitation on the tenure of an appointee is fixed in the amendment, it could be argued that the Federal Government is saying to the State, "You must enact election laws providing for an election within a specified time after a vacancy occurs."

My own theory is that if we authorize to the governors of the States the extraordinary power of appointment, a power which changes the concept of the status of Representatives, we can certainly limit the power by providing that the appointment may continue for only 90 days, or whatever time is determined. I admit that a time limitation raises various problems. I believe that if the joint resolution is passed in its present form and sent to the House of Representatives, further study should be given to this matter.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think both the Senator from Kentucky and the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] have correctly raised a question which should be given further study. I am frank to say that the reason why we did not include in the joint resolution a provision such as has been suggested was that, because of the general States rights doctrine, and the policy of not interfering in the election powers and the election machinery of the States, we thought a prolonged debate might develop on that issue, which would prevent or delay the adoption of an amendment which may be very vital to the constitutional functioning of the Government and the preservation of the legislative arm of the Government. We did not wish to be sidetracked on that issue.

I have no fundamental objection to the suggestion if some satisfactory formula can be devised. It may be that the House can obtain additional information. It may well be that no State requires more than 100 days, at the maximum, to hold an election. That may be a satisfactory reason for establishing some time limit. However, I believe that it would be better, following this colloquy on the floor of the Senate, to have the subject go to the House for further study rather than to try arbitrarily now to specify a time limit of 60, 90, 100, or 120 days. There might be valid objection to any time limit the Senate might establish at this stage.

Mr. COOPER. I entirely agree. I should say also that when such a proposed amendment is submitted to the States, three-fourths of the States will have to vote favorably upon it before it can become a part of the Constitution. It would be logical for the States at that time, recognizing their responsibility, to definitely establish their own procedures and their own course of action in case of emergency, to fill vacancies immedi-

ately in the House of Representatives by a vote of the people.

While I have no great fear that the spirit of article 1 of the Constitution and the amendment would be abused by any State, I think it important that we hold to the idea of a Representative in the Congress, elected by the people, as closely as possible even in case of emergency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, pursuant to the standard operating procedure which has been adopted in the Senate both with respect to treaties and constitutional amendments, I intend to ask for the yeas and nays on final passage of the joint resolution, so that there may be a record vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert an amendment in the nature of a substitute, as follows:

That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Whenever, by reason of the occurrence of acts of violence during any national emergency or national disaster, the total number of vacancies in the House of Representatives shall exceed 145, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall so certify to the President. In case there is no Speaker, or in the event of the inability of the Speaker to discharge the powers and duties of his office, such certification shall be made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or, if there is no Clerk or he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, by such person as may be chosen by majority vote of the remaining Members of the House present and voting. Upon receipt of such certificate, the President shall issue a proclamation declaring the facts recited in such certificate. The executive authority of each State shall then have power to make temporary appointments to fill any vacancies in the representation from his State in the House of Representatives which may exist at any time within 60 days after the issuance of such proclamation. Any person temporarily appointed to fill any such vacancy shall serve until the people fill the vacancy by election as provided for by article I, section 2, of the Constitution.

"SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, with 7 years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President—

Mr. KNOWLAND. May we have the committee amendment adopted? This is not a vote on final passage of the joint resolution. On that question there will be a yea-and-nay vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on the final passage of the joint resolution I ask that the yeas and nays be ordered.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PURTELL in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Has the joint resolution been read the third time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair informs the Senator from California that the joint resolution has not been read the third time. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the final passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on the final passage, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would each vote "yea."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Kentucky

[Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] would vote "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 70, nays 1, as follows:

YEAS—70

Aiken	Green	McClellan
Anderson	Hayden	Millikin
Barrett	Hill	Monroney
Bennett	Holland	Morse
Bowring	Humphrey	Mundt
Bridges	Hunt	Murray
Burke	Ives	Neely
Butler, Md.	Jackson	Pastore
Butler, Nebr.	Jenner	Payne
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Potter
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Purtell
Carlson	Kennedy	Robertson
Case	Kilgore	Russell
Cooper	Knowland	Schoeppel
Cordon	Langer	Smathers
Dirksen	Lehman	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Lennon	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Long	Sparkman
Ferguson	Magnuson	Symington
Fulbright	Malone	Watkins
George	Mansfield	Wiley
Gillette	Martin	Williams
Goldwater	Maybank	
Gore	McCarthy	

NAYS—1

Stennis

NOT VOTING—24

Beall	Ellender	Kerr
Bricker	Flanders	Kuchel
Bush	Frear	McCarran
Chavez	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Clements	Hennings	Thye
Daniel	Hickenlooper	Upton
Duff	Johnston, S. C.	Welker
Eastland	Kefauver	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas are 70, the nays 1. Two-thirds of the Members present having voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is passed.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1517, H. R. 8680, which is the Department of the Interior appropriation bill. For the information of the Senate, I may say it is not intended to have debate or voting on the bill today; it is merely desired to make it the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on Monday next it is proposed to have a call of the calendar of bills to which there is no objection, beginning at the point where the last call of the calendar was concluded. Following the call of the calendar, it is proposed to begin the consideration of the Department of the Interior appropriation bill.

On Monday, if action is completed on the Interior Department appropriation bill, it is proposed to take up the following bills:

Calendar No. 1376, H. R. 9004, to authorize the appointment as United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, of Col. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, United States Army, and for other purposes; and its companion bill, Calendar No. 1334, S. 3457.

Calendar No. 1193, H. R. 5416, to authorize the advancement of certain lieutenants on the retired list of the Navy.

Prior notice has been given of the intention to consider these bills.

It is also proposed to call up Calendar No. 1447, S. 2373, to limit in certain cases the power of a single justice or judge of the United States to grant a stay of execution or sentence in connection with a habeas corpus proceeding or other proceeding collaterally attacking the conviction of any person.

There is an additional bill, which probably will not be taken up until Tuesday, even though the program I have outlined should be completed on Monday, and that is Calendar No. 1479, H. R. 8571, to authorize the construction of naval vessels, and for other purposes.

There is one bill which, at the request of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] and with the consent of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], I agreed to continue from today until Monday. That is Calendar No. 139, Senate bill 978, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to expedite and facilitate the termination of railroad reorganization proceedings under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act and to require the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider, in stock modification plans, the assets of controlled or controlling stockholders, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator have any plans beyond Monday?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Only as the program I have outlined might extend beyond Tuesday. I think there will be another meeting of the Policy Committee on Tuesday. I believe the program I have outlined will keep the Senate fully occupied until Tuesday.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator have any late information as to the status of other appropriation bills?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand that the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill is in the mark-up stage before the subcommittee today. The subcommittee is awaiting the return of several Senators who are out of the city before calling for a meeting of the full committee. I hope, however, that the meeting of the full committee will take place next week so that the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill can be made ready, if not by next week, then at least by the Monday following.

As the distinguished Senator from Texas knows, there is now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations the foreign aid authorization bill, which I hope will be reported at a reasonably early date.

I am not certain when the tax bill will be ready. I had hoped that it might be ready by the week beginning June 14. Whether it will be ready by that date or by the week of June 21, I am not prepared, at this time, to say, because much will depend upon when the committee makes its report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Can the Senator advise us as to the status of the Defense Department appropriation bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The hearings on the Defense Department appropriation bill are about concluded. I think the subcommittee is almost ready to mark up the bill and have it ready for action by the full committee within a reasonably short period of time.

With the exception of the Legislative and Judiciary appropriation bill, which is a relatively small bill to handle, there will then remain, as I recall, only the foreign aid appropriation bill and the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

OBSERVANCE OF SWEDISH FLAG DAY, JUNE 6, 1954

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, Sunday, June 6, is Swedish Flag Day, a national holiday for the citizens of Sweden, and a day which will be observed with pride and fond memories by persons of Swedish descent throughout the world. It marks the 145th anniversary of the establishment of self-government in Sweden.

In the nearly one and one-half centuries since 1809 when Karl Johan Adlercreutz led the popular movement resulting in the adoption of the Regeringsformen, her first constitution, Sweden has not only achieved the full measure of democracy and political maturity, but she has achieved one of the highest national living standards in the world. Her social welfare legislation is the model for other countries; her cooperative movement is applauded by farmers and workers throughout the world. The spirit of experimentation and moderation which has brought such a prosperous stability to Swedish economic life has been aptly termed "the middle way."

The people of the United States know this Swedish heritage from first hand.

Her sons and daughters have brought its richness and vitality to the areas of the United States where they have settled, particularly the vast North Central region, including my home State of Minnesota. One does not live long in these areas, nor even visit them, without sensing the deep morality, the astonishing industry, and the immense zest for living which animate the daily lives of our American citizens of Swedish ancestry. This spirit, which so perfectly captures the simplest and best qualities in both Swedish and American national life, is ample justification for the pride which all persons of Swedish descent may feel on this June 6 as they celebrate Swedish Flag Day.

INVITATION TO NURSE GENEVIEVE DE GALARD-TERRAUBE TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I desire to address a question to the distinguished Senator from California. There has come from the House Concurrent Resolution 236, introduced by Representative BOLTON, which would extend an invitation to Nurse Genevieve de Galard-Terraube to be an honored guest of the United States. Nurse Galard-Terraube was the heroine of Dien Bien Phu. The membership of the Committee on Foreign Relations was canvassed and the House concurrent resolution was reported favorably today. I wonder if it could not be considered today, since I know of no objection to it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I have consulted with the minority leader about House Concurrent Resolution 236, which has come over from the House, and which conveys an invitation to Nurse Genevieve de Galard-Terraube, who was an officer of the Republic of France at Dien Bien Phu during the siege of that fortress, to visit the United States.

It is agreeable to the minority leader that the concurrent resolution be considered at this time. The resolution was before the Committee on Foreign Relations, the members of that committee were consulted, and present consideration of the concurrent resolution has their approval.

Normally, following the usual procedure, which I hope will be adhered to generally, unless there are some unusual circumstances, of course, the resolution would go to the calendar and not be brought up until next week; but, because of the nature of the resolution, and the fact that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations will not be present during the early part of next week, I ask that the concurrent resolution be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). The clerk will read the concurrent resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 236), as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby extends to Nurse Genevieve de Galard-Terraube its warm congratulations for her gallant service and invites her, at the earliest time convenient to her and her country, to visit the United States as an honored guest.

The President is respectfully requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the Government of France, and to Nurse Genevieve de Galard-Terraube.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 236) was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

WILLMORE ENGINEERING CO.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PURTELL in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7258) for the relief of the Willmore Engineering Co., and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. LANGER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. WELKER, and Mr. KEFAUVER conferees on the part of the Senate.

PROPOSED RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think the Senate should know that as soon as Senators conclude any remarks they may desire to make, or their requests for insertions in the RECORD, I plan to move to recess until Monday at 12 o'clock.

ERADICATION OF THE LITTERBUG

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, my interest in the conservation of America's great natural resources of land, water, forests, and wildlife includes a relatively new conservation movement. One problem that was not very serious when Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot aroused the Nation on conservation issues 50 years ago is that of the litterbug.

Litterbugs consist of those individuals who unthinkingly or carelessly desecrate the beauties of America with the abandoned refuse which is a byproduct of the "package age," and I think I should also say the "bottle age," Mr. President. As I drive along some of the highways in Virginia and Maryland, I sometimes wonder whether I am driving on a concrete highway or on a pavement of beer bottles and whisky bottles. It is rather disgusting to see how the highways of our neighboring States are being desecrated with so-called dead soldiers.

I should like to call the attention of the Senate to an important public service being performed by the Izaak Walton League and a number of other organizations. They have undertaken a most commendable nationwide campaign to stop the littering of our Nation's highways, parks, and recreational areas with paper bags and wrappings, cans, bottles, and other kinds of trash.

I am pleased to report that the first organized attack on this problem came

from my own State of Oregon, where the Oregon Izaak Walton League, led by the Portland Chapter, launched a campaign which has received national attention. This campaign has aroused the interest of industry. It is pleasing to note that can manufacturers, bottle makers, breweries, disposable tissue makers, chewing gum manufacturers, and others have joined the "keep American beautiful" program that was started in Portland, Oreg., a little over a year ago.

Mr. President, the Oregonian, of Portland, Oreg., on May 29, 1954, carried an editorial on the subject, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks. The title of the editorial is, "Litterbugs at Bay."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LITTERBUGS AT BAY

It will be gratifying to Portland members of the Izaak Walton League that Reader's Digest in its current issue prints a strong appeal for suppression of the litterbug—genus Americanus who scatters tin cans, paper wrappers, pop bottles, and all the other used containers and junk of the modern packaged age along the roadsides and streams, in parks, forests, and even on lawns without a thought in the world for those who come after.

The article shows how the antilitterbug campaign is spreading nationally, with conservation and outdoors groups, container manufacturers, and oil companies now flocking in. Some hope is held out that the number of litterbugs may soon be reduced from that maximum assessment of the guilty: "All of us except the bedridden, the jailed, and the newly born."

But credit where credit is due. At no place does the article by William S. Dutton mention the Izaak Walton League of America which headed up the national drive; the Portland chapter of the league, where the antilitterbug and antivandalbug campaign started; Sam Moment, the Portland league member who thought up and whooped up the original drive; or the Oregonian which first printed Sam's stirring article on the shame to the Nation's outdoors and gave it editorial support.

But no one's feeling are hurt. The farther this antilitterbug war spreads, the better we in Portland will like it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks an article entitled "Are You a Litterbug?" appearing in the Reader's Digest for June 1954.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ARE YOU A LITTERBUG?

(By William S. Dutton)

We Americans are both the cleanest and dirtiest of people. We use more bathtubs, soap, brooms, and germicides than any other nation; we pasteurize our milk, guard our water, and abhor flies. Yet we litter our highways, parks, and beaches with beer cans, pop bottles, wastepaper, cigarette wrappers, and other junk, creating the most appalling mess known to civilized man.

A British visitor, after a horrified look at United States Highway No. 1 between Baltimore and the Nation's Capital, concluded that ours must be an economy of buy and throw away. For a stretch of 28 miles bottles, cans, and paper wrappers in the gutters advertised the names of our leading food, drink, and tobacco industries.

It is the same throughout the United States. Greybull is a town of 2,500 people on the Big Horn River in Wyoming. You might think that in those wide open spaces Greybull would be reasonably safe from "litterbugs." Yet when the Elks lodge offered Boy Scouts a penny for each beer can found along the roads entering town the youngsters picked up 7,400 cans in 1 afternoon.

A nationwide survey made during the past winter by a New York public-relations firm proved that no State is free from "litterbugging." Existing laws are too weak to stop it. Periodic cleanup drives help for a while, but they don't cure the plague.

Who are the guilty? Reports Howard Chase, who directed the survey: "All of us except the bedridden, the jailed, and the newly born."

The reason behind the mess is plain enough. In the old days there was little trash to strew. Most foodstuffs were sold from bins and barrels; ice cream was brought home in a dish and beer in a pail; wooden boxes and barrels made fine kindling. Even string and newspapers were saved. Folks didn't go far from home and knew their neighbors too well to dump garbage on their lawns.

Today the packaging era has engulfed us. Every trip to a store yields paper bags, cartons and boxes; cans, bottles, and jars.

When we outlawed the public drinking cup we created a blizzard of trash in paper cups. The old beer pail went down under a flood of bottles and cans. Soft drinks are now following beer into cans. So are frozen foods. After one use the cans—35 billion of them in 1953—must be disposed of somehow.

At the same time we have put tens of millions of people on wheels and turned them loose on 3 million miles of country roads. One midwestern farmer, after vainly appealing to public officials, gathered up the litter along his road and dumped it on the courthouse steps—an angry action which expressed the revulsion that is everywhere rising.

Penalties for littering are being boosted. They are up to \$100 or jail in South Carolina, Nebraska, Indiana, and a few other States. The highway police of Ohio and New Jersey are under orders to round up litterbugs as summarily as they do speeders. Vermonters, fed up with having their tires cut by broken bottles, have prohibited the sale of beer in nonreturnable bottles, a law that the brewers are now fighting in the courts. There is talk of requiring large cash deposits on all beverage containers taken away from the place of sale.

Civic groups are at work. The National Council of State Garden Clubs, with allied women's groups including State Roadside Councils, is waging a national drive to end what it calls the great American disgrace. The emblem of the drive is a cartoon of an ugly bug strewing trash, with the slogan: Don't be a litterbug. Seals bearing the emblem are sold at cost for display on auto bumpers. Posters have been designed for schools and meeting places, and enameled metal signs for parks, roadside rests, and playgrounds.

The newest and what could be the most formidable antilitter recruit is Keep America Beautiful, Inc., whose headquarters are in New York City. KAB is largely the conception of William C. Stolk, president of the American Can Co., which makes about 40 percent of our mountainous tin-can output. Charter members are the trade associations representing the big manufacturers of cans, bottles, boxes, and paper containers. Joined with them are the beer, liquor, and wine industries.

These people intend to line up as copartners the makers of cigarettes, paper matches, chewing gum, tinned food, facial tissue, soft drinks, tinfoil, and cellophane—in short, every industry that contributes to litter—

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 8, 1954
For actions of June 7, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 104

CONTENTS

Alaska.....	32	Health.....	36	Range management.....	10
Animal food.....	29	Housing.....	22	REA.....	20,28
Appropriations		Information.....	5	Reclamation.....	10,31
10,13,14,21,35,37		Lands, farm.....	31	Research.....	1,10
Banking and currency....	19	public.....	40	Social security.....	23,27
Census.....	5	transfer.....	4,18	Soil conservation.....	25
Civil defense.....	39	Legal expense.....	10	Tobacco.....	12
Commodity exchanges.....	2	Loans, farm.....	7,11,22	Transportation.....	38
Dairy industry.....	24,30	Marketing.....	3,12,30	Travel.....	38
Education.....	21,34	Peanuts.....	3	Veterans' benefits....	16,34
Electrification....	9,20,28	Personnel.....	15,33	Water conservation.....	8
Farm program.....	6	Price supports.....	3,24	Water resources.....	32
Forestry.....	17,26				

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Interior appropriation bill, authority for additional contract research, modification of peanut-allotment legislation, authority for increased fees under Commodity Exchange Act. House passed bills to: Increase excess-tobacco penalty, authorize additional emergency farm loans. House committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill (June 4). Rep. Moss spoke in favor of Federal pay raise. Rep. Rees introduced bill to provide group life insurance for Government employees. Sen. Butler, Nebr., commended REA progress under this Administration.

SENATE

1. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 2367, authorizing USDA research appropriations to be available for accomplishing their purposes by contract (this authority is now limited to research under the Research and Marketing Act)(p.7255).
2. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Passed without amendment S. 3207, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to authorize the Secretary to fix reasonable fees for registrations, renewals, and copies of registration certificates issued to futures commission merchants and floor brokers (present law authorizes a maximum fee of \$10)(p. 7255).
3. PEANUT QUOTAS. Passed without amendment S. 2715, to eliminate the exaction of liquidated damages under peanut price support programs in addition to penalties under the marketing quota regulations in those cases where a farmer fails to comply with an undertaking not to pick and thresh peanuts from overplanted acreage (p. 7255).
4. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. R. 107, to provide for transfer of the site of the original Fort Buford to N. Dak. (p. 7254). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. STATISTICS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8487, to authorize the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, and other businesses to be taken in 1955 for 1954 (instead of being taken in 1954 for 1953)(pp. 7249-50). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture and Forestry ...met in executive session for the consideration of S. 3052, ...following which it was announced that the first problem to be worked out was that concerning diverted acreage. Committee will meet again tomorrow jointly with the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture." (p. D636.)
7. FARM LOANS. Received from FCA a proposed bill to authorize production credit associations to pay dividends on class A stock without paying dividends on class B stock, to pledge securities representing investments of their guaranty funds, and to pay dividends on class A or class C stock without regard to the provisions of section 22 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, and to authorize production credit corporations to invest in class C stock of production credit associations without affecting the tax status of such associations; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 7245-6). Also received in the House; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7369).
8. WATER CONSERVATION. Passed as reported S. 3336, to include Nevada and Utah among the States which are authorized to negotiate a compact providing for apportionment of Columbia River waters (p. 7254).
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted his speech, "Oregon's Stake in Cheap Power" (pp. 7305-9).
10. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 8680 (pp. 7265-301). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7301). Following are excerpts from the committee report on this bill:
 - Limitations. "The committee recommends the deletion of the limitations inserted by the House on the amounts that may be expended for personal services and for other types of expenses. It is the view of the committee that limitations should be resorted to only when there has been a disregard of the intent of the Congress... such limitations are costly to administer and are likely to impair efficient operations..."
 - Salt-water research. "The committee recommends...\$400,000, the budget estimate, for this activity... The committee urges the officials in charge of this program to take advantage of personnel employed in the Department having technical qualifications in this field."
 - Range management. "While the committee is in accord generally, with the view of the House committee that reseeding is a highly desirable method of weed control, no specific amount has been earmarked within the amount allowed for this purpose."
 - Reclamation. "Development farms.—The committee recommends that the development-farm program be continued, and has included funds in the bill for that purpose. The committee feels that this program is necessary on new irrigation projects, in order that the local people will have some idea of the complexities involved in irrigation farming. There is, however, some doubt in the mind of the committee as to whether this is a proper activity for the Bureau of Reclamation. The committee urges the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to give this matter their immediate attention, with the view in mind of presenting a sound development farm program in the budget for fiscal year 1956."

The committee approved a provision to transfer items for legal expense from the various bureaus and agencies to the Solicitor's Office.
11. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 8748, to authorize the Secretary to make emergency loans to farmers and stockmen, aggregating not to exceed \$15 million,

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8680

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1955, namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

10 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
11 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.
12 715), ~~(1)\$125,000~~ \$150,000.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
2 ADMINISTRATION

3 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
4 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
5 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
6 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
7 to the southeastern power area, \$1,228,000.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
9 ADMINISTRATION

10 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
11 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
12 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of
13 the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
14 applied to the southwestern power area, ~~(2)\$625,000~~
15 \$2,337,000, and in addition \$775,000 shall be transferred
16 to this appropriation from the appropriation "Construction,
17 Southwestern Power Administration".

18 RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

19 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public
20 Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the
21 conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses,
22 ~~(3)\$255,000~~ \$400,000.

23 OIL AND GAS DIVISION

24 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
25 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-

1 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
 2 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
 3 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, (4)\$100,000
 4 \$300,000.

5 EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

6 To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reim-
 7 burse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel,
 8 supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruc-
 9 tion, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings,
 10 or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed
 11 by flood or storm, \$100,000 (5), to remain available until
 12 June 30, 1955.

13 (6)OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

14 *For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,*
 15 *\$2,469,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropria-*
 16 *tions made in this Act in the sums and in the manner set forth*
 17 *in Senate Report Numbered 1506, Eighty-third Congress,*
 18 *and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred*
 19 *from other accounts and made a part of this appropriation.*

20 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
 23 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
 24 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
 25 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and com-

1 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
 2 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
 3 approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

4 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
 7 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by
 8 law, to remain available until expended ~~(7)\$18,915,000~~
 9 ~~\$26,300,000(8)~~: *Provided, That, during the current fiscal*
 10 *year, not more than \$6,000,000 of the funds available under*
 11 *this appropriation heading shall be used for personal services*
 12 *and not more than \$500,000 shall be used for travel expenses.*

13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

14 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
 15 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing elec-
 16 tric power and energy, ~~(9)\$5,000,000~~ \$6,600,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
 19 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
 20 the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made
 21 herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be
 22 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
 23 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
 24 for the service of the current fiscal year.

25 Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergen-

1 cies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
 2 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Admin-
 3 istration shall be available for construction work by force
 4 account or on a hired-labor basis.

5 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

6 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

7 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
 8 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
 9 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
 10 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
 11 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, ~~(10)\$11,483,000~~
 12 *\$12,413,000: Provided, That this appropriation may be ex-*
 13 *pended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other*
 14 *than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Man-*
 15 *agement: Provided further, That, for the purpose of*
 16 *surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, con-*
 17 *tributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.*

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
 20 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-
 21 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands;
 22 to reman available until expended, ~~(11)\$2,000,000~~ *\$3,000,-*
 23 *000: Provided, That the amount appropriated herein for road*
 24 *construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public*
 25 *Roads, Department of Commerce: Provided further, That*

1 said sum (12)and, in addition, amounts available for op-
2 eration and maintenance of such access roads under the
3 appropriation "Management of lands and resources" are
4 is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon
5 and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to
6 the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the
7 provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of
8 title II of the Act of August 28, 1937.

9

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
11 shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
12 temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of nec-
13 essary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United
14 States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein
15 made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in
16 connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad
17 and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other
18 than expenditures for construction (13)and operation and
19 maintenance of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-
20 way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands)
21 shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in sec-
22 tion C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the
23 special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land
24 Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,

1 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon
2 Road Grant Fund".

3 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

4 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
5 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
6 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
7 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
8 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
9 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
10 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
11 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

13 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

14 For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and
15 welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
16 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
17 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
18 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
19 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
20 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
21 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
22 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
23 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; (14)\$52,000,000

1 ~~\$60,700,000~~(15), of which not more than ~~\$28,500,000~~ shall
 2 be available for personal services.

3 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

4 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 5 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 6 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
 7 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 8 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
 9 industrial and business enterprises; and development of
 10 Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; (16)~~\$12,592,910~~
 11 ~~\$13,169,580~~.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
 14 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
 15 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
 16 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
 17 and engineering services by contract; to remain available un-
 18 til expended, \$7,673,000: *Provided*, (17)~~That, during the~~
 19 ~~current fiscal year, not more than \$3,500,000 of the funds~~
 20 ~~available under this appropriation heading shall be avail-~~
 21 ~~able for personal services: *Provided further*, That no~~
 22 ~~part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used~~
 23 ~~for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona,~~
 24 ~~California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah,~~
 25 ~~and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian~~

1 reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
 2 priation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water
 3 rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington
 4 either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reserva-
 5 tions: *Provided further*, That of the amount included herein
 6 for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the
 7 amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs
 8 shall be available only for roads and trails which State and
 9 local governments agree to take over and maintain when
 10 the improvement is completed.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 13 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 14 field offices, (18) ~~\$2,750,000~~ \$2,875,000.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
 17 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
 18 of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and
 19 expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provi-
 20 sions.

21 TRIBAL FUNDS

22 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
 23 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
 24 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expend-

1 iture for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
2 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
3 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and
4 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
5 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
6 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
7 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
8 lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attor-
9 neys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under
10 approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal
11 officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal
12 organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned
13 automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates
14 established administratively but not to exceed those applica-
15 ble to civilian employees of the Government; relief of
16 Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27,
17 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employ-
18 ment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reserva-
19 tion and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom
20 shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal
21 councils and without regard to the classification laws:
22 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated
23 herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during
24 the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated
25 by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and

1 approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however,* That no part
2 of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for
3 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
4 Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside
5 or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations,
6 if such acquisition results in the property being exempted
7 from local taxation.

8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclama-
10 tion as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
11 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
12 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to
13 that Bureau, as follows:

14 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

15 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
16 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
17 tion and development plans; engineering and economic in-
18 vestigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon
19 to Congress, relating to projects for the development and
20 utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating
21 plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized
22 Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial
23 allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects
24 or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction,
25 rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or ex-

1 tension of existing projects; to remain available until ex-
 2 pended ~~(19)\$2,000,000~~ \$3,559,000, of which ~~(20)\$2,400,~~
 3 ~~000 \$2,931,546~~ shall be derived from the reclamation fund
 4 and ~~(21)\$500,000~~ \$527,454 shall be derived from the
 5 Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none
 6 of this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half
 7 of the cost of an investigation requested by a State,
 8 municipality, or other interest: *Provided further*, That, ex-
 9 cept as herein expressly provided with respect to investiga-
 10 tions in Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be
 11 expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized
 12 by law.

13 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

14 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
 15 mation projects or parts thereof (including power trans-
 16 mission facilities) and for other related activities, as
 17 authorized by law, including payments under the Act of
 18 August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 592), to remain available until
 19 expended, ~~(22)\$114,479,700~~ \$132,977,127 of which
 20 ~~(23)\$55,626,197~~ \$63,339,559 shall be derived from the
 21 reclamation fund ~~(24)~~: *Provided*, That, during the current
 22 fiscal year, not more than \$24,000,000 of the funds available
 23 under this appropriation heading shall be available for per-
 24 sonal services and not more than \$800,000 shall be available
 25 for travel ~~(25)~~: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$53,000 shall

1 *be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avon-*
2 *dale irrigation project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under con-*
3 *ditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior (26):*
4 *Provided further, That not to exceed \$297,000 shall be avail-*
5 *able toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake*
6 *Dam project, Oregon, to be repaid in full under conditions*
7 *satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior (27): Provided*
8 *further, That sums made available for increasing spillway*
9 *capacity at Alamogordo Dam, Carlsbad project, New Mexico,*
10 *for the purpose of removing the existing flood hazard, be non-*
11 *reimbursable and nonreturnable (28): Provided further,*
12 *That the unexpended funds appropriated for Savage Rapids*
13 *Dam rehabilitation in Public Law 470, Eighty-second Con-*
14 *gress, second session, shall be available for rehabilitation of*
15 *appurtenant canal protective works (29): Provided further,*
16 *That not to exceed \$45,000 of the unexpended funds heretofore*
17 *appropriated for the Jamestown unit (North Dakota), Mis-*
18 *souri River Basin project, shall be available for public use and*
19 *safety facilities at said unit: Provided further, That no part*
20 *of this appropriation shall be available for other than the com-*
21 *pletion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary*
22 *designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District*
23 *System and no repayment contract shall be executed or con-*
24 *struction begun until plans have been submitted to and ap-*
25 *proved by the Congress through its legislative and appropria-*

tion procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred customer(30):~~*Provided further*, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*,~~

1 That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for
2 construction, nor for further commitments to construction of
3 Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature
4 thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been com-
5 pleted, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and
6 approved by the Congress.

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
9 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
10 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
11 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
12 to law, ~~(31)\$19,000,000~~ \$23,154,000, of which ~~(32)\$15,-~~
13 ~~757,222~~ \$19,911,222 shall be derived from the reclamation
14 fund and \$1,942,778 shall be derived from the Colorado
15 River dam fund, including (notwithstanding the provisions
16 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
17 relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
18 Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
19 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
20 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
21 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
22 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the
23 unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to
24 the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For necessary expenses of general administration and
3 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Recla-
4 mation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclama-
5 tion, ~~(33)\$3,500,000~~ \$4,300,000, to be derived from the
6 reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the
7 Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That
8 no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
9 able for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal
10 year as general administrative expenses.

11 EMERGENCY FUND

12 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
13 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502),
14 \$200,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special
15 fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes
16 specified in said Act.

17 SPECIAL FUNDS

18 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
19 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
20 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from
21 the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of
22 June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December
23 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19,
24 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall
25 be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged

1 with and expended under the heads herein specified; and
2 the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure
3 under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General
4 Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to
5 the special fund from which derived.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
8 available for ~~(34)~~*purchase of one aircraft*; payment of claims
9 for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death
10 arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; pay-
11 ment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and
12 expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation
13 appointed as authorized by law to represent the United
14 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
15 compacts without reimbursement or return under the recla-
16 mation laws; rewards for information or evidence concern-
17 ing violations of law involving property under the jurisdic-
18 tion of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the func-
19 tions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
20 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
21 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dis-
22 semination of useful information including recordings, photo-
23 graphs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational
24 uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of

1 archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in
2 the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21,
3 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of
4 any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant
5 to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for ex-
6 penses other than those incurred on behalf of specific recla-
7 mation projects except "General Administrative Expenses"
8 and amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
9 general engineering and research under the head "General
10 Investigations".

11 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
12 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
13 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
14 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
15 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this
16 authorization shall not preclude use of the appropriation
17 under said head within that area), and for the continuation
18 of investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
19 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Such
20 allotments may be expended through or in cooperation
21 with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
22 agencies are hereby authorized.

23 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
24 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of

1 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
2 manner provided by law.

3 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
4 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
5 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
6 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
7 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*.
8 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this para-
9 graph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the Re-
10 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

11 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation
12 for operation and maintenance, except those derived from
13 advances by water users, shall be used for the particular
14 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
15 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
16 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
17 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
18 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
19 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
20 Bureau of Reclamation.

21 Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the
22 appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work
23 by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit
24 and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract

1 or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than
 2 otherwise provided in this paragraph or as may be neces-
 3 sary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum
 4 of the construction allotment for any project from the appro-
 5 priation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this
 6 Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

7 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

8 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

9 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
 10 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
 11 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
 12 United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands
 13 as to mineral character and water and power resources;
 14 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
 15 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
 16 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, per-
 17 mits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and
 18 disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities;
 19 ~~(35)\$25,362,685~~ \$25,860,000 of which \$3,800,000 shall be
 20 available only for cooperation with States or municipalities
 21 for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part
 22 of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half
 23 the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources in-
 24 vestigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
 25 municipality.

1 Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the
2 funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior De-
3 partment Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby continued
4 available until expended for preparation of plans and speci-
5 fications for a building or buildings to meet the special
6 needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area
7 of Washington, D. C.(36), subject to the enactment of lease-
8 purchase or other authorizing legislation.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
11 be available for reimbursement of the General Services
12 Administration for security guard service for protection of
13 confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topo-
14 graphic maps and for the making of geophysical or other
15 specialized surveys when it is administratively determined
16 that such procedures are in the public interest; construction
17 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
18 facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and pay-
19 ment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls
20 of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to
21 represent the United States in the negotiation and admin-
22 istration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed
23 \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to par-
24 ticipate as the representative of the United States in the

1 administration of the compact consented to by the Act of
 2 May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*, That notwith-
 3 standing the provisions of any other law, the President is
 4 authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative,
 5 without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer,
 6 and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in
 7 addition to his retired pay.

8 BUREAU OF MINES

9 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

10 RESOURCES

11 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
 12 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
 13 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
 14 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
 15 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
 16 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
 17 lands, with the consent of the owner; ~~(37)\$12,564,000~~
 18 \$13,650,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby author-
 19 ized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners
 20 of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for
 21 payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount
 22 of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of
 23 fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the
 24 authorization of this Act except that expenditure of Federal

1 funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal
2 mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

4 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
5 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
6 by law, \$5,000,000.

7 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
9 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
10 offices, ~~(38)\$850,000~~ \$1,200,000 ~~(39):Provided, That no~~
11 ~~part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with~~
12 ~~maintenance of regional offices in which the total expendi-~~
13 ~~ture for personal services of employees in administrative posi-~~
14 ~~tions exceeds one-half the expenditure for such purpose in~~
15 ~~the fiscal year 1954.~~

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines
18 may be expended for providing transportation services in
19 isolated areas for employees, student dependents of em-
20 ployees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed
21 under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency
22 contracts for personal services and employment of persons
23 without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the
24 conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal

1 deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase
2 and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with
3 mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary
4 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other
5 contributions from public and private sources and to prose-
6 cute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,
7 State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums
8 made available for the current fiscal year to the
9 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for
10 the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall
11 be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums,
12 together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines
13 for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production
14 fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925,
15 as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That
16 the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal
17 year, to sell directly or through any Government agency,
18 including corporations, any metal or mineral product that
19 may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau
20 of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered
21 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

22 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

23 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

24 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
25 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National

1 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
 2 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
 3 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
 4 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
 5 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
 6 Basin) ; ~~(40)\$9,000,000~~ \$9,250,000.

7 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL 8 FACILITIES

9 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
 10 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special
 11 road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on
 12 a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
 13 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
 14 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
 15 ~~(41)\$8,000,000~~ \$8,850,000 ~~(42)~~; *Provided*, That none of
 16 the funds herein appropriated shall be used for maintenance
 17 of roads, other than national parkways, outside the boundaries
 18 of national parks and monuments.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 21 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
 22 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
 23 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
 24 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
 25 until expended, ~~(43)\$8,056,099,~~ \$8,512,099.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of
3 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
4 regional offices, ~~(44)\$900,000~~ \$1,268,000 ~~(45): Provided,~~
5 ~~That not more than a total of \$500,000 from appropriations~~
6 ~~to the National Park Service in this Act shall be available~~
7 ~~for the payment of personal services in regional offices.~~

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
10 available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National
11 Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and pur-
12 poses specified in the Act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat.
13 495, 496).

14 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

15 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

16 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
17 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
18 for the performance of other authorized functions related to
19 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
20 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770);
21 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
22 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
23 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
24 U. S. C. 695-695c); leasing and management of lands for
25 the protection of the Florida Key deer; and not to exceed

1 \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for
 2 information or evidence concerning violations of laws admin-
 3 istered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; ~~(46)\$6,137,000~~
 4 ~~\$6,465,000 (47), of which not more than \$1,250,000 shall~~
 5 ~~be available for personal services and not more than \$250,000~~
 6 ~~shall be available for travel; and in addition, there are ap-~~
 7 ~~propriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds~~
 8 ~~covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal~~
 9 ~~year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain~~
 10 ~~available for expenditure during the current and next suc-~~
 11 ~~ceeding fiscal years for management and investigation of~~
 12 ~~fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.~~

13 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

14 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 15 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
 16 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
 17 including related aquatic plants and products; collection,
 18 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
 19 studies and investigations; and the performance of other func-
 20 tions related thereto; as authorized by law; ~~(48)\$4,027,000~~
 21 ~~\$4,127,000, of which not to exceed (49)\$250,000 \$400,-~~
 22 ~~000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program.~~

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 25 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-

1 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
 2 acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain available
 3 until expended, ~~(50)\$225,000~~ \$300,000.

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 6 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
 7 regional offices, ~~(51)\$725,000~~ \$775,000.

8 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

9 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
 10 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
 11 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the pro-
 12 ceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding
 13 fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to
 14 remain available for expenditure during the current and
 15 next succeeding fiscal years.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service
 18 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
 19 ~~(52)three~~ *six* aircraft, for replacement only; publication and
 20 distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C.
 21 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews
 22 of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair
 23 of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation
 24 areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
 25 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for

1 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
 2 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
 3 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
 4 of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdic-
 5 tion of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United
 6 States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in
 7 connection with management and investigation of fish and
 8 wildlife resources.

9 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

10 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

11 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
 12 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 13 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 14 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
 15 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa,
 16 as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422,
 17 1431a (c)) ; expenses of the Government of the Virgin
 18 Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405) ; compen-
 19 sation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska,
 20 Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as authorized by law
 21 (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)) ;
 22 compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American
 23 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; care
 24 of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-
 25 50) ; grants to the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, in

1 addition to current local revenues, for support of govern-
 2 mental functions; and personal services, household equipment
 3 and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of
 4 the several Governors' houses; (53) ~~\$3,234,471~~ \$3,575,000:
 5 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
 6 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
 7 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
 8 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
 9 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and
 10 operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes
 11 and for commercial transportation purposes found by the
 12 Secretary to be necessary.

13 (54) TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

14 *For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-*
 15 *terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific*
 16 *Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by*
 17 *Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the expenses*
 18 *of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the*
 19 *Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary*
 20 *of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the*
 21 *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local*
 22 *revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,000,000:*
 23 *Provided, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-*
 24 *tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumen-*

1 *talities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall*
 2 *be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance*
 3 *with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921*
 4 *(42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-*
 5 *ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): Provided further, That the*
 6 *government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is*
 7 *authorized to make purchases through the General Services*
 8 *Administration: Provided further, That appropriations avail-*
 9 *able for the administration of the Trust Territory of the*
 10 *Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter,*
 11 *maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels*
 12 *for official purposes and for commercial transportation pur-*
 13 *poses found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out*
 14 *the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement*
 15 *approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress.*

16 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

17 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
 18 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
 19 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
 20 ~~(55)\$5,000,000~~ \$9,500,000, of which not to exceed
 21 \$570,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

23 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
 24 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road

1 construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands
 2 by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; ~~(56)\$7,-~~
 3 ~~000,000~~ \$9,940,000, to remain available until expended.

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

5 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, build-
 6 ings, ferries, bridges, and trails, ~~(57)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,500,000.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
 9 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska
 10 shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation
 11 herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available
 12 only for the service of the current fiscal year.

13 Not to exceed $17\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the amount herein
 14 appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be
 15 available for construction work by force account, or on a
 16 hired-labor basis.

17 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

18 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
 19 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
 20 until expended, ~~(58)\$7,494,000~~ \$5,400,000: *Provided,*
 21 That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred
 22 to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of
 23 accounting and administration.

1 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

2 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue avail-
 3 able until expended for the work authorized by law, including
 4 operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels
 5 by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of
 6 the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
 7 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
 8 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of
 9 industries or travel in the area served; and payment of com-
 10 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
 11 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
 12 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other
 13 than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
 14 general manager at not to exceed ~~(59)\$13,000~~ \$14,000 per
 15 annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of
 16 more than ~~(60)\$11,000~~ \$12,500.

17 ~~(61)~~VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

18 *For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of*
 19 *the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$885,000:*
 20 *Provided, That the estimated project costs specified in said*
 21 *Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations on*
 22 *amounts that may be expended for such projects.*

1 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE

2 INTERIOR

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
5 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
6 teletype rentals and service, (62)\$2,200,000 \$2,330,000.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
9 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
10 year in the field service of the Department for periods of not
11 more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire,
12 flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

13 SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel
14 expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of
15 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
16 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
17 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
18 is made.

19 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be avail-
20 able for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
21 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
22 gency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings,
23 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
24 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
25 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this

1 authority until funds specifically made available to the
2 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
3 exhausted.

4 SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
5 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
6 tion in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the
7 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
8 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
9 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of
10 the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this
11 Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the
12 payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal
13 year.

14 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
15 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
16 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
17 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
18 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
19 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
20 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-
21 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
22 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
23 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

24 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
25 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act

1 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by
2 the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
3 individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000;
4 maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger
5 motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
6 service in private residences in the field, when authorized
7 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pay-
8 ment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library
9 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
10 tions to members only or at a price to members lower than
11 to subscribers who are not members.

12 SEC. 107. (63) *The Funds appropriated in this title shall*
13 *be available for the purchase of not to exceed six hundred and*
14 *twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles (including one at not*
15 *to exceed \$2,750) of which six hundred shall be for re-*
16 *placement only; and the Secretary is authorized to make such*
17 *transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,*
18 *without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying*
19 *out the operations of the Department.*

20 SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed (64) ~~\$100,000~~ \$250,000 of
21 the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to pay
22 the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for
23 personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the
24 fiscal year 1955 contemplated would be employed by such

1 department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year
2 in the performance of—

3 (1) function performed by a person designated as
4 an information specialist, information and editorial spe-
5 cialist, publications and information coordinator, press
6 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,
7 television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity
8 expert, or designated by any similar title, or

9 (2) functions performed by persons who assist
10 persons performing the functions described in (1) in
11 drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or dis-
12 seminating public information, publications or releases,
13 radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photo-
14 graphs, motion picture and similar material, shall be
15 available to pay the compensation of persons performing
16 the functions described in (1) or (2).

17 (b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for
18 publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized
19 scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to
20 photography incident to the compilation and reproduction
21 of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park
22 Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for
23 preservation.

1 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

2 GRANTS

3 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
4 form of grants as authorized by law, ~~(65)\$439,924~~
5 \$682,000.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
8 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
9 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law,
10 and to make such contracts and commitments without regard
11 to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
12 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
13 be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
14 budget for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That not
15 to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for administrative
16 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corpo-
17 ration, covering the categories set forth in the 1955
18 Budget estimates for such expenses.

19 TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY

20 BOARD OF REVIEW

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including serv-
23 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
24 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$75,000.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-

1 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
2 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
3 of the Government of the United States by force or violence,
4 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
5 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
6 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
7 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
8 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
9 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
10 for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
11 That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm,
12 act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods
13 of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
14 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
15 any organization.

16 TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

17 Amounts available to the Department of the Interior
18 from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums here-
19 inafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund
20 and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the ap-
21 proval of this Act:

83^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 8680

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

This principle has been reaffirmed by Congress. It has been the official policy of the Federal Power Commission.

Now, at this late date five members of the Supreme Court have decided to rewrite both legislation and history. It is difficult, if not impossible, to understand such reasoning.

I have not yet had an opportunity to study in detail this amazing decision. An appropriate course of action is still unclear.

But we must, it seems to me, go into this matter thoroughly and take the necessary steps to assure ourselves that it is Congress—and not the Supreme Court—that makes our laws.

In this day, when we have so many commissions making studies of various subjects in the public interest, I believe it is indicated that perhaps the President should immediately call upon representatives of the public, of the Federal Power Commission, and of industry to make a complete and thorough study of this decision and its wide ramifications, with the thought that perhaps a course can be determined whereby recommendations will be submitted to Congress at the earliest possible date. I think it is in the public interest that both the executive department and Congress, which are concerned with this vital question, should conduct a study and that the proper recommendation be made. I hope Congress will consider the subject matter at the earliest possible moment.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 251. An act to amend section 1923 (a) of title 28, United States Code, relating to docket fees;

S. 1823. An act to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during the Korean conflict, and for other purposes;

S. 2761. An act to approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Hermiston and West Extension Irrigation Districts, Oregon, and to authorize their execution, and for other purposes;

S. 2773. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes," approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 756);

S. 3090. An act to authorize the transmission and disposition by the Secretary of the Interior of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande;

S. 3446. An act to amend the act of January 6, 1951 (64 Stat. 1221), by authorizing certain rehabilitation at the United States Military Academy; and

S. 3524. An act to affirm the temporary appointments of certain officers of the Navy, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARRETT in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, with respect to the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior, H. R. 8680, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments to the bill and the additions recommended by the committee be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be considered as the original text, for the purpose of further amendments, and for points of order with respect to recommended substantive law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, so that I may be certain in regard to the effect of the unanimous-consent request, which I expect to agree to, I understand that it does not preclude the offering of any amendments from the floor, even though they might carry figures which may have been included in the committee amendments. Is that correct?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Mississippi is correct. The purpose of the request is to expedite the consideration of the bill itself. If we were to take up the amendments singly, then any change in the amendments as recommended by the committee, if agreed to, would preclude further changes, which might be very advisable. By handling the matter in this way, the committee amendments are made a part of the original text of the bill, and amendments may be offered to the amendments.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Oregon. I have no objection to his request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee to page 28, paragraph 2, of the bill, because it will be necessary for me to be away from the floor.

On page 28, line 10, the Senate committee, in an amendment, has raised the amount from \$225,000 to \$300,000 in the construction item for the Fish and Wildlife Service. As the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee will recall, the House allowed \$225,000 for this particular construction. In the House committee report there appears the following:

In addition, \$35,000 is to be used for improvements and repairs at the Inks Dam Hatchery near Bennett, Tex.

I may say that "Bennett" is a misprint; it should be Burnet, Tex.

This is the situation, as I understand it: Of the \$225,000 the House has said that \$35,000 shall be used for the Inks Dam Hatchery, Burnet, Tex. The Sen-

ate has raised the amount in that item, and I think very properly so, by \$75,000.

But the administrative officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service say that since the Senate committee report does not specify Inks Dam Hatchery, and since the report provides that the amount is referable to the budget estimate, they would conclude in the absence of any further amendment or legislative history, that of the \$300,000 which the Senate is proposing, which is \$75,000 more than the House allowed, the \$35,000 for Inks Dam Hatchery was not included. I wish to clarify that point with the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, because I know what his purposes were.

Mr. CONDON. I am happy to engage in this colloquy, and I do so with the thought that the statement now being made on behalf of the committee—and I know that the committee concurs in it, because the matter was discussed at length in committee hearings—will aid the department in understanding the purposes of the committee with respect to the particular amendment, and that the Senate will understand the views of the committee at this time, when the Senate is acting upon the particular item.

As I understand the practice in connection with appropriation bills, when the House in the report of its committee recommends the earmarking of a certain amount of funds for a certain project, the recommendation is taken as a directive by the administrative agency, insofar as that can be done.

I understand further that if the Senate, acting upon the same bill and the same item joins with the House in such a recommendation, generally speaking the executive department will deem that to be an absolute mandate.

In this instance, the House earmarked certain funds for the hatchery in Texas. The Senate did not join in that specific recommendation. The Senate raised the appropriation to the amount requested in the budget estimate, but the Senate committee did not indicate, expressly or otherwise, or at least not intentionally otherwise, that in setting that figure it was excluding the action recommended by the House. Neither, on the other hand, was it requiring adherence to the program which had been set forth by the Department in its request for the appropriation.

It was our view that under those circumstances the department was at full liberty to follow the direction of the House, and, in order to do that, to make any changes necessary with respect to the other items; or if it found the exigencies of the occasion to be such that it could not do so, it was not absolutely bound to do it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Oregon. May I ask if that opinion is shared by the ranking minority member of the committee?

Mr. HAYDEN. Obviously, since a smaller amount, \$225,000, has been appropriated by the House, with a specific direction for expenditure on a fish hatchery in Texas, and a larger amount is now allowed by the Senate, it seems to me that commonsense indicates that

the likelihood of obtaining the hatchery is very much improved, particularly in view of the fact that the question will have to be settled in conference between the two Houses, and there will be a very definite understanding in the committee of conference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is the point which I raise. I do not want to take any chances. The chances may not be very good in the executive department.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am not talking about taking chances in the executive department; I am speaking of the fact that the Senate must come to an agreement with the House as to how the \$300,000 is to be expended. If in the conference report it is indicated that the hatchery in Texas is to be built, then the matter certainly is double riveted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is there anything in the Senate action raising the amount to \$300,000 which would nullify the statement in the House report that \$35,000 should be used for improvements and repairs at the Inks Dam hatchery in Burnet, Tex.?

Mr. CORDON. I answer in the negative, definitely.

Mr. HAYDEN. I concur in the answer in the negative, definitely.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Then is was the understanding of the Senate committee and of the chairman of the subcommittee that when the fund was raised by \$75,000, it was intended that there should be money provided to take care of the \$35,000 expenditure at Inks Dam, Tex. Is that correct?

Mr. CORDON. That is correct. The matter was discussed at length.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Oregon for the interest he has taken in this minor matter. The entire State of Texas is not concerned about it, but the particular area concerned covers six of the largest lakes in Texas, and the people of that locality are intensely interested in the project. Their representative appeared before the committee, and the committee was receptive to the project, and included a statement with respect to it in the report.

The officials in the executive department have told me that unless the intention is made abundantly clear, not only that the House intended the \$35,000 for this purpose, but also that the Senate so intended, they would feel disposed to follow some other budget items which they had, and it might result in the exclusion of Inks Dam Hatchery.

I am glad to have the distinguished Senator from Oregon and the distinguished Senator from Arizona confirm the fact that \$35,000 was to have been used from the \$225,000 as the House reported the bill, and is to be used from the \$300,000, as the Senate has amended the bill for the Inks Dam Hatchery.

Mr. President, I wish now to commend in the strongest terms the action of the Interior Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and the full committee with respect to two other matters of particular importance to my State of Texas—although their importance is by no means confined to that State.

I refer to restoration of the full appropriation asked by the Bureau of the Budget for enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act and restoration of funds that will enable the Bureau of Mines to continue operations of the Wichita Falls, Tex., office of the Oil and Gas Division.

It was my privilege to place before members of the Interior Subcommittee statements urging the wisdom of these two actions.

No large amount of money is involved in either case. But, as I endeavored to show by presenting facts and figures to the Interior Subcommittee, work of great and widespread import is involved.

The House bill reduced the appropriation for enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act to \$125,000 from the \$150,000 included in the budget. This slash, if allowed to stand, would badly cripple efforts to enforce laws governing the movement of oil in interstate commerce.

The Wichita Falls office of the Oil and Gas Division is engaged in practical research into methods of increasing tremendously the amount of oil that can be produced from fields which, to all intents and purposes, have become exhausted so far as traditional methods of extraction are concerned.

Hundreds of millions of barrels of petroleum have become recoverable, which otherwise would have remained underground, as a result of the work of the Wichita Falls office of the Oil and Gas Division.

Under the appropriation provided in the House bill, it would be necessary to close down this office. The result would be a great financial loss, not only to producers and royalty owners but also in taxes to the Federal Government.

In each of these cases, it seemed to me that false economy of the most flagrant type was involved.

The Interior subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee have acted with realistic wisdom, in my opinion, in recommending appropriations that will insure continued enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act and carry forward the valuable work of the Wichita Falls office of the Oil and Gas Division.

I hope and believe the Senate will act in accordance with these recommendations.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I dislike to impose upon the chairman of the subcommittee at this time, when probably he would prefer to proceed with his statement about the bill in the regular way.

Mr. CORDON. I can assure the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that there is no imposition at all.

Mr. CLEMENTS. This may be the last time the question will be under discussion during the consideration of the bill. I am very much interested in the \$35,000 appropriation for the hatchery in the State of my distinguished friend from Texas. Is not this the situation: If the position of the Senate prevails, the Department of the Interior would have \$300,000, under the bill, with which to carry out such construction as it might

see fit, with the estimates totaling \$335,000?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Is it correct to state that that \$35,000 could be obtained from projects in any State, such as Texas, Kentucky, or the Territory of Alaska, if the Senator's position should prevail?

Mr. CORDON. The Senate committee has not earmarked a nickel of the money. There was a direction contained in the report of the committee of the House of Representatives. The Senate has not negated that direction in any respect; it has simply increased the appropriation for the particular item under discussion to the full amount requested by the Department, without in anywise indicating, so far as the Senate is concerned, that it is going to direct the Department what it shall do with the money. The Senate knows that the Department will generally stay within the following conditions, first, its program as sent to the two Houses of Congress, second, any request by the House; or, third, any request made by the Senate.

The Senate has made no request. The House has made a request. The possible program becomes increased by \$35,000, but the amount of the appropriation remains at a point where something must give—\$35,000 worth.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Is it the view of the Senator from Oregon that no one of the projects will suffer to any appreciable extent if the \$300,000 appropriation is concurred in?

Mr. CORDON. That is my own judgment. In the first place, construction costs are on a downward trend. It may well be that the construction of the Inks Dam hatchery in Texas may be completed for about \$25,000 or \$25,500. If so, the difference will be available for other purposes. That is true of every item of construction mentioned, with the possible exception of construction in Alaska, and to some extent it would be true there.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Is my understanding correct that if the amount of \$300,000 is agreed to, none of the projects would be left uncompleted?

Mr. CORDON. I doubt that all of the projects would be completed, unless the present downward trend of construction costs continues. I think that somewhere some projects will be somewhat less than completed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Inks Dam project contemplates an eventual overall expenditure of about \$90,000, but the House felt that an appropriation of \$35,000 was essential at the present time.

Mr. CORDON. My thought about that is that a segment of a complete project was contemplated, and was deemed that it would take \$35,000 to complete that segment. If the project could be completed for less than that amount, I think the Department's purpose would be to use the amount remaining for other projects.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is what I had in mind when I used the term "completed."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President—

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. CORDON. I shall yield in a moment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, who has the floor? Is there not a unanimous-consent request pending? I ask that as a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a unanimous consent request pending that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object—

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I thought the distinguished Senator from Oregon had yielded to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thought the Senator from Oregon had yielded to me. However, I do not mind standing aside so that the Senator from South Dakota can have the floor, if he will not take too long.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has the floor. To whom does he yield?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I would assume that a reservation of a right to object would carry with it the right to the floor on the part of any Senator who desired to speak. In any event, I hope I can answer the inquiries of both Senators.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Has the unanimous consent request been acted on?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does not each Member of the Senate who desires to speak on the request have a right to recognition and to object?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; any Senator has the right to object. The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, when a unanimous consent request has been made, there is nothing to do but wait until all objections to the request have been heard.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I had asked the Senator from Oregon to yield to me. I should like to reserve the right to object for the purpose of getting the Senator from Oregon to yield to me, because I desire to inquire about a fish hatchery project.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota has asked for recognition.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I was on my feet a considerable time before the Senator from South Dakota requested the floor, but if he has been recognized, I shall withhold my inquiry.

Mr. CASE. The Senator from Tennessee happened to have his back to me and of course could not see, but I think I was standing a considerable time before the Senator from Tennessee requested recognition. However, if the Senator from Tennessee wishes to ask questions about the fish hatchery, for the purpose of continuity I am willing to yield the

floor and let the Senator from Tennessee be recognized.

The Senator from South Dakota sought the floor because he has to attend a meeting of the subcommittee on military construction which is waiting for me to appear so that we can hear testimony which will be taken from 2 o'clock on. I had hoped to make a few remarks and then leave, so that I would not keep the entire group waiting. However, in view of the fact that the Senator from Tennessee wishes to discuss the fish hatchery, I am willing to yield, for the purpose of continuity in the Record.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I do desire to discuss the fish hatchery appropriation, but I do not wish to delay the Senator from South Dakota. If it can be understood that I can engage in colloquy with the Senator from Oregon after the Senator from South Dakota has spoken, I shall be glad to wait.

Mr. CASE. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Tennessee.

I wished to address a couple of questions to the Senator from Oregon, who is chairman of the subcommittee. First, with respect to the bill as a whole, I should like to say that I think the subcommittee has done an excellent job, and I particularly refer to the provision for research into and utilization of saline water. That program got under way last year. I think it is an excellent program, and that it offers a possibility of saving a great deal of money for the benefit of the general economy. There is no greater problem in our domestic economy than that of adequate supplies for industry, agriculture, and municipal use.

Mr. CORDON. I assure the Senator from South Dakota that the committee feels the same way about it. That particular subject engaged the attention of the committee probably for more time, in relation to the amount of money involved, than any other item in the bill.

Mr. CASE. I greatly appreciate the constructive action by the committee in allowing the full budget estimate of \$400,000 for the research program on saline water.

Next, Mr. President, I wish to ask a question jointly for my colleague, the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and myself with respect to the funds available for investigation in the Missouri River Basin. As I understand, the item for the Missouri River Basin, under the Bureau of Reclamation, includes funds for studies and investigations and that there may be a small balance on hand. I am particularly interested in having the bureau apply some of that money to investigating the possibilities of reclamation on the White River, which is a tributary of the Missouri River, and for rehabilitation of a dam project on Willow Creek, which is likewise a tributary, or a subtributary, of the Missouri River. Willow Creek runs into the James, and the James into the Missouri. I wonder if the Senator will agree that the application of these funds for investigation and studies is within the discretion of the Bureau of Reclamation so that they can be applied to investigation of the projects I have mentioned? Can these funds be applied to

studies of the tributaries and subtributaries of the Missouri River, for the general purposes of the Missouri River Basin program?

Mr. CORDON. The chairman of the subcommittee is in entire agreement with the Senator from South Dakota with respect to the discretion vested in the department in the matter of investigation. While representatives of the department ordinarily submit an outline of the program, the item under discussion was deemed by the appropriations subcommittee to be one of the flexible appropriations in the bill so far as the geographical locations of the investigation are concerned. That must be so because of the changes involved from time to time. New information will become available, and the Bureau of Reclamation must have the flexibility necessary to meet the vicissitudes of any particular situation.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement the chairman of the subcommittee has made and thank him in behalf of my colleague as well as myself. His statement agrees with my understanding, and I think it is consistent with the original intent and purpose of the authorization for the Missouri River Basin program.

The last subject I wish to mention is the probating of the estates of Indians on reservations. I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether consideration was given to the growing problem of probating the estates of Indians on Indian reservations. In my own State, where there are several Indian reservations, the probating of the estates is piling up. For instance, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, in a report dated May 17, 1954, Mr. Reifel, the superintendent, states that—

Right now this agency has nearly 600 cases of unprobated estates. There are many tracts of lands with a large number of heirs. The leasing or selling of this land runs into all kinds of difficulties in getting the heirs to sign up.

I understand that last year although the Indian service increased the number of estates handled, the unprobated estates increased by approximately 300, or from approximately 2,600 to approximately 2,900. It could not keep up much less catch up.

In answer to a query from Representative BERRY, of South Dakota, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the hearing examiner in a letter dated June 1, says:

Since it will not be possible for me to hold hearings in the field this year, due to the necessity for finishing the large number of cases previously heard, I have arranged to conduct hearings in Pierre next July 20 to September 30 for parties who have urgent cases and are willing to come in with their witnesses.

Mr. President, that means that Indians with an interest in an estate will have to travel several hundred miles in order to reach the point where the examiner will be present, in the hope that they will be able to submit testimony regarding an estate in which the amount of their interest may be relatively small—perhaps merely a few dollars. It also means that only a few cases, at best, will be taken

care of. The Indians will have to travel at their own expense to reach this one point. In my State there are 8 different Indian reservations and many people will have to travel several hundred miles and be there on one of the few days when they can be heard. The cost will exceed their interests in hundreds of cases.

I believe the amount of the appropriation should be increased so that examiners can go to the agency headquarters and catch up on this work. I wonder what consideration the committee has given to the possibility of increasing the item for that purpose.

Mr. CORDON. The committee heard the testimony of the Department on the subject. The amount involved, as recommended, is \$166,930—confessedly wholly insufficient to do the job in any one of the States that have a large Indian population. I think the Senator from South Dakota is as well aware as are the members of the committee that the probate procedure with respect to Indian trust property is handled under Federal law, not under State law. I am of the opinion that we could advance this matter very materially if the probating of estates in this particular field were permitted, at least concurrently, under State law, so they could be handled in each of the several counties. I do not know that the Department has given any consideration to that question. Until this year I had never considered it seriously because I did not realize the extent to which the Department was behind in this probate work.

I hope that the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs dealing with Indian problems will take up the matter and make a sufficient examination into the situation in all the States having Indian populations, and then will submit a report in such form as to aid both the Department and the committee in connection with action in this field.

No serious consideration was given to an increase in this item. Consideration was not given because of lack of information as to how far such an increase should go and as to whether there was some short cut in the probate proceedings, particularly in respect to chattels of impermanent title. Of course, in the case of land, there must be a record; but there is also a distribution of personal property.

I am hopeful that there can be some shortcuts that will make it possible to expedite the work, to the end that the Department can catch up with it.

Mr. CASE. I share the hope of the Senator from Oregon that the entire problem may be studied by the legislative committee. I also share with him the hope that before long a real solution may be achieved by permitting Indian estates to be probated in the county courts. Obviously, in dealing with trust lands and the inheritance of trust interest, the problem becomes increasingly complex the longer probate is delayed. If a probate is delayed for a year or two, and if some of the heirs die in the interval, the remaining interests become even more fractionated, until finally there is a veritable spider's web.

The land becomes idle because of the difficulty in getting action when the heirs are undetermined and when their shares become so badly fractionated.

Mr. CORDON. Not infrequently an Indian has some allotted trust lands in a given county, and has, out of his own funds, purchased some fee land. When he passes away, under estate law his estate must be probated in order to clear the title to the land held in fee. It would be no trick at all to let the probate extend to the trust land in such case or in any case where the probate involves the title to land.

Mr. CASE. I understand that the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], who, I believe, is chairman of the Interior subcommittee dealing with Indian legislation, is going to conduct some hearings on proposed legislation of this sort; and I further understand that he hopes to encourage the Bureau of the Budget to send a supplemental estimate to the Appropriations Committee. I hereby express the hope that the supplemental estimate may be submitted, and that when it is, the Appropriations Committee will give it sympathetic consideration, so that the situation will not become any worse, but will be handled as best it can be until the passage of legislation which will transfer some of this probate work to the States, perhaps concurrently, as the Senator from Oregon has suggested.

Mr. CORDON. With what I have said to the Senator from South Dakota, he can rest assured that sympathetic and careful consideration will be given the matter.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator from Oregon. I also thank the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] for permitting me to carry on this colloquy at this time.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee a few questions about the appropriation for the Federal fish hatchery at Erwin, Tenn.

Some time ago I sent the distinguished Senator from Oregon a letter and some other information which I had received, both from the Department of the Interior and others, with reference to the Federal fish hatchery at Erwin. I now have before me a letter dated May 24, 1954, from Mr. John L. Farley, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service. In the letter he points out the importance of the hatchery and states that it is an old hatchery, constructed in 1899; that it is surrounded by Federal land; that a large part of the trout waters in this area are under Federal control; that the hatchery is very necessary; and that it has been allowed to deteriorate greatly.

I now quote from his letter:

A construction program designed to modernize and expand facilities at the Erwin station, to increase the operating efficiency, production of fish, and appearance of the unit, will cost an estimated \$243,000. Such a program would provide new raceways and ponds for rearing fish, repair the water supply reservoir, supply and drainage lines, and modernize other installations.

The Fish and Wildlife Service operates 92 fish hatcheries located throughout the Nation and many of these hatcheries are as

old, if not older, than the one at Erwin. Less than \$300,000 is provided in the annual appropriation for the cost of maintenance at all Federal hatcheries. It can readily be seen that maintenance funds currently available to the Service are not adequate to finance the large improvement program needed at Erwin and other hatcheries. However, the Erwin station will receive its apportionment of the funds that are appropriated for maintenance items at Federal fish-cultural stations for the fiscal year of 1955. But the amount of those funds, according to the present outlook, will be a few thousand dollars, and only the more urgent minor repairs can be taken care of during the coming fiscal year.

I have received a number of letters from others interested in the Erwin hatchery. I know the Senate committee has increased the amount by \$75,000 over what the House allowed. I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon if, in view of the situation at this hatchery, and probably others throughout the Nation, a small additional allowance for the purpose of modernizing these hatcheries would be in the public interest?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon suggests to the Senator from Tennessee that, as indicated in Mr. Farley's letter in the case of a great number of Federal hatcheries scattered throughout the United States substantially the same situation as that indicated at the Erwin hatchery prevails. It is my hope that we can obtain a survey and some action on the part of the Department, through the Bureau of the Budget, looking toward the appropriation of a sum of money which will enable the Department to improve conditions at all hatcheries. The committee would feel that it was doing a disservice if it attempted to earmark maintenance funds—and that, in substance, is what is proposed here—in one area at the expense of others. What is needed first is rehabilitation.

The situation complained of has been allowed to persist for a great number of years. A sizable sum of money is needed in order to make the present capacity real instead of imaginary.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I wish to make it clear to the Senator that I am not asking for special treatment for the Erwin hatchery, although, in view of the fact that it is so badly rundown, I think the Department, with whatever appropriation it has, should give it serious consideration. But since many of the hatcheries are in a similar situation, I wonder if the Senator would agree to take to conference an amendment increasing the amount by \$25,000 or \$50,000, which would enable the Department to accomplish a little more in discharging a very necessary function.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon has every sympathy in the world for the situation which exists. He feels, however, that to attempt to make appropriations on the floor of the Senate in so broad a field as is this, in which the same situation exists throughout the United States, would not be a good appropriative process, if the Senator will pardon the observation.

The Senator from Oregon hopes that the subject may come before the committee in the regular way, with all the available information, rather than to limit action to a particular hatchery.

with respect to which the Senator from Tennessee is very properly presenting the situation. The hatchery is in his State. He has an obligation to the people there. So certainly no criticism is being leveled at the Senator. Rather, my statement is intended to be commendatory and most complimentary. However, the subcommittee, in dealing with the situation everywhere would, I am sure, join its chairman in expressing the hope that we shall not open the bill in order to take care of one of a great number of conditions which are substantially the same.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Senate committee, upon the basis of the showing made as to the Erwin hatchery and others throughout the Nation, has increased the appropriation by \$75,000 over the House figure.

Mr. CORDON. I think this comes under a different category.

Mr. KEFAUVER. This is under "Construction."

Mr. CORDON. If we should undertake to provide major rehabilitation or increased capacity, of course, we would enter the field of construction. However, ordinary maintenance, and the type of repair which comes under that head, is found in the item "Management of resources." The appropriation last year was \$7 million. The budget estimate this year was \$6,600,000. The House allowed \$6,137,000, and the Senate committee recommends \$6,465,000.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is an increase of approximately \$340,000 for management.

Mr. CORDON. Yes. Let me say to the Senator that, in truth, our recommendation was the budget figure. The reason it does not appear to be the budget figure is that a portion of the amount for Missouri Basin activities was placed in this item, and was later taken out of this item and placed in "Rehabilitation and construction," in the Missouri Basin. The amount here represents the full estimate of the Department.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I see a footnote to the effect that the Missouri Basin activities were taken out of this appropriation and put in another one.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. So, under "Management of resources," the committee has increased the appropriation somewhat over the House figure—about \$440,000.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Some of the Erwin work undoubtedly would come under "Construction." So there is a \$75,000 increase under "Construction," also, is there not?

Mr. CORDON. That is correct. There is an increase from \$225,000 to \$300,000.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Is it the feeling of the chairman of the subcommittee that, with these additional funds, together with the amount recommended by the House, consideration will be given to the

rehabilitation and construction needs of the fish hatchery at Erwin, Tenn., to which I have been referring?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon is reasonably certain that that will be the case, particularly in view of the fact that there has been correspondence with the Department and with the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service. That, of course, brings the subject to our attention at a very psychological time. However, the Senator from Oregon would be less than frank if he did not say to the Senator from Tennessee that there is little hope, if any, that there can be any construction funds for the Erwin hatchery this year out of this appropriation. I am speaking of construction, as distinguished from maintenance.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is a matter which would be left up to the Department.

Mr. CORDON. It is left up to the Department; that is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks the two letters to which I have referred, which point out the condition of the hatchery at Erwin, Tenn. One is from John L. Farley, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, to Representative REECE, and the other is a letter addressed to me by Earle Hendren, a leading citizen and the head of several organizations interested in the hatchery at Erwin, Tenn.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
Washington D. C., May 4, 1954.
HON. B. CARROLL REECE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. REECE: This is in reply to your letter that was received April 26, with which you enclosed a letter from Mr. Doyle Moore, Erwin, Tenn., concerning the need for an improvement program at the Federal fish hatchery located at Erwin.

The Erwin, Tenn., Federal fish hatchery was established in 1899. Inasmuch as the buildings and fish-cultural facilities were constructed more than 50 years ago and as the installations were not designed for present-day fish-cultural practices, an improvement and modernization program is needed at the hatchery. This hatchery is called upon to furnish trout for stocking a large area comprising parts of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. A large percentage of the trout waters in this area is on lands under Federal control, and the station is operated in close cooperation with the States, especially the State of Tennessee, to correlate the management and stocking of trout waters.

Funds in the amount of \$44,500 were provided in 1950 and 1951 for the construction of a cold-storage and food preservation building, garage, and shop building, and repairs to the buildings at Erwin. However, fishing pressure has continued to increase during the last 10 years and the hatchery was not planned to produce the great numbers of legal-sized trout that are necessary for maintaining trout populations in the area. A construction program designed to modernize and expand facilities at the Erwin station to increase the operating efficiency, production of fish, and appearance of the unit will cost an estimated \$243,000. Such a program would provide new raceways and ponds for

rearing fish, repair the water supply reservoir, supply and drainage lines, and modernize other installations.

The Fish and Wildlife Service operates 92 fish hatcheries located throughout the Nation and many of these hatcheries are as old if not older than the one at Erwin. Less than \$300,000 is provided in the annual appropriation for the cost of maintenance at all Federal hatcheries. It can readily be seen that maintenance funds currently available to the Service are not adequate to finance the large improvement program needed at Erwin and other hatcheries. However, the Erwin station will receive its apportionment of the funds that are appropriated for maintenance items at Federal fish-cultural stations for the fiscal year of 1955. But the amount of those funds, according to the present outlook, will be a few thousand dollars and only the more urgent minor repairs can be taken care of during the coming fiscal year.

We appreciate the interest that you and your constituents are showing in the activities of the Federal fish hatchery at Erwin, and we shall be glad to provide any further information that you may need.

Mr. Moore's letter is being returned for your files.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN L. FARLEY, Director.

CAPITOL AMUSEMENTS, INC.,
Erwin, Tenn., April 23, 1954.

Senator ESTES KEFAUVER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR ESTES: The director of Erwin Kiwanis Club recently appointed a committee with me as chairman to visit the United States Fish Hatchery located at the outskirts of Erwin and make inspection thereof and submit to you recommendations for renovations and improvements that are absolutely necessary for the operation, maintenance, and appearance of this property.

Our committee visited the fish hatchery April 10 and found it in the most deplorable condition that can be imagined. It was surprising as well as disgusting to find the property owned and operated by the Federal Government in such a disgraceful and deplorable condition. All of which is due to insufficient appropriations in the past to maintain the property in a decent manner.

At one time this fish hatchery was a show place of Unicoi County, efficiently operated by the Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service for the good of conservation throughout this area. Visitors came for miles to see it.

Our committee after consultation with Mr. Clifford Morefield, superintendent of the fishery, respectfully submit the following recommendations for improvement and renovation:

1. Repair dam at spring so that loss of water can be eliminated at that point.
2. Construct raceways, or provide drainage fields so as to stop the heating of water in the upper ponds.
3. Replace all broken pipelines and concrete pools, engineering the work in accordance with accepted modern construction.
4. Provide adequate hatching facilities for the production load now being required. This will involve replacing the hatchery which was removed and disposed of.
5. Surface the road down the hill from the highway to reduce the expense of upkeep.
6. Repair or replace buildings now dilapidated and too expensive to maintain.
7. Construct pools and raceways on lower property to fully utilize the supply of water.
8. Exploit the recreational opportunities offered by the location and the longstanding local interest in the property. This to be decided by person making the proposal that this above work be carried out.

It was necessary for the writer to be in Nashville following our committee inspection on the above date and before I had the opportunity to confer with you we were informed that a reduction of \$300,000 in appropriations was planned by Department of the Interior of Fish and Wildlife Service which if became a law would not only eliminate any chance of improvement but would probably result in the closing of the fishery entirely. I have since been informed that the House has consented to the above-mentioned reduction and the only possible chance of saving our fishery from being abandoned would be action of the Senate.

The citizens in this entire area are concerned and upset, especially the Tennessee Conservation League, and as a citizen, a committeeman from Kiwanis Club, and spokesman for a multitude of your friends, I respectfully urge you to come to our rescue and do everything in your power not only to restore or maintain the present appropriation for fish hatchery, but if possible, arrange for additional funds to be made available for repairs and renewals thus preventing total abandonment and deterioration of a valuable Federal Government asset in this area.

Sincerely,

EARLE HENDREN.

P. S.—The above recommendation in substance concerning improvements are on file with the Department of the Interior of Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of New Jersey in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. CORDON. I do not have the floor. There is pending a unanimous-consent request. When it is acted on, I shall be more than happy to go forward; or I shall go forward now, if the Senator from Mississippi wishes to ask me a question.

Mr. STENNIS. I must attend a committee meeting, but I do not wish to delay the consideration of the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask a few questions before I agree to the unanimous-consent request which is now before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. STENNIS. I merely wanted to ask some questions of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, that is what I wanted to do. However, if the Senator from Mississippi wishes to proceed, he may do so. I merely wanted to ask a question or two before the Senate agrees to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. I desire to invite the Senator's attention to page 24 of the committee report, particularly to the paragraph headed "Natchez Trace Parkway." The last sentence of the paragraph reads:

The committee is of the view that funds for additional paving is a proper program to be provided under the contract authority

provision of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1954.

I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon to express his opinion with reference to the contract authority, particularly whether it applies to the Natchez Trace Parkway, and to state whether the statement in the report is a recommendation that the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget consider including the Natchez Trace Parkway in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1954.

I ask that question because the committee has seen fit to leave out a House amendment which added \$500,000 in construction funds for this parkway, which has been partially constructed. Some of the roadbed has been built, and there is urgent need of continuation of the construction program. I would appreciate the Senator's views and his recommendation.

Mr. CORDON. I am glad to answer the Senator's question. This matter was gone into very carefully by the committee, not only with respect to this particular parkway, but with respect to parkways generally throughout the United States.

The Senator from Mississippi will recall that a short time ago at this session of Congress there was passed the National Federal Highway Act of 1954, which included authorization of funds for parkways, and that the bill went a step further in the field of parkway construction than Congress had theretofore gone in the history of parkway legislation, in that contract authorization was provided for funds for work on the parkways of the United States.

The committee, seeking to hold these appropriations within reasonable limits and at the same time to provide a sound program throughout the United States, so far as it could within our limited knowledge and capacity, felt that with respect to parkways in general the authorization for contracts to be let prior to funds being appropriated was intended to do the very thing the House sought to do when it increased the budget recommendations for the Natchez Trace Parkway from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

We felt that if we would stay within the limits of the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and then call the attention of the Department to the circumstances existing throughout the country with relation to the deplorable condition of some of our parkways, which in many instances need original construction, and so forth, we might advance in time, and insure in fact, a sound parkway construction program.

I am happy to report to the Senator from Mississippi that I have been in touch with the Department of the Interior and have been advised what the Department is doing in that field. The Senator's interest in the Natchez Trace Parkway entitles him to know that the Natchez Trace Parkway is included in the program to an extent even greater than the House recommended.

Mr. STENNIS. I certainly thank the Senator from Oregon for his very fine statement and the very encouraging

support he is giving to the proposition. As I understand clearly, the committee of which the Senator from Oregon is chairman, did not reject the idea of construction funds for this parkway at all.

Mr. CORDON. Not at all.

Mr. STENNIS. It merely pointed out the method the committee believes will insure a certainty and rapidity of construction which is lacking in the old system.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I should like to ask another question about the Natchez Trace Parkway, while we are on that subject. I appreciate the statement of the chairman of the committee with reference to the Natchez Trace Parkway, a part of which is located in the State of Tennessee, and therefore I am very much interested in it, as is the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

I understand the feeling of the chairman of the committee is that under the contract authority of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 there is a good chance that even more rapid progress may be made in the development of the Natchez Trace Parkway than would be the case if it were handled as a part of the Interior Department's program.

Mr. CORDON. That is very definitely the fact. There can be no question about it.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does the Senator from Oregon believe that it is to the advantage of the construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway that it be included under the contract authority of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954, instead of being the subject of an appropriation in the pending appropriation bill?

Mr. CORDON. That is definitely so. I am not at all certain that the present authorization in the act, after allocations throughout the United States have been made, will be adequate to complete the project, but at any time funds are exhausted, we can always take further action. I believe I can assure the Senator that the Natchez Trace Parkway will be far more advanced in this way than it could be through funds appropriated in the pending bill.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I again thank the Senator from Oregon. If the program goes through it will appear in a supplemental appropriation bill, as I understand.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. Which the Senator believes would come before us in the not too distant future.

Mr. CORDON. We shall have a supplemental appropriation bill before us sometime during the current month. As the Senator from Mississippi knows, there will be a deficiency appropriation bill before the Senate in the first part of the coming year.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Oregon. Relying on his statement, I shall not offer an amendment, but ex-

press my thanks again for the chairman's consideration.

Mr. KEFAUVER. There is no question, is there, in the mind of the Senator from Oregon, and in the minds of those with whom he has conferred, that parkway road construction of this kind is appropriately included in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954?

Mr. CORDON. None whatever.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I should like to inquire about the appropriations for Indian educational contracts, the foster home care and welfare of Indian children, and the tuberculosis care of Indians in the State of Minnesota. My understanding is that \$300,000 is to be appropriated for educational contracts for the State of Minnesota, \$110,000 for foster home care and welfare, and \$346,000 for the tuberculosis care of Indians.

Mr. CORDON. I am having the clerk check the items one by one. I believe the Senator is correct, but until the items are located in the justification, I cannot be certain. Three hundred thousand dollars is allocated for the State of Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. For Indian educational contracts?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. THYE. And \$110,000 for foster home care and welfare?

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. How much is appropriated for tuberculosis care of the Indians?

Mr. CORDON. We do not have a breakdown of that figure in the justification.

Mr. THYE. From the standpoint of the State of Minnesota, there is no reason to believe that, as the justification indicated in the hearing, the amount mentioned is not the needed amount, and that that amount will be made available?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct.

The committee has recommended to the Senate approval of the complete budget figure for this item, and that will carry with it the program as it was outlined by the Department of the Interior officials who were before the committee with, of course, such changes as varying conditions may make necessary.

Mr. THYE. There is one other question I should like to ask. It relates to the construction of a transmission line from Big Bend, Huron, Watertown, and on to Granite Falls, in Minnesota, so that electric current may be transmitted from the installations on the Missouri River into the State of Minnesota, where the present existing utility transmission lines could pick it up and make it available to the consumers in Minnesota.

There is, without question, a fund provided which will be available for the construction of such transmission lines. Is that correct?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct. It was deemed by the committee to be of sufficient importance to have especial mention in the report.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I wish to thank the chairman of the committee for a job well done. It has required a tremendous amount of work to prepare the subcommittee report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act," on page 2, line 5, after "(15 U. S. C. 715)", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$150,000."

Under the subhead "Operation and Maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration," on page 2, line 19, after the word "area", to strike out "\$625,000" and insert "\$233,700."

Under the subhead "Research in the Utilization of Saline Water," on page 3, line 2, to strike out "\$255,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Under the subhead "Oil and Gas Division," on page 3, line 8, after the word "gas", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Under the subhead "Emergency Flood and Storm Repairs," on page 3, line 16, after the figures "\$100,000", to strike out the comma and "to remain available until June 30, 1955."

On page 3, after line 17, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

"For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,469,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropriations made in this act in the sums and in the manner set forth in Senate Report No. 1506, 83d Congress, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from other accounts and made a part of this appropriation."

Under the subhead "Bonneville Power Administration—Construction," on page 4, line 14, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$18,915,000" and insert "\$26,300,000"; and in line 15, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and "Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$6 million of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be used for personal services and not more than \$500,000 shall be used for travel expenses."

Under the subhead "Operation and Maintenance," on page 4, line 22, after the word "energy", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$6,600,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Land Management—Management of Lands and Resources," on page 5, line 20, after the word "Management", to strike out "\$11,483,000" and insert "\$12,413,000."

Under the subhead "Construction," on page 6, line 9, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$3,000,000"; and in line 13, after the word "sum", to strike out "and, in addition, amounts available for operation and maintenance of such access roads under the appropriation 'Management of lands and resources' are" and insert "is."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions," on page 7, line 6, after the word "construction", to strike out "and operation and maintenance."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Health, Education, and Welfare Services," on page 8, line 12, after the word "museums", to strike out "\$52,000,000" and insert "\$60,700,000"; and in line 13, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "of which not more than \$28,500,000 shall be available for personal services."

Under the subhead "Resources Management," on page 8, line 22, after the word "law", to strike out "\$12,592,910" and insert "\$13,169,580."

Under the subhead "Construction," on page 9, line 7, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$3,500,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services: *Provided further*."

Under the subhead "General Administrative Expenses" on page 10, line 6, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert "\$2,875,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation—General Investigations," on page 12, line 20, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,559,000"; in the same line after the word "which", to strike out "\$2,400,000" and insert "\$2,931,546"; and in line 22, after the word "and", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$527,454."

Under the subhead "Construction and Rehabilitation," on page 13, line 11, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$114,479,700" and insert "\$132,977,127"; in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$55,626,197" and insert "\$63,339,559"; and in line 12, after the word "fund", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$24,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services and not more than \$800,000 shall be available for travel."

On page 13, line 16, after the word "travel" in the part intended to be stricken, to insert a colon and "Provided, That not to exceed \$53,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale Irrigation project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$297,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That sums made available for increasing spillway capacity at Alamogordo Dam, Carlsbad project, New Mexico, for the purpose of removing the existing flood hazard, be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable: *Provided further*, That the unexpended funds appropriated for Savage Rapids Dam rehabilitation in Public Law 470, 82d Congress, 2d session, shall be available for rehabilitation of appurtenant canal protective works: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$45,000 of the unexpended funds heretofore appropriated for the Jamestown unit (North Dakota), Missouri River Basin project, shall be available for public use and safety facilities at said unit."

On page 15, line 6, after the word "customer", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress."

Under the subhead "Operation and Maintenance," on page 15, line 26, after the word "law", to strike out "\$19,000,000" and insert "\$23,154,000"; and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$15,757,222" and insert "\$19,911,222."

Under the subhead "General Administrative Expenses," on page 16, line 17, after the word "Reclamation", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$4,300,000."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions," on page 17, line 19, after the word "for," to insert "purchase of one aircraft."

Under the subhead "Geological Survey—Surveys, Investigations, and Research," on page 21, line 3, after the word "activities," to strike out "\$25,362,685" and insert "\$25,860,000."

On page 21, line 16, after "Washington, D. C.," to strike out the comma and "subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Mines—Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources," on page 23, line 1, after the word "owner," to strike out "\$12,564,000" and insert "\$13,650,000."

Under the subhead "General Administrative Expenses," on page 23, line 18, after the word "offices," to strike out "\$850,000" and insert "\$1,200,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with maintenance of regional offices in which the total expenditure for personal services of employees in administrative positions exceeds one-half the expenditure for such purpose in the fiscal year 1954."

Under the subhead "National Park Service—Management and Protection," on page 25, line 12, after the word "Basin," to strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$9,250,000."

Under the subhead "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities," on page 25, at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$8,850,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the semicolon and "Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for maintenance of roads, other than national parkways, outside the boundaries of national parks and monuments."

Under the subhead "Construction," on page 26, line 7, after the word "expended," to strike out "\$8,056,099" and insert "\$8,512,099."

Under the subhead "General Administrative Expenses," on page 26, line 11, after the word "offices," to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,268,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and "Provided, That not more than a total of \$500,000 from appropriations to the National Park Service in this act shall be available for the payment of personal services in regional offices."

Under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service—Management of Resources," on page 27, line 10, after the word "Service," to strike out "\$6,137,000" and insert "\$6,465,000"; and in line 11, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "of which not more than \$4,250,000 shall be available for personal services and not more than \$250,000 shall be available for travel."

Under the subhead "Investigations of Resources," on page 28, line 2, after the word "law," to strike out "\$4,027,000" and insert "\$4,127,000"; and in line 3, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Under the subhead "Construction," on page 28, line 10, after the word "expended," to strike out "\$225,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Under the subhead "General Administrative Expenses," on page 28, line 14, after the word "offices," to strike out "\$725,000" and insert "\$775,000."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions," on page 29, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "3" and insert "6."

Under the subhead "Office of Territories—Administration of Territories," on page 30, line 11, after the word "houses," to strike out "\$3,234,471" and insert "\$3,575,000."

On page 30, after line 19, to insert:

"TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS"

"For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, 80th Congress, including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions: \$5 million: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such trust territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, 80th Congress."

Under the subhead "Alaska Public Works," on page 32, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$5 million" and insert "\$9,500,000."

Under the subhead "Construction of Roads, Alaska," on page 32, line 7, after the word "otherwise," to strike out "\$7 million" and insert "\$9,940,000."

Under the subhead "Operation and Maintenance of Roads, Alaska," on page 32, line 11, after the word "trails," to strike out "\$3 million" and insert "\$3,500,000."

Under the subhead "Construction, Alaska Railroad," on page 32, line 25, after the word "expended," to strike out "\$7,494,000" and insert "\$5,400,000."

Under the subhead "Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund," on page 33, line 17, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$13,000" and insert "\$14,000"; and in line 19, after the word "than," to strike out "\$11,000" and insert "\$12,500."

"VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS"

"For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of the act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$885,000: *Provided*, That the estimated project costs specified in said act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations on amounts that may be expended for such projects."

Under the subhead "Administration, Department of the Interior—Salaries and Expenses," on page 34, line 6, after the word "service," to strike out "\$2,200,000" and insert "\$2,330,000."

Under the subhead "General Provisions," on page 36, line 12, after "Sec. 107," to strike out "The" and insert "Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 627 passenger motor vehicles (including 1 at not to exceed \$2,750) of which 600 shall be for replacement only; and the."

On page 36, line 20, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$250,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Virgin Islands Corporation—Grants," on page 38, line 4, after the word "law," to strike out "\$439,924" and insert "\$682,000."

Under the heading "Title V—Reductions in Appropriations—Bureau of Reclamation," on page 41, line 2, after "Construction and Rehabilitation," to strike out "All-American Canal, Coachella Division, \$230,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. While the bill appropriates no money for the so-called Snohomish-Kitsap line, in the report of the committee on page 9 the fact is mentioned that there is available \$2 million for that work. The interested parties could not get together to agree on what they were going to do. I wish the RECORD to show that the committee finally said to those in charge, "Decide on something, and come before us." They did that while the hearings were being held, and the committee recommended that \$2 million be available.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct. I think it was a wise decision that was made, and there is no reason why construction should not proceed without any delay whatever.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is one other item which does not specifically appear in the appropriation bill. It is referred to on page 23 of the report under the heading "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities." I think the committee was in entire agreement that of the total amount allowed for roads and trails, \$86,500 may be used for the purpose of keeping the road from Narada Falls to Paradise Valley in Mt. Rainier National Park open for winter use.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct. It happens to be one of the areas within a national park where there is all-season use, with perhaps as great use in midwinter by skiing enthusiasts, as even in midsummer.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wished the record to be clear as to the general intent of the committee with reference to the use of that amount of the overall fund.

With reference to the Columbia Basin project, the committee did increase the amount \$3 million over the House allowance for construction.

Mr. CORDON. That increase, I believe, was above the budget allowance.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; for the simple reason, after hearing a great deal of testimony, the committee came to the conclusion that with this extra amount there could be an orderly procedure in the development and completion of that project, and that, therefore, it would be false economy not to allow sufficient funds to go ahead with the program.

Mr. CORDON. That was the view of the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, while I am on my feet I wish to say that in my State of Washington, because of the power, reclamation, and hydroelectric development in that area, there is great interest in the Interior Department appropriation bill. As a member of the subcommittee, I am sure I speak for the people of the State of Washington in expressing my appreciation to the other members of the subcommittee for their consideration of all the items and for

the conclusions to which they came with reference to the matter.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WATKINS. What is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. Have the committee amendments been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments have been agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, do I have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to make a very short statement for the benefit of the record, and then I shall yield the floor, of course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the amount of money provided for in this bill by the House is \$364,337,989. The net amount added by the Senate is \$63,263,017. The total amount of the bill as reported to the Senate is \$427,601,006.

The amount of the 1955 budget estimates is \$427,751,110.

The amount of the 1954 appropriations, including the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, is \$439,363,050.

The bill as reported to the Senate is under the budget estimate by \$150,104, and under the appropriations for the fiscal year 1954 by \$11,762,004.

Mr. President, the committee worked long and hard on this bill. It is a money bill of the Congress which affects in its entirety the interior domestic economy of the continental United States and the interior domestic economy of the Territories and insular possessions. It is to a very great extent in the nature of a housekeeping bill. We have endeavored to be reasonably forward looking without being extravagant. We have felt that there was an obligation on the United States to protect the property of its citizens; that that obligation went to proper maintenance, proper overseeing, proper management of the assets; and this bill reflects the best judgment of the committee in that field.

The committee has found it necessary, Mr. President, in some instances to recommend amendments the net result of which is some change in existing substantive law. With respect to each of those amendments there has been filed a proposed amendment and notice to suspend the rule, so that each of them can be considered if there be any question in the mind of any Member of the Senate as to either the propriety of the action of the committee or the necessity for the amendment, and the chairman will be happy to act as the Senate shall indicate.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I shall be happy to yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, after having examined the bill and the report,

I feel that the committee has done excellent work in arriving at figures which meet the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and the needs of the country. However, in connection with some of the programs, particularly that with respect to the education of certain Indians, recently, since the budget estimates came to Congress, there have been developments which necessitate some changes. I refer to the program for the Navaho Indians.

A number of years ago Congress authorized a rehabilitation program to be conducted over a 10-year period. The problem has been accentuated by the large number of Indians on the Navaho reservation who could never go to school. It is estimated now that there are at least 13,000 Navahos who will not have an opportunity to go to school this year, next year, or in the years following, unless something is done to enlarge the program for their education.

The rehabilitation proposal directed the Indian Bureau to get busy and develop a program which would afford all Indian children an opportunity to attend school. In the course of working out the program, a project of mobile education was devised. Trailers are taken into the remote areas of the reservation, and small schools are set up in the form of fabricated structures. In that area, education is brought to the Indian families. That project is underway, and I believe money is included in the bill to take care of it.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. But 13,000 Navaho Indians still are not in school. A program has been developed to take care in adjacent white communities of 8,000 of the young children. It has been a long process to get the white communities to agree to allow the Indian children to attend the white schools, but the facilities, especially in the form of schoolrooms, are not available to take care of such a large number. In order to take care of them, it was necessary to make arrangements with the white communities to furnish facilities.

At one stage, it was thought that it could be done under a public law which authorized the appropriation of money for areas where the United States owned all the property, or where the Government had a defense program. But we who were interested in the matter were advised that the persons who were to be educated actually had to live in the area before the money would be available. Under the Navaho Rehabilitation Act, it is thought there is ample authority for the appropriation.

I am wondering if the committee considered the request in the statement I filed with it with respect to the particular program for \$3,300,000 to be used by the Indian Bureau for the making of contracts with school districts, so that the school districts could enlarge their facilities in order to take care of the education of Indian children whom it is proposed to send to existing white schools.

Mr. CORDON. First, before answering the Senator's question, I may say that the Senator from Utah has spent much

time and has worked hard for a period of years in a continued, consistent, and intelligent effort to solve what is termed the Indian problem. Of all the governmental adventures and experiences of the United States, it is the opinion, I believe, of practically all students of our Government that it has made its greatest failure in the handling of the Indian problem. Before I address myself directly to the question asked by the Senator from Utah, I wish to take this opportunity to compliment him on the work he has been doing and on the fact that there appears to be at least some light breaking through the clouds, and some hope for real achievement in this field.

Addressing myself to his question, I say, first, yes, the committee considered the matter. The Senator from Utah, of course, knows that the committee gave it some consideration, because he appeared personally and subjected himself to questioning, to some extent. He filed a comprehensive written statement, and added to it an oral statement.

For the purposes set forth, however, the committee did not recommend any increase in dollars in the bill, having in mind that a program of this character should be presented with more particularity to the committee in advance of any appropriative effort. Otherwise the committee would have added a very considerable amount in dollars without having any kind of record to support such action. We believe every Committee on Appropriations should have such a record.

The committee felt that this was a proper matter to be held over for consideration in a supplemental appropriation bill which will be considered during the current month. At that time we feel we can go into the subject in detail, and can determine not only the minimum amount of money which is necessary—and I stress both minimum and necessary—and we can determine the extent to which planning has gone forward, so as to indicate a knowledge on the part of those who will be charged with the program that it is sound, and that the expenditure will be made in such a manner as will do the most good for the beneficiaries, while at the same time it will be as economical as possible for the taxpayers. Those things, we feel, should be contained as fully as possible in the record, while the Senator from Utah, gave the committee a good background, and had all the background material essential, he had not had the time—and, of course, he did not know that it was necessary—to develop a program in detail, such as the committee requests always of the executive department.

Mr. WATKINS. I may say to the Senator from Oregon that we did not have time to go to the Bureau of the Budget and obtain an estimate and to work out the details, because we discovered, too late, that under the public law mentioned it had been held that the money could not be used for this purpose, unless the Indians lived in the defense area and therefore Indian children who lived on the reservation would have to go to the schools in white communities.

I think a very fine program has been developed, and that commissioner Emmons and Mr. Beck, of his staff, have done an excellent job in enlisting the support of the white communities near by in the educational program.

Many of us have been puzzled for years about finding places on the reservation where schools could be built, not because of a lack of ground, but because of a lack of water and the unavailability of roads on which the Indian children might travel to the schools.

We have now found that we will probably make greater progress, at less cost to the United States, by sending many of the 13,000 Indian children to white schools in neighboring communities. It is an educational program which is designed to have the inhabitants of the white communities take the Indian children into their schools. Those of us who have been interested in the program were very hopeful that at this session of Congress sufficient funds could be provided to get the program underway. If that is not done, the white communities will lose interest. Some of them have already agreed to take Indian children into their schools this year. It is a rather big problem for some country schools, but if it can be achieved, it will afford an excellent education for the Indian children who live in that region. I think this is one of the best programs that has been devised for the benefit of the Indians who live in the isolated areas.

I was interested in the Senator's statement that a supplemental bill would soon be under consideration by the Senate. I assume it is already underway in the committee.

Mr. CORDON. It is.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the Senator believe that it will come before Congress in time to provide the funds at this session, so that the work can continue. It is necessary to begin a year in advance to prepare the buildings.

Mr. CORDON. There is no question in the world about the bill being considered this month. It contains a number of very important items, and will unquestionably be before the House very shortly.

Whether a budget estimate can be obtained for it, I do not know. If not, in the interim I hope that the Department, or the Department with the Senator's aid, may work out a plan which will be sufficiently complete so that, on its face, it will indicate a well reasoned, practical program to carry out the basic purposes of providing education for the additional 8,000 Indian children.

I may say also to the Senator from Utah that this is one time when I have found no criticism among any informed people anywhere with respect to this particular new adventure in Indian education. Everyone seems to favor it.

Mr. WATKINS. We have not heard of anyone who is opposed to the plan. At least it would be an improvement for the Indians.

I observe the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] on his feet, so I shall ask other questions later.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. First, I desire to join in the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Utah, when he spoke so highly of the work being done by the committee. The work of the committee is very vital to my State, especially to the Indian population. I know of the many long hours which the Senator from Oregon, and also the other members of the subcommittee and of the entire committee have devoted to the bill, and I extend my appreciation to them for the work which has been done.

I wish to call particular attention to the fact that the committee is adding to the appropriation \$5,514,680 for education and health purposes, to be used by the Indian Bureau. I have said repeatedly during the present administration that for the first time in my life I see not merely a small ray of sunshine peeping through the dark clouds, but, rather, a large area of blue lighted up, indicative of a feeling that the Indians are American citizens together with the rest of us, and that they have coming to them those things which other people have.

Many Senators might ask, Why do not the individual States take care of the Indian children and educate them? If the same conditions were found in the Western States which obtain in the East, where the Indians have title to their own land and are taxed, I would say we could do it; but in the State of Arizona, where the Indian population is in excess of 75,000, only a meager amount is available for the education of the Indian children.

I should like to address a few remarks to the status of the Navahos, because the Navaho Tribe contains the largest number of pureblood Indians in my State, and therefore, presents the greatest problem. The Indians live on a reservation comprising 16 million acres, which area is greater in size than some of the Eastern States. They live in seminomadic conditions; that is, they wander around. Wherever grass grows for their sheep, there go the Navahos. They do not live in towns; they live isolated, in family groups.

Therefore, to the Navaho is due the credit for the development of the trailer school. The trailer school is composed of five separate trailers for one school, and it will take care of about 24 students, the living quarters of the teacher and provide room for the preparation of the food for the noonday meal which the Indian children eat at school. The trailer school has been a great step forward, because through the use of the trailer the school goes to the Indians, instead of the Indians having to travel to the school.

A compilation of the census shows that in January 1953, there were 27,063 Navaho children of school age. The 1952-53 enrollment, in the fall of 1952, showed only 13,767 attending school. That represents a change for the better because the enrollment in 1942-43 was only 5,916. In January of 1953 there were 59 Indian service schools in the Navaho area. Eight of them were day schools, and 51 boarding schools. There were only 259 teachers for all the children in

these schools. At the present time 44,000 Navahos cannot speak or read the English language. When they live in a highly civilized section with white people, they must learn to speak the language and write it before they can progress satisfactorily and improve their condition. Their language is verbal; there is no way of writing it down; and the only way to educate them is to teach them our own language.

That statement will complete my remarks. I do not wish to ask any questions because the Senator answered the question that it was my intention to ask, concerning future appropriations to effectuate the education of the Indians through payments by the Government to local communities for use of the schools for that purpose.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a statement issued by the State of Arizona entitled "Is the State of Arizona Responsible for the Education of Reservation Indians?" with attached tables.

There being no objection, the statement and tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IS THE STATE OF ARIZONA RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EDUCATION OF RESERVATION INDIANS?

THE PROBLEM

There exists within the State of Arizona numerous Indian Reservations, the principal ones of which are the Hopi, Navaho, Hualapai, Papago, San Carlos, Pima, and the Colorado River agency resettlement area.

Under the terms of certain treaties entered into between the Government of the United States and the various tribal councils prior to the year 1871, the United States assumed responsibility for the education of the children of reservation Indians. That obligation has been discharged with widely varying degrees of devotion to duty and still more widely varying degrees of success. The quality of the educational opportunities made available to tribal children is the subject of heated controversy between the various tribal councils and the United States Indian Service.

With no attempt being made to pass upon the validity of conflicting claims, it can safely be said that in recent years the United States Indian Service has embarked upon a policy of encouraging the attendance of Indian children in the public schools, a policy that seems to have the wholehearted support of the tribal governments.

As long as the number of Indian children in public schools remained small little attention was given to the matter. The Indian Service reimbursed the school districts, at least in part, for the services extended the children of tribesmen and the public schools found their Indian students well behaved and good students, even though often handicapped by prior lapses in their attendance at school.

Attendance at public school where the Indian child was obliged to meet his counterpart of a lighter shade on an equal footing and work together in all the activities involved in public education went far toward integrating the Indian child into what we call American life. The plan was considered a success both by the Indian Service and the Indians themselves.

There came a time, however, when the patrons of certain public schools began to wonder if the Indian children were being integrated into the American way of things or the English-speaking children were being integrated into the tribal life due to the great proportion of Indian children in attendance.

A decision of the Arizona Supreme Court in the case of *Harrison et al. v. Laveen* (67 Ariz. 337, Pac. Rep. (2), 196-456) declared the reservation Indian a citizen of the State and a duly qualified elector, at least insofar as residence was concerned. This naturally led some to wonder if this same line of reasoning could not be extended to the point where it could be said that the child of an Indian citizen was entitled to education in a public school. This sort of reasoning could lead to some serious results if it were applied to the reservations of the State for on those reservations property belonging to an Indian is not subject to tax, neither is the State sales tax applied there. It would not require much imagination to visualize a condition wherein the property taxpaying citizen and the sales taxpaying citizen of the State would find himself obligated to absorb the cost of educating the children of these "reservation citizens" who are themselves exempt from all taxes.

At least on two reservations of the State

it seems that a representative of the State Department of Public Instruction has encouraged our Indian citizens to ask the State and the county of their residence to provide public-school facilities on the reservation. An Associated Press release from Window Rock, Ariz., appeared in the *Bisbee Daily Review*, December 2, 1952, which read as follows:

"NEW SCHOOLS SLATED FOR HOPI INDIANS

"WINDOW ROCK.—Allan G. Harper, director of the Navaho has announced plans to construct new schools at Ganado and Fort Defiance, Ariz.

"The proposed Ganado institution will cost an estimated \$1 million. The Fort Defiance school is expected to be comparable in size and cost.

"Funds for both schools have been allocated and bids are being received for the drilling of wells. The buildings will be ready for use by the 1953 fall term.

"The Ganado school is designed to accom-

modate 524 elementary children, the Fort Defiance school, 500 elementary and 60 high school students.

"Money for the construction has been set aside under Public Law 815. The schools will be operated as public schools and staffed by Apache County."

This press release may not be entirely accurate but, at least, it may be the shadow that speaks of things to come.

The current situation

In order to ascertain the financial status of this problem of Indian education, data has been assembled and tabulated showing the average daily attendance of Indian children in all public schools of the State reporting more than one Indian student in average daily attendance. We are indebted to Mr. Myron Holbert, assistant superintendent of public instruction, for the data on Indian attendance and the amount of money contributed by the Indian Service to the various public-school districts.

United States contribution to Indian education in Arizona public schools

District No.	Name	Indian average daily attendance ¹	Total average daily attendance ²	Received from Indian Service ¹	Total current expenditures ¹	Percent of Indians in attendance	Percent of cost paid for Indians	Received per Indian in average daily attendance	Per capita cost (all pupils)	Assessed valuation of district ³
Apache County:										
Elementary:										
24	Chinle.....	39.34	42	\$2,288.00	\$7,428.59	93.66	30.79	\$58.15	\$176.87	\$137,671
19	Ganado.....	15.18	35	1,000.00	6,872.95	43.37	14.55	65.87	196.37	430,530
10	Klagetoh.....	9.60	16	500.00	3,468.52	60.00	14.41	52.08	216.78	N. A.
3	Maverick-Eager.....	10.23	181	400.00	45,543.28	5.65	.87	39.10	251.62	654,621
23	McNary.....	51.26	397	1,900.00	70,433.07	12.91	2.69	37.06	177.41	952,172
18	Puerco.....	160.45	223	19,093.25	57,977.13	71.95	32.92	118.99	259.98	4,370,962
8	Window Rock.....	224.15	285	12,500.00	45,615.43	78.64	27.40	65.76	160.05	371,947
	High school: Total Apache County Union High School.....	16.67	386	5,642.00	197,620.71	4.31	2.85	338.45	511.97	10,289,598
64	Cochise County: Pomerene (elementary).....	5.63	62	None	25,094.86	9.08	0	0	404.75	1,244,479
Cocconino County:										
Elementary:										
5	Chevelon Butte.....	1.35	8	None	4,120.80	16.87	0	0	515.10	(4)
1	Flagstaff.....	129.23	1,838	5,000.00	375,132.16	7.03	1.33	38.69	204.09	16,507,948
4	Grand Canyon.....	22.13	85	1,500.00	24,777.33	26.03	6.05	67.78	291.49	(9)
15	Tuba City.....	42.71	60	2,300.00	13,289.40	71.18	17.30	53.85	221.49	(9)
1	High school: Flagstaff.....	10.46	438	None	167,489.84	2.38	0	0	382.39	16,507,948
Gila County:										
Elementary:										
1	Globe.....	7.00	1,337	375.00	223,914.80	.52	.16	53.57	167.47	2,682,704
40	Miami.....	28.39	1,889	1,000.00	432,695.97	1.50	.23	35.22	229.06	32,766,912
20	Rice.....	7.24	19	None	9,835.80	38.10	0	0	517.67	1,287,619
High school:										
1	Globe.....	3.54	424	None	144,046.03	.83	0	0	339.73	2,682,704
40	Miami.....	2.78	422	None	167,978.65	.65	0	0	398.05	32,766,912
Graham County:										
Elementary:										
12	Central.....	5.10	72	100.00	14,791.27	7.08	.67	19.60	205.43	264,812
7	Fort Thomas.....	18.13	127	1,462.05	33,510.00	14.27	4.36	80.64	263.85	2,539,508
6	Pima.....	7.96	312	800.00	49,945.16	2.55	1.60	100.50	160.08	974,295
1	Safford.....	5.75	966	1,800.00	172,547.78	.59	1.04	313.04	178.62	3,722,696
5	Solomonville.....	5.30	255	625.00	75,045.05	2.07	.83	117.92	294.29	2,127,896
4	Thatcher.....	31.06	377	2,550.00	61,079.02	8.23	4.17	82.09	162.01	956,829
7	High school: Fort Thomas.....	11.37	51	1,399.95	43,261.84	22.29	3.23	123.12	848.27	2,546,886
Greenlee County:										
Elementary:										
45	Eagle.....	3.68	15	None	4,427.97	24.53	0	0	295.19	142,015
18	Morenci.....	37.08	1,460	None	289,208.55	2.53	0	0	198.08	82,933,000
Maricopa County:										
Elementary:										
47	Arlington.....	12.21	109	None	43,523.78	11.20	0	0	399.30	3,526,296
80	Chandler.....	13.12	1,408	1,175.00	270,494.10	.93	.43	89.55	192.11	7,102,090
24	Gila Bend.....	1.82	147	None	55,389.70	1.23	0	0	376.80	1,135,802
69	Lavaca.....	17.72	142	2,201.00	62,400.00	12.47	3.52	124.20	439.43	899,565
4	Mesa.....	56.67	4,126	4,200.00	879,688.65	1.37	.47	74.11	213.20	14,007,526
8	Osborn.....	33.23	3,027	1,340.00	741,854.22	1.09	.18	40.32	245.07	25,224,936
1	Phoenix.....	79.06	10,568	590.00	2,968,754.40	.75	.19	280.91	100,256,597	1,015,508
49	Palo Verde.....	6.10	205	169.60	55,000.00	2.48	.3	33.25	268.29	7,735,568
48	Scottsdale.....	22.98	995	1,975.00	200,232.87	2.30	.98	85.94	201.23	1,469,861
94	Therby.....	26.79	49	350.00	9,661.68	54.67	3.62	13.06	197.17	1,469,861
6	Washington.....	15.98	2,197	2,113.80	408,153.16	.72	.51	132.27	185.77	9,242,220
High school:										
80	Chandler.....	6.59	454	1,049.99	145,835.28	1.45	.71	159.33	321.22	7,102,090
4	Mesa.....	14.01	1,260	1,500.00	419,542.01	1.11	.35	107.06	332.96	14,007,526
	North Phoenix.....	3.10	8,201	400.00	3,510,203.63	.22	.01	22.22	428.02	209,254,095
	Phoenix Tech.....	.33								
	Phoenix Union.....	14.57								
48	Scottsdale.....	6.68	253	1,500.00	117,127.43	2.64	1.28	224.55	462.95	7,735,568
Mohave County:										
Elementary:										
4	Kingman.....	9.83	623	None	167,004.94	1.57	0	0	268.06	8,184,002
10	Moccasini.....	13.52	24	1,725.00	4,739.71	56.33	36.39	127.58	197.48	104,905
22	Valentine.....	9.90	19	None	3,566.51	52.10	0	0	187.71	1,425,889

Footnotes at end of table.

United States contribution to Indian education in Arizona public schools—Continued

District No.	Name	Indian average daily attendance ¹	Total average daily attendance ²	Received from Indian Service ¹	Total current expenditures ²	Percent of Indians in attendance	Percent of cost paid for Indians	Received per Indian in average daily attendance	Per capita cost (all pupils)	Assessed valuation of district ³
	Navajo County:									
	Elementary:									
11	Clay Springs.....	4.94	44	None	\$5,630.39	11.23	0	0	\$127.96	\$39,920
23	Heber.....	3.01	69	None	15,043.50	4.36	0	0	218.02	40,629
3	Holbrook.....	14.53	504	500.00	119,348.59	2.88	.41	\$34.41	236.80	4,494,023
27	Kayenta.....	6.85	9	\$1,198.51	3,161.70	76.11	37.90	174.96	351.80	N. A.
2	Joseph City.....	6.77	91	None	32,897.93	7.43	0	0	361.51	1,250,829
25	Kearns Canyon.....	37.58	53	2,800.00	9,576.55	70.90	29.23	74.50	180.68	N. A.
18	Manila.....	4.17	13	None	3,540.22	32.07	0	0	272.32	492,606
10	Showlow.....	17.47	181	1,585.70	35,877.50	9.65	4.41	90.76	198.21	525,706
20	Whiteriver.....	36.99	74	3,750	12,037.66	49.98	31.15	101.37	162.67	N. A.
1	Winslow.....	79.80	1,295	4,500.00	273,298.60	6.16	1.64	56.39	211.04	5,382,237
	Pima County:									
	Elementary:									
15	Ajo.....	159.57	1,154	316.80	237,339.04	13.82	.13	1.98	205.66	46,403,796
39	Continental.....	13.95	63	1,100.00	17,424.45	22.14	6.31	78.85	276.57	722,623
40	Indian Oasis.....	10.44	30	800.00	6,463.14	34.8	12.37	76.62	215.43	40,260
1	Tucson.....	61.55	13,950	2,100.00	3,352,897.49	.44	.06	34.11	240.35	76,564,679
	High School:									
15	Ajo.....	13.51	330	None	113,700.98	4.09	0	0	344.54	46,403,796
1	Tucson.....	8.61	3,826	500.00	1,389,315.98	.22	.03	58.07	363.12	76,564,679
	Pinal County:									
	Elementary:									
4	Casa Grande.....	33.04	1,519	2,000.00	302,700.80	2.17	.66	60.53	199.27	9,532,187
21	Coolidge.....	93.90	1,738	4,000.00	311,637.28	5.40	1.28	42.59	179.30	6,180,015
1	Florence.....	18.08	582	400.00	123,872.99	3.10	.32	22.12	212.84	3,590,295
20	Maricopa.....	23.27	212	1,400.00	40,596.02	10.97	3.44	60.16	191.49	2,747,938
33	Picacho.....	44.64	229	3,667.20	76,140.95	19.49	4.81	82.15	332.49	2,535,842
18	Sacaton.....	6.72	16	500.00	5,289.08	42.00	9.45	74.40	330.56	824,264
24	Stanfield.....	33.06	678	1,200.00	118,107.68	5.71	1.01	36.29	204.33	2,259,934
15	Superior.....	10.82	851	100.00	131,862.46	1.27	.07	9.24	154.95	7,233,267
	High schools:									
	UHS Casa Grande.....	15.71	367	3,000.00	221,769.76	4.28	1.35	190.96	604.27	17,816,070
	UHS Coolidge.....	20.43	336	1,950.00	122,414.28	6.08	1.69	95.44	364.32	6,180,015
	Yavapai County:									
	Elementary:									
26	Yavapai Supt.....			500.00						
	Beaver Creek.....	2.69	11	200.00	4,428.49	24.45	4.51	74.34	402.59	242,129
28	Camp Verde.....	20.32	129	3,800.00	35,774.32	15.75	10.62	187.00	277.32	1,087,749
38	Nelson.....	3.78	13	None	5,963.90	29.07	0	0	459.14	530,075
1	Prescott.....	17.49	1,695	1,150.00	363,647.03	1.03	.31	65.75	214.54	9,014,943
40	Seligman.....	15.60	111	1,049.92	32,834.82	14.05	3.19	67.30	295.80	4,430,314
3	Verde.....	29.21	417	1,000.00	127,894.41	7.00	.78	34.23	306.67	2,319,038
	High schools:									
28	Camp Verde.....	4.86	39	None	25,560.81	12.46	0	0	655.40	1,087,749
1	Prescott.....	1.87	615	None	230,679.73	.30	0	0	375.08	9,014,943
40	Seligman.....	6.61	43	4,338.44	32,815.69	15.37	13.22	656.34	763.15	4,430,314
3	Verde.....	3.50	145	None	68,225.76	2.41	0	0	470.52	2,319,038
	Yuma County:									
	Elementary:									
17	Mohawk Valley.....	7.87	75	None	39,700.85	10.49	0	0	529.34	3,415,980
27	Parker.....	178.18	488	26,594.14	109,436.82	36.61	24.30	149.25	224.25	1,592,550
	High school: Northern Yuma County.....	33.81	160	5,500.00	87,485.25	21.13	6.28	162.67	546.78	9,533,995

¹ From the records of Myron Holbert, assistant superintendent of public instruction.

² From the 21st biennial report of the State superintendent of public instruction.

³ From Arizona Property Tax Rates, Arizona Tax Research Association.

⁴ Included with Williams.

⁵ Included with Flagstaff.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. I invite the attention of the Senator from Oregon to a request which was made by me for an increase in the appropriation to take care of Indian heirship cases and other problems which arise when Indians die, and the question of the distribution of their property comes up. As I recall, nearly 3,000 such cases now remain to be decided, under the procedure in effect, and under the present appropriation it is almost impossible to catch up with the backlog of cases, and only barely possible to keep up with the current work.

This matter was called to the attention of the committee after the budget estimate had been sent to the committee. I hope members of the committee have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the problem. I believe the chairman of the subcommittee is well advised on the subject, because there are Indians in his State, and I called the matter to his attention in connection with the liberation or termination bills by which certain tribes will be given full

freedom, allowed to control and manage their own lands, and be taken from under the guardianship of the United States. That increases to a considerable extent the problems of the States in which those Indians live.

One of the objections on the part of the States involved is that they will then be saddled with thousands of additional heirship cases in which there will have to be determinations, and that the States will have to increase the number of State judges in the areas where the Indians live. The States feel that is an obligation of the Federal Government, and that the Federal Government should make either a direct appropriation to the States, or increase the appropriation of the Indian Bureau to enable it to employ a large enough staff of lawyers so that, under its procedure, which is well established, the personnel will be able to act, and bring the calendar of cases up to date.

Was the subcommittee sympathetic to the request which I made on behalf of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee and the Indian Bureau? I know the request was turned down. I am merely trying to ascertain if there was any real objec-

tion so that the matter may be discussed and cleared up. The States have had an increased burden because of the failure of Congress to do its duty in the past.

Mr. CORDON. I do not wish to be facetious, but I shall merely say that the request was turned down sympathetically. The subcommittee felt it had gone as far as it could go at this time, when it increased the amount appropriated by the House by \$45,000, which brought the appropriation up to the budget estimate. The subcommittee is aware of what is involved in getting the job done. It is a task which confronts a number of States, particularly the public-land States westward of the Mississippi. In many of them it is a big job. In connection with working out the problem. I think—and here I am speaking my own thought—that the Bureau of Indian Affairs ought to give consideration to the question whether in part the deciding of such probate matters should not rest in the States themselves. Certainly if the program to raise the Indian from the status of a ward to that of an American citizen is fruitful—and we hope it will be—the day is not too far away when title to all In-

dian lands will be subject to State law, and, therefore, the regular State probate law will apply. I hope it may be possible to handle some of the work in that fashion.

Mr. WATKINS. What we need is additional appropriations, so as to provide enough legal teams to take care of the probate cases for the Indians, so that the backlog of cases can be handled. That is one of the problems which was discussed recently in negotiations with the States involved.

Mr. CORDON. Another thought I wish to leave with the Senator from Utah is that there should be some short method by which title to chattels can be determined. There is no need to have an ordinary probate proceeding in connection with anything except lands, as to which, of course, there is perpetuity of title. I had hoped there would be a request for an appropriation predicated upon getting the entire job done, with such changes in the law as are essential for the least money and most expeditiously.

I wish to say, as one member of the committee—and when I make this statement, I believe I voice the views of the committee—that this is one of the instances in which the committee would even go to the extent of arrogating to itself legislative as well as appropriation authority, if we could move forward more rapidly.

However, in this bill we did not do anything on that score, because we had rather long sessions, day after day for 5 weeks, as I recall. In view of the action we were faced with in connection with maintaining what we considered a sound overall program, it seemed to us that to attempt to build this case above the one made by the Bureau of the Budget would be too big a chore in the time available to us. I make that statement frankly and honestly.

Mr. WATKINS. I had intended to offer an amendment to increase the amount available for the construction of facilities for the educational program of the Navahos, and also an amendment to increase the amount of money available to the Indian Bureau to carry on the probating of the estates of Indians who had had allotments made to them. But I shall not offer those amendments at this time.

I appreciate very much the sympathetic attitude of the Senate Appropriations Committee and, particularly, of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations.

However, I now give notice that we shall bring the amendments to the attention of the appropriate subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, in order that they may go into the supplemental appropriation bill, and the funds may be made available with which to advance the educational program for these Indian children, who never again will have an educational opportunity if we do not give it to them now, because they will become older and will not then attend school. We also wish to have the subcommittee clear up the problem affecting the various Indian families who cannot obtain title to fractionated lands.

I appreciate very much the remarks of the Senator from Oregon about the probating of estates in connection with titles, and his suggestion about short-cuts. As he knows, we hope to have some amendments to submit, to take care of that situation.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement in connection with each of these two problems, namely, the educational program and the fractionated, heirship lands.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NAVAHO EDUCATION FUNDS—STATEMENT BY
SENATOR WATKINS

As chairman of the joint committee established to advise the Congress on the development and progress of the Navaho-Hopi rehabilitation program, authorized by Congress under the act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44), I have watched with increasing interest the planning of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under its new Commissioner, Mr. Emmons, to implement this program. I am aware of the interest of the Senate Committee and the House Appropriation Committee in this program through hearings on a supplemental estimate for an expanded Navaho educational program submitted to this committee for consideration in Senate Document No. 113.

This program provides for the education of almost 8,000 of the 13,000 Navaho Indian children who now have no opportunity to attend school. I believe that you will agree that this is the type of program that the Congress had in mind when authorizing this rehabilitation program and one that can be accomplished because of its logic and simplicity in design. Also, I am sure that those committees are aware, as I am, that such a program could not be successful without the full cooperation of the non-Indian communities surrounding this vast reservation area. Furthermore, the enrollment of Navaho Indian pupils in public schools in towns near the reservation where living and feeding facilities are available offers opportunities and advantages far more important than the obvious economic advantages. It offers opportunities and advantages to both the Indian and non-Indian communities in solving problems of integration through mutual interest in a requirement basic to both groups—that of educational opportunities for their children.

Another reason for my enthusiasm about this program is the cooperative spirit exhibited by the community leaders in the towns surrounding the Navaho Reservation, which is fundamental and so essential in reaching the ultimate goal envisioned through the long-range Rehabilitation Act, and the moderate cost of the proposed program.

I have learned recently that that part of the program that contemplates the use of public schools in towns surrounding the reservation is in jeopardy because of a ruling by the Health, Education, and Welfare Department that funds appropriated under Public Law 246, 83d Congress, 1st session (which amended Public Law 815, 64 Stat. 967), an act to provide aid to school districts for the construction of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities, cannot be made available to assist the school districts willing to assist in this program. The Commissioner of Education has informed me that Public Law 815 money cannot be made available to these districts without legislation amending the act because the present act does not provide for aid to school districts which require financial assistance as a result of accepting children from outside the districts.

The plans of the Bureau were based on the premise that such funds would be available to the districts accepting Indian children from the Navaho Reservation to provide for the additional classroom space needed. I feel that we cannot afford to lose the opportunity and advantages offered by this program, especially in view of the rapid increase in the number of Navaho children out of school, and for this reason I have discussed other alternatives with officials of the Office of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Time is now too short before the next school year to expect the enactment of an amendment to Public Law 246. Therefore, the only alternative is to provide the necessary assistance through appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Appropriations for this purpose are authorized in the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act which provides in part that " * * * The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to undertake, within the limits of funds from time to time appropriate pursuant to this act, a program of basic improvement for the conservation and development of the resources of the Navaho and Hopi Indians, the more productive employment of their manpower, and the supplying of means to be used in their rehabilitation, whether on or off the Navaho and Hopi Indian Reservations." It is my opinion that this is ample authority for appropriations to aid the school districts cooperating with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in providing the necessary school facilities to increase educational opportunities for Navaho youngsters, and as a sponsor of the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act, I am familiar with the legislative history of that act. However, the Bureau is without funds to carry out the above purposes of this Act.

I am appearing before the Senate to ask that it favorably consider the appropriation of \$3,300,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to aid public school districts surrounding the Navaho Reservation in providing school facilities for an additional 3,000 Navaho children. This represents the number of Navaho pupils that can be enrolled in public schools in towns surrounding the reservation during the next two school years, 1,000 of whom can be enrolled during the next school year if funds are made available in time. The sum of \$3,300,000 is based on the enrollment of 3,000 children at a per capita cost of \$1,100 per pupil for the construction of the necessary facilities. Operating funds for the 1,000 children to attend these public schools during the next school year are included in the supplemental estimate submitted to the Appropriation Committee in Senate Document No. 113.

The addition of the \$3,300,000 for the construction of school facilities will exceed the construction estimate submitted to the Congress by only \$637,000. This comparatively small increase in the budget estimate is due to a reduction of \$2,663,000 by the House which the Bureau did not ask this committee to restore.

H. R. 8680 as reported by the Appropriations Committee gives an appropriation of \$4,535,425 for the operation and maintenance of educational facilities for the Navaho Indians alone. That sum appears as part of the approximate \$60 million on page 8 of the bill. This figure of \$4½ million includes moneys for such items as the rentals of dormitories, the operational costs of such dormitories and the necessary personnel to manage them, plus the tuition to be paid to the State school districts for approximately 1,000 Navaho children who have heretofore never been able to attend school.

The 1,000 students, it is contemplated, will be educated off the reservation in facilities provided by the communities surrounding the reservation. An additional 2,000 students will be brought into these off-reservation communities for education in the fall of 1955. Specifically the breakdown is as fol-

lows: Cortez, Colo. will not take any students this year, but will take 250 students in the fall of 1955; Farmington, N. Mex.—no students this year but 500 students in fall of 1955; Aztec, N. Mex.—120 students this fall and the same in 1955; Gallup, N. Mex.—300 students this fall and a total of 600 in fall of 1955; Richfield, Utah—120 students this fall and a total of 300 in the fall of 1955; Holbrook, Ariz.—120 this fall and a total of 240 in 1955; the Mission School at Holbrook will take 50 students this fall and the same number in 1955; Winslow, Ariz.—180 this fall and a total of 300 in 1955; Snowflake, Ariz.—120 this fall and the same number the following year; Flagstaff, Ariz., does not have facilities for any students this fall, but will provide for 500 in 1955.

By adding these figures you'll see that by this program we will put 1,010 students in non-Indian schools off the reservation and that total will be raised to 2,980 students in September of 1955. We are unable to place more than 1,000 students this fall because there simply is not space available in those communities at the present time to accommodate more than have been noted above.

These communities cannot build facilities to provide for these Indian students because the Indian children coming from a geographic area outside the boundaries of the State school districts make it impossible for the districts to tax or bond for this purpose. Likewise due to the fact that the Indian children do not live within the school district we are unable to obtain construction funds under Public Law 815 as amended and we therefore must rely on the authority contained in the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act and we must likewise appeal now that the funds be provided as part of the Interior appropriation bill.

This request if granted will provide the necessary funds to contract with the State school districts for construction of classroom facilities at an average cost of \$1,100 per student. The construction of similar school facilities on the Navaho Reservation based upon available figures runs between \$5,000 and \$10,000 per capita, thus it is readily evident that this program will be a great savings.

Once these facilities are provided by the off-reservation communities the cost of education will include only payment to the school district of the tuition, boarding, and housing of the student which is presently figured at approximately \$925 per year.

The need for this stepped-up reservation program on the Navaho Reservation is emphasized by the following facts and figures: In 1950 there were approximately 28,000 Navaho Indian children of school age, few of whom were then attending school. In 1953 there were 14,000 of these children in school and the plan proposed by the Department of Interior is to include an additional 7,946 by the end of 1954. However, in order to make space available for this additional 7,946 we must provide the facilities for the additional 1,000 which we seek to educate off the reservation.

By the fall of 1955 it will be possible to offer education to every Navaho child who will attend school. Our problem of educating the Navaho children is complicated by the fact that with the increased acceptance of modern medical advice the Navaho children born on the reservation exceed the death rate by approximately 1,200 per year. Unless we affirmatively and realistically attack this educational problem the backlog will soon be so great as to preclude any possible solution.

PROBATION OF INDIAN ESTATES INCLUDING ALLOTTED LANDS IN TRUST—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WATKINS

The various acts of Congress for the allotment of land to Indians, such as the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat.

388; 25 U. S. C. 348), and several special allotment acts, provided that the United States shall hold the allotted land in trust for the use and benefit of the allottee, or, in case of his decease, for his heirs according to the laws of the State where the land is located. Where an Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made dies before the expiration of the trust period and before the issuance of a fee patent, by the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855; 25 U. S. C. 372), as amended by the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 678; 25 U. S. C. 373), the Congress imposed upon the Secretary of the Interior the duty of determining the heirs to or devisees of the allotment in departmentally conducted inheritance proceedings affecting restricted allotted lands and other restricted property of an Indian allottee (except Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation).

The Department of the Interior now employs nine examiners of inheritance to carry out these statutorily imposed responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior for the probate of these estates. Each examiner has a clerical assistant. The examiners conduct hearings for both testate and intestate Indian estates on the various reservations.

On the basis of the records made in those hearings, the examiners then issue orders determining the heirs or approving wills and for the distribution of the estate to the heirs and devisees. In effect, these examiners serve as probate judges, and their decisions may be appealed by any aggrieved person to the Secretary of the Interior. By order 2509, as revised (17 F. R. 6793), the Secretary delegated his authority with respect to such appeals to the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

Over many years, as a result of budgetary limitations, there has developed a steadily increasing backlog of pending and undecided cases in the probate of these restricted Indian estates. Since the accession rate of new cases at least approximates the present rate of disposal, this backlog cannot be eliminated without a marked increase in the budgetary sum of \$121,930 which was made for these probate services in fiscal year 1954 which ends on June 30, 1954.

In October 1953 the Honorable Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, appointed a survey team of three outstanding business executives to study the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to make recommendations for a more efficient and effective organization and improved operating procedures. In the survey-team report of January 1954 the second of the 10 major recommendations affecting the Bureau's functional activities is one reading as follows:

"The Bureau should develop a program, with the cooperation of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget, to accomplish early disposition of the backlog of cases involving probate administration of Indian trust property."

The report goes on to show that during fiscal year 1953, in addition to other duties, probate personnel of the Department of the Interior concluded 1,241 original probate cases, acted on 33 petitions for rehearing or reopening of probate cases, and modified 210 prior decisions; that in spite of these accomplishments the close of fiscal year 1953 added 1 more year of retrogression, rather than progress, in the probate department; and that the present organization and operation has not been able to keep pace with the workload is perhaps best illustrated by the use of readily available statistics.

Statistics in this Report for the close of fiscal years 1952 and 1953, in the probate of these Indian estates, together with new cases arising in 1953, and cases disposed of in the same year, show that on June 30, 1952, there was a backlog of 2,679 pending and undecided cases. Although decisions were issued in 1,241 cases during fiscal year 1953, nevertheless, on June 30, 1953, one year later,

there was a backlog of 2,987 pending and undecided cases.

In short, as disclosed by the report, during fiscal year 1953 this already enormous backlog of pending and undecided cases increased by 308. Applying the factor of 1,241 cases per annum indicated by 1953 accomplishments against the 2,987 backlog, it is readily seen that a nearly 2½ year backlog exists, apart from the annual new caseload. Put another way, present personnel have been able to dispose of approximately 100 cases per month; if present personnel concentrated only on backlog, 30 months' time would be required, while additional new cases accumulated at a rate in excess of 100 per month.

I have a copy of the statistical table in the report of the survey team, showing, by the headquarters of the probate districts into which the Indian country has been divided for administrative purposes, the details of the formidable backlog which has been created by the past budgetary limitations. I also have another table showing the Indian reservations that are included in each Indian probate district. I attach these two tables at the end of this statement.

If it should be asked why the rate of issuance of decisions by the examiners cannot be increased, it should be understood that in the typical case the Indians are not represented by counsel even in some of those involving estates which are substantial in amount, and the examiner of necessity performs many functions which in the probate of non-Indian estates would normally be performed by the administrator or executor or his attorney. The performance of such functions obviously affects the rate of decision of the examiners.

The report of the survey team states that it concurs wholeheartedly in a statement by the Bureau Chief Counsel that unless action is taken to correct this condition, it gives every indication of becoming progressively worse. That statement reads in part as follows:

"The inordinate delays in the distribution of a decedent Indian's trust or restricted trust estates, which are typically inevitable in their departmental probate, are patently unfair to the heirs and devisees. Public protest would compel their correction in the probate by State courts of the estate of a non-Indian decedent. Apart from that fact, these delays adversely affect the utilization of Indian lands, as the interests of heirs and devisees therein become increasingly fractionated, and increase the Bureau's problems in the administration of Indian affairs."

The proposed budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Resources Management for fiscal year 1955 appropriates only an additional \$45,000, above the \$121,930 provided for in the budget for fiscal year 1954. Such a small increase would permit the employment of only 4 additional examiners and related clerical assistants. In my judgment such a small increase is entirely inadequate to clean up this backlog in the foreseeable future.

An appropriation of \$170,000 for each of the next 3 fiscal years, in addition to the approximately \$122,000 now spent for Indian probate administration, should be sufficient to eliminate this backlog over a 3-year period. I believe that such a budgetary approach is preferable to that of appropriating a sum such as \$600,000 in the expectation that it would then be possible to eliminate the backlog in a single fiscal year. Under title 25, United States Code, sections 372 and 373 the trust or restricted estate of a decedent Indian descends or is distributed in accordance with the laws of the State wherein the property is located. Hence an examiner of inheritance must be familiar with the State laws applicable to the descent and distribution of the property of a dece-

dent in the particular State in which the property is located.

Consequently, for all practical purposes the examiner of inheritance must be a person trained in the law, and it will be necessary to recruit and train persons with legal training for any additional positions of examiners of inheritance. Under the Administrative Procedures Act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 237), as amended (5 U. S. C. 1001 and succeeding sections), examiners of inheritance must be appointed from registers of hearing officers maintained by the Civil Service Commission.

I was informed that the present regulations do not require that the person be a lawyer to be placed on the register as a hearing examiner. Because probate is through a comparatively simple procedure it does require legal training in order to assure that the State law in each particular case is strictly complied with.

The success or failure of this program to clear up this backlog of probate cases is dependent on immediate commencement, and that does not leave time for the education of personnel not acquainted with the descent and distribution laws of the Western Indian States. We must provide authority to em-

ploy local attorneys to solve this problem. For these reasons, I propose, as part of this amendment, to exempt the appointment of these people from the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act.

It will be more efficient to carry out the program to eliminate the backlog of Indian probate work by three successive appropriations of \$170,000 each, in addition to the sum of approximately \$121,930, now normally appropriated for Indian probate. Put another way, for the next 3 years the appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Resources Management should include about \$291,000 for probate purposes.

The fees for the probate of these estates are fixed by statute (42 Stat. 1174, 1185; 25 E. S. C. 377), and these receipts go into the Treasury of the United States. For example, the latest available figures show that probate fees totaling \$47,752 were collected during the fiscal year 1953 as against appropriations of approximately \$122,000 for the same period for the Department's statutory probate responsibilities. Hence it is apparent that a substantial proportion of the additional appropriation necessary to clean up this tremendous backlog will ultimately be returned in the form of fees to the Treasury.

Mescalero Agency, Mescalero, N. Mex., and all subagencies and tribes.
United Pueblos Agency, Albuquerque, N. Mex., and all subagencies and tribes.
Consolidated Ute Agency, Ignacio, Colo., and all subagencies and tribes.

PIERRE, S. DAK.

Crow Creek Agency, Fort Thompson, S. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Pine Ridge Agency, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Rosebud Agency, Rosebud, S. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Sioux Indian claims for taking ponies by United States Army.

PORTLAND, OREG.

Colville Agency, Nespelem, Wash., and all subagencies and tribes.
Western Washington Agency, Everett, Wash., and all subagencies and tribes.
Grand Ronde-Siletz subagency, Portland, Oreg., and all tribes.
Yakima Agency, Toppenish, Wash., and all subagencies and tribes.
Chemawa School, Chemawa, Oreg., and all subagencies and tribes.
Umatilla Agency, Pendleton, Oreg., and all subagencies and tribes.
Warm Springs Agency, Warm Springs, Oreg., and all subagencies and tribes.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.

Quapaw Subagency, Miami, Okla.
Anadarko area office, Anadarko, Okla., and all subagencies and tribes.
Potawatomi area field office, Horton, Kans., Loyal Shawnee war claims.
Absentee Shawnee war claims.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I shall not offer the amendments to which I have referred; but again I serve notice that we shall appear before the subcommittee with a budget estimate to take care of each of these situations, because I believe that in the orderly procedure in connection with these matters, it is possible to take care of them.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I wish to express appreciation on the part of the subcommittee and also the full committee for the action of the Senator from Utah in withholding the amendments. I assure him that the committee will give proper consideration to these matters, in connection with the supplemental bill.

In closing, Mr. President, I desire to express my appreciation to the members of the subcommittee for the diligent work they have done in connection with the bill, and I particularly express my appreciation to the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who has had more experience in this field than has any other Member of the Senate, and therefore he is very definitely the most valuable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment. Are there further amendments to be submitted?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to ask a few questions of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

First, I desire to express to him my sincere appreciation of the courtesy and kindness he showed me when I appeared before the subcommittee, and I desire to thank him for what he and his subcommittee have done in connection with the various projects in my State.

TABLE 1.—Backlog of Indian probate cases by probate district headquarters

Probate district headquarters	Backlog, June 30, 1952	New cases, 1953	Concluded, 1953	Hearings completed awaiting writup, June 30, 1953	Further hearings necessary, June 30, 1953	Backlog, June 30, 1953
Billings.....	159	88	135	88	5	112
Bismarck.....	241	202	195	18	103	248
Carson City.....	335	328	207	126	240	366
Minneapolis.....	266	221	175	0	312	312
Phoenix.....	621	224	164	38	32	681
Pierre.....	581	144	155	234	336	570
Portland.....	358	314	151	183	111	521
Shawnee.....	118	118	59	6	171	177
Total.....	2,679	1,549	1,241	693	1,310	2,987

¹ Includes Alaska for statistical purposes.

² No final figures.

TABLE 2. LIST OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN EACH INDIAN PROBATE DISTRICT

BILLINGS, MONT.

Blackfeet Agency, Browning, Mont., and all subagencies and tribes.
Flathead Agency, Dixon, Mont., and all subagencies and tribes.
Crow Agency, Crow Agency, Mont., and all subagencies and tribes.
Northern Cheyenne Agency, Lame Deer, Mont., and all subagencies and tribes.
Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Mont., and all subagencies and tribes.
Wind River Agency, Fort Washakie, Wyo., and all subagencies and tribes.
Northern Idaho Agency, Fort Lapwal, Idaho, and all subagencies and tribes.

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Fort Berthold Agency, Newtown, N. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Turtle Mountain Consolidated Agency, Belcourt, N. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Cheyenne River Agency, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Fort Peck Agency, Poplar, Mont., and all subagencies and tribes.

CARSON CITY, NEV.

State of California, except Fort Yuma subagency, area director, Sacramento, Calif.
Nevada Agency, Stewart, Nev., and all subagencies and tribes.
Fort Hall Agency, Fort Hall, Idaho, and all subagencies and tribes.

Klamath Agency, Klamath Agency, Oreg., and all subagencies and tribes.
Uintah & Ouray Agency, Ft. Duchesne, Utah, Fort Duchesne, Utah, and all subagencies and tribes.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Cass Lake, Minn., and all subagencies and tribes.
Red Lake Agency, Red Lake, Minn., and all subagencies and tribes.
Sisseton Area Field Office, Sisseton, S. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Flandreau School, Flandreau, S. Dak., and all subagencies and tribes.
Great Lakes Area Field Office, Ashland, Wis., and all tribes.
Winnebago Agency, Winnebago, Nebr., and all subagencies and tribes.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Colorado River Agency, Parker, Ariz., and all subagencies and tribes, and Fort Yuma subagency, California.
Fort Apache Agency, Whiteriver, Ariz., and all subagencies and tribes.
Hopi Agency, Keams Canyon, Ariz., and all subagencies and tribes.
Navajo Agency, Window Rock, Ariz., and all subagencies and tribes.
Pima area field office, Sacaton, Ariz., and all tribes.
San Carlos Agency, San Carlos, Ariz., and all subagencies and tribes.
Papago Agency, Sells, Ariz., and all subagencies and tribes.
Jicarilla Agency, Dulce, N. Mex., and all subagencies and tribes.

Insofar as the Moorhead Dam is concerned, the bill contains the following proviso:

Provided further, That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction of Moorehead Dam and Reservoir, Mont., or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress.

I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee what is meant by the language "reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana" relative to the proposed Moorhead Dam and Reservoir project.

Mr. CORDON. Our subcommittee had before it no information as to whether the reviews by the States of Wyoming and Montana had been completed, or what they were, or of any action that had been taken by the Congress or by any committee of the Congress, so far as this matter was concerned. Therefore, under the circumstances, there was no action the committee could take.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield to me?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield for a question.

Mr. BARRETT. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Montana that, according to my information the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944 have not been complied with, and the matter has not been submitted to the States of Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota. Consequently, under the provisions of that act, it would be inappropriate for the committee to report such an appropriation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I simply wished to know what the picture as of this time was insofar as the Moorhead project was concerned. I thank the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. President, I ask the chairman of the subcommittee if he can inform us as to the present status of the Yellowtail Dam, in the Crow Indian Reservation, in southeastern Montana?

Mr. CORDON. So far as the subcommittee is concerned there was nothing in the budget about that item.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I see.

Mr. CORDON. I know that project has been in dispute for a great number of years, but nothing in regard to it was submitted to the committee.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Can the chairman of the subcommittee inform the Senate of the status under the pending appropriation bill of the Bonneville office in Kalispell, Mont.?

Mr. CORDON. The amount of the budget item was allowed for Bonneville, and there is no reason for the elimination of the office at Kalispell, unless it is done by the administrator in connection with the budget; and as to that I cannot answer.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Of course, the chairman of the subcommittee knows that only \$30,000 is required to run the office at Kalispell, which is the one located farthest from the headquarters of Bonneville and in a new area, where it is doing \$2 million worth of business a year. It is our hope that Kalispell will

not be discriminated against in favor of some larger place. We think that the amount mentioned by me is a very small one to carry on the activities there.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am not speaking for the committee, because the committee did not discuss the subject, but I should like to say for myself—and I believe I can say that the committee is in agreement with me—that I can see no reason for closing that office. Bonneville is rendering a service for the people of the Pacific Northwest; and the service should be as broad, geographically, and otherwise, as the necessities of the area require.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator's statement is very reassuring.

Can the Senator tell me what the status of the Helena Valley unit is at the present time? I refer to the proposal to irrigate the area in the vicinity of Helena, Mont.

Mr. CORDON. The Helena unit, as of the moment, is quiescent. It is not in this bill. It will be taken up in connection with the supplemental bill. The committee simply had too much on its hands to take on those additional budget estimates. We gave them a look-see and decided that we could handle them better if we had more time, in connection with a supplemental appropriation bill. The Senator discussed some of the matters in connection therewith. There was certain testimony in the hearings on this subject. We shall endeavor to obtain full information, and action will be had in connection with the coming supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I gather that, for the time being, at least, the Helena Valley unit is gone, but I hope it will not be forgotten in the future.

Mr. CORDON. It will not be forgotten.

Mr. MANSFIELD. So far as the Missouri-Souris project is concerned, the Senator from Oregon will remember that there have been divergent groups in Montana, both for and against that particular project. I notice at the top of page 19 of the committee report the following statement:

Within the amount allowed for "Missouri River Basin Investigations" a reasonable amount may be used to continue such investigations in this area that the Bureau of Reclamation deems proper.

I take it the committee means by that statement that a certain amount, if approved by the Bureau, can be used to carry on an investigation of the feasibility of the Missouri-Souris project.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

PLAINS INDIAN MUSEUM

Mr. MANSFIELD. I now wish to discuss the Plains Indian Museum, and to express publicly my thanks to the chairman of the subcommittee and the full committee, in connection with the hearings on this subject, for the great service they have rendered the people of Montana and, as a matter of fact, the people of America, in the preservation of the Americana lodged in the museum on the Blackfeet Reservation in northwestern Montana.

At this point in the consideration of the appropriations for the Interior Department as reported out of the commit-

tee, I would like to discuss the budget cut in the funds for the operation of museums under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, more particularly in regard to the Plains Indian Museum at Browning, Mont.

I have proposed the following amendment: On page 8, line 13, strike out "\$60,700,000 and insert in lieu thereof "\$60,705,730, of which \$21,730 shall be available only for the Plains Indian Museum at Browning, Mont." This amendment will restore funds necessary to maintain the museum as it has been in the past. These funds provide for a curator, an assistant curator, a janitor, utilities, and upkeep.

The Museum of the Plains Indian, located near the eastern entrance to Glacier Park in Montana is one of the few depositories of original Americana in the Nation and is of great importance historically to the State and Nation as well as a tourist attraction. During recent months there has been a movement to change the character and purpose of this museum and the Interior Department appropriations bill we are now debating proposes a cut in the museum's operational funds which will cut down the efficiency and number of the research staff to one.

A movement was begun in October 1953 to transfer the museum from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. Early objections to the transfer were quieted by statements to the effect that this transfer would not affect the museum at Browning in any appreciable way. Within the past few weeks the local people have realized that the transfer would turn the museum into a curio and souvenir shop with a merchandising expert in charge. Under the proposed plan, the Plains Indian Museum would lose all of its identity as a showplace for exhibits of the early Plains Indian of America. Under the guidance of the curator these displays are frequently changed and added to, in order to maintain interest. Under the proposed plan this would be lost.

There are superb collections on loan to the museum from the Smithsonian Institute, the Great Northern Railway Co., and many other collectors. Under the supervision of the arts and crafts board there would not be a curator in charge of the museum and as a result the collectors were preparing to take their collections from Browning. They have no intention of leaving rare artifacts and other materials in the hands of untrained people who are primarily interested in merchandising.

During recent years the museum has been under the curatorship of Claude Shaeffer who has done a great deal of research with the Indians and has resulted in a large number of publications of tremendous importance in the fields of anthropology, archeology, and ethnology. He has been able to collect materials of great value and he has uncovered new and completely unexploited areas of knowledge about the Indians. Under the proposed transfer all of this would be lost and a merchandising specialist and salesman would be running the museum.

The officials who have suggested the transfer have shown a great lack of knowledge of the situation in making their decision. They knew little about how a museum operates and what it accomplishes. They exhibit a profound ignorance of Montana, Montana Indians, and Montana sentiments. Someone even suggested that the new plan would make the Plains Indian Museum available to the public the year around. They obviously have never been in Montana, it is almost impossible to get into this area once winter has set in. Under the present plan research is carried on during the winter months.

Within recent weeks the people of Montana have expressed vigorous opposition to this transfer and so the Commissioner of Indian Affairs rescinded the order last week. The problem of turning the museum into a curio shop has been temporarily solved but now it is necessary to insure an adequate appropriation to enable the museum to operate effectively during the coming fiscal year. The Plains Indian Museum now operates with a budget of approximately \$21,000.

A possible solution to the problem might be for the State of Montana to take over active operation or to have the museum transferred to the National Park Service. Since the Montana Legislature does not meet until next year and the Park Service does not at the present time have sufficient funds to take over the operation, it is imperative that the museum be granted sufficient funds so that it can continue to operate efficiently as it has in the past.

Mr. President, at this point in my remarks I wish to insert a copy of my letter to the National Park Service suggesting that they take over the operation of the Plains Indian Museum.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
May 28, 1954.

CONRAD L. WIRTH,
Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WIRTH: In the past several days I have received a great many communications relative to the Plains Indian Museum at Browning, Mont. The Bureau of Indian Affairs had issued an order some time back to transfer the museum from the Educational Unit to the Board of Arts and Crafts; however, the people in Montana vigorously opposed this transfer, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs rescinded the order just this week. The museum will be retained as is until July 1, and in the new fiscal year it will be operated under the Educational Unit of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but until the appropriation is made, there will be a question as to whether or not both the curator and his assistant will be retained.

My purpose in writing to you is to make inquiry of your division relative to one of the suggestions which has been submitted to me during the course of my conversations with people in Montana. Several people have suggested that perhaps the National Park Service should take this museum over and operate it. I feel sure that you are familiar with the museum, and, of course, I am very much interested in seeing that this original Americana is retained. There are several collections which have been loaned

by the Great Northern Railroad and by individuals in Montana to the museum, and it is not only of national importance but of international importance. It is my understanding that individuals all over the world have made inquiries concerning this particular museum because they have been so impressed by it that they would like to have similar museums started in their own countries respecting their own historical background. In view of the fact that this museum is very close to Glacier National Park, I am making inquiry to see what you think of the proposal that the National Park Service take over the operation of this museum as is.

I have talked with Mr. Emmons, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to a proposal which also has been submitted to have the State of Montana take over the museum. I have told Commissioner Emmons that such a proposal could be submitted to the State legislature, but my offhand opinion would be that the State would maintain that this is a Federal project and should be maintained as such.

It is my assumption that the Bureau of Indian Affairs would like for someone to take over the museum, and if this is the case, I would appreciate having your reaction to the proposal that the National Park Service do so. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Commissioner Emmons so that he will know of this suggestion.

With best personal wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This museum has been temporarily saved from the fate of becoming a dubious commercial venture under the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. Now we must see that it is set up on a satisfactory and sound basis.

As I have already stated, protests in all parts of Montana have grown rapidly and have only recently come to the attention of the proper individuals. It seems that the picture was being deliberately obscured until the disintegration of the museum was almost a reality.

As an example, J. L. Sherburne, of Browning, who has part of his collection on loan to the museum, did not know of the proposed change until he stopped at the museum early in May of this year and discovered the curator packing up some of the exhibits. Mr. Sherburne told me that he questioned Dr. Shaeffer as to why the boxes were packed, and Dr. Shaeffer said that he and his assistant, Mr. Kehoe, had received notices as of April 9 that they were fired and they were getting ready to leave. Mr. Sherburne also told me that when Mr. Davis, a director of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, was in Browning that he ran into a great deal of protest, and during his particular conversation with him Mr. Sherburne stated he asked Mr. Davis "who he was." Davis replied that "he was a manufacturer of the jewels of gift merchandise." Mr. Sherburne then questioned him as to who specifically was going to take over the museum under the transfer, and Mr. Davis replied that they would be people who were also connected with the manufacture of merchandise.

While the curator and his assistant received their dismissal notices, the people were being reassured from Washington to the effect that all was well and that the museum would actually be enlarged and improved under the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

I contacted the Department of the Interior immediately upon learning of the situation and, receiving no answer, I pressed further for an immediate answer to my questions about the transfer and appropriations in a letter, dated May 25, but as yet I still have not received a reply.

It is difficult to understand this type of economy. The foremost consideration should be given to the maintenance of the Plains Indian Museum as a museum and operated as such with a competent staff.

Before any future action is taken in transferring the museum to the State of Montana, the National Park Service, or to any other agency, the entire Montana congressional delegation should be fully informed, and any decision should comply with the views of the majority.

Mr. President, at this point in my remarks I wish to insert into the RECORD copies of letters I sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the National Park Service in protest to the curtailment of the activities of the Plains Indian Museum at Browning, Mont.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
May 6, 1954.

Hon. DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: With regard to the appropriation for the Plains Indian Museum at Browning, Mont., will say that it is my understanding that there is a proposal to transfer the appropriation from the Interior Department to the Indian Bureau of Arts and Crafts.

Would you please advise me if such a proposal is under active consideration and, if so, just what the status of the museum will be under such a transfer. May I hear from you immediately on this matter so that I will have this information before the Appropriations bill comes to the Senate floor for consideration?

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
May 25, 1954.

Hon. DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On May 6th I wrote to you relative to the Plains Indian Museum at Browning, Mont., at which time I raised the question whether or not a proposal to transfer this museum to the Board of Arts and Crafts had been considered and, if so, what was the status of the proposed transfer. To date I have not received an answer from you on this, but in view of the information which has been called to my attention within the past 2 days, I am writing at this time to request that you give me an answer to this letter immediately due to the fact that the appropriation bill for Interior is expected to be considered by the Senate very shortly.

It is my understanding unofficially that your Department has made a decision to transfer the Plains Indian Museum to the jurisdiction of the Board of Arts and Crafts, that the present personnel of curator and assistant curator will be eliminated, and that a man trained only in merchandising will be

in charge of the museum to operate it as a curio shop. I have received innumerable protests within the past 24 hours to such a proposed transfer because the people in my State feel that this transfer will mean the demise of the museum as such and that the collection of arts will be in the hands of untrained people who are primarily interested in merchandising. It has also been told to me that the individuals who have loaned their collections to the museum will withdraw them because they do not want to leave their material in the hands of people who are not trained in the fields of anthropology, archeology, and ethnology. Would you therefore advise me if your Department has made the decision to transfer this museum to the Board of Arts and Crafts? If such a decision has been approved—when—and when is it to be effective?

It is my understanding that the museum was a WPA project. Would you advise me what is the present status of the law authorizing the construction; that is, was there a specific law authorizing the specific construction of the building at Browning to be used as a museum? If the law provides that this be administered as a museum, under what authority has the Department acted in its decision—assuming it has been made? If it were a WPA project, as I have been informed, was the land on which it was built Federal land or was it State land? Also, how do the agreements read between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the individuals who loaned their collections of art to the museum?

It has been called to my attention that Mr. Davis, of the Board of Arts and Crafts, has stated that the transfer would "make available the museum on a year-round basis to the general public." It is my understanding that the general public does not visit Browning once winter has set in, and this transfer would not make it any more accessible to the general public on a year-round basis. The general public only goes to that area during the summer months.

It is also my understanding that Mr. Davis has misrepresented the sentiments of Montanans to the people in the Department. I have received innumerable protests from individuals throughout the whole State to this transfer, and therefore I would like to have an answer to this letter immediately, as I desire to have all this information prior to the time the appropriation bill for the Interior Department is brought to the Senate floor. As you know, the bill is now being marked up in committee, and it is expected that it will be reported very shortly; and due to the numerous protests I have received, it is my intention to see that the protests from Montana are given every consideration by the Congress.

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

MAY 25, 1954.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior
Appropriations, Senate Committee
on Appropriations,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will supplement my testimony before your subcommittee a few weeks ago. At that time I requested that your committee appropriate the necessary funds for the present personnel at the Plains Museum at Browning, Mont.; that it not be transferred to the Arts and Crafts Board; and that its name not be changed. Since I appeared before your committee I have received many communications which go into far more detail concerning this museum, and I would like to bring this information to your attention prior to the completion of the marking up of the ap-

propriations bill. I understand that your subcommittee did not complete its markup yesterday, and therefore I am taking the liberty of getting this letter to you immediately.

I would like to request that the Appropriations Committee appropriate sufficient funds to maintain this museum as a museum, with its name remaining the same and that it not be transferred to the Arts and Crafts Board, where it will be turned into a souvenir store. At this particular museum many fine collections of exhibits have been loaned by the Great Northern Railroad and by private individuals with a definite commitment that they would be displayed under the management of a museum curator. It is my understanding that if this transfer is made there will not be a proper curator and that these individuals who have loaned their exhibits will withdraw them from the museum. The museum has given an opportunity to many of our citizens to learn more about our early American history and our Indians. I cannot stress too strongly how important it is to retain this original Americana. It is the belief of everyone in Montana that it should be maintained as such.

It has also come to my attention that perhaps a proposal may be submitted to the State of Montana to take this museum over in the event the Federal Government should not desire to maintain it as a museum. However, due to the fact that the Montana State Legislature will not be in session until next January, nothing can be done on this suggestion. I would therefore like to request that your subcommittee amend the bill as passed by the House and provide for the necessary funds for the curator and his assistant and eliminate the language transferring it to the Board of Arts and Crafts and changing its name.

I would also like to mention that it has been called to my attention that Mr. J. Edward Davis who was out at Browning, has returned to Washington and made the statement that everyone in Montana has agreed to the proposed transfer. It is my understanding that Mr. Davis has misrepresented the facts and that the people in Montana are not in favor of this transfer. Upon receipt of such information given to me yesterday over the telephone, I discussed this matter personally with Senator Magnuson and gave him what information I could at that time.

I urge that your committee give this matter your most earnest consideration due to the fact that misrepresentations have been made at this time.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, editorials and articles published in newspapers of Montana.

There being no objection, the editorials and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Ekalaka (Mont.) Eagle of May 21, 1954]

SOME STRANGE IDEAS ON ECONOMY

If there is anything to the rumor that the Department of the Interior has been ordered to junk the Museum of the Plains Indians at Browning, we are "agin" it on the grounds that this idea of economy can be carried too far.

During the last few months, we have been curiously bedeviled with some of the antics of the Post Office Department, which incidentally do not originate at the grassroots. And the excuse for this has been economy, which we couldn't understand, anyway. At

least, it didn't look economical. But we haven't said anything, in the hopes that it might be. And we suppose the McCARTHY expense has been necessary, or at least slightly hard to dodge, although we hope there are still more important things to spend the taxpayers' money on. Maybe Summerfield, the Postmaster General, has a worthwhile point when he uses the taxpayers' time to tell the country that the Democrats really started the invasion of Korea after all.

If we lived in Browning we could very reasonably be accused of having a pecuniary interest in the museum. As it is, we merely agree with another editor, who doesn't live in Browning either, "That the museum is too valuable to lose."

Irvin Hutchinson recently stated in his Liberty County Times: "Two hours in that museum will give any kid a better understanding of Indian life in this area before the white man than all the textbooks or teachers can give in a year's schooling. What's more, adults who have theoretically completed their education can learn a great deal from a visit to the museum. Nowhere in school will one be given a better insight into this phase of our history."

Although we are 500 miles away, we loudly agree with this series of statements, and call for some revision in just what "economy" must mean to some people.

[From the Daily Missoulian, Missoula, Mont., of May 26, 1954]

D'EWARD REPORTS MUSEUM WILL CONTINUE

MALTA.—Representative WESLEY A. D'EWARD, Republican of Montana, said here Tuesday night the Museum of the Plains Indian at Browning will continue to operate as presently.

D'EWARD said he received information from Washington that the Federal Government has no intention of closing the museum.

D'EWARD said Government plans are to continue operation of the museum until the State legislature meets in January. At that time the Department of the Interior will offer the institution to the State of Montana as an addition to its existing historical department.

He said the museum's curator, Dr. Claude Schaeffer, also will be maintained. He added that neither Schaeffer nor his assistant had been relieved.

The Senate Appropriations Committee is considering transferring appropriation for museum operations from the Indian Bureau's Education Division to the Arts and Crafts Division.

D'EWARD was here to address the Phillips County Young Republican Club.

CENTER OF CONTROVERSY

WASHINGTON.—The Plains Museum of the Indian Bureau at Browning, Mont., was a center of controversy Tuesday.

Senator MANSFIELD, Democrat, of Montana, asked the Senate Appropriations Committee to provide sufficient funds for operation of the museum and to prevent its transfer from the Indian Bureau's Education Division to the Arts and Crafts Division.

MANSFIELD, in a letter to the committee, expressed concern that if the transfer takes place the museum will be "turned into a souvenir store" and that valuable Indian exhibits now displayed there by the Great Northern Railroad and some individuals may be withdrawn.

J. E. Davis, head of the Indian Bureau Arts and Crafts Division, told a reporter that such fears are groundless and are based upon unfounded rumors.

He said the museum has been ordered placed under the Arts and Crafts Division, effective as of July 1, but that it will be maintained as a museum exactly as it has been in the past.

Davis added that he could see no reason to believe that any privately owned exhibits would be withdrawn.

The transfer, he said, was ordered because the Arts and Crafts Division was set up to administer such functions of the bureau as its museums.

Davis said a cut in budget requests for personnel at the museum would be "equivalent to the salary of one official." The museum now employs a curator and assistant curator, along with some services personnel.

In his letter to the committee MANSFIELD said:

"The museum has given an opportunity to many of our citizens to learn more about our early American history and our Indians. I cannot stress too strongly how important it is to retain this original Americana. It is the belief of everyone in Montana that it should be maintained as such."

[From the Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune of May 28, 1954]

SAVE-MUSEUM LEADERS TO KEEP STANDBY WATCH

BROWNING.—Relieved by Indian Commissioner Glenn L. Emmons' announcement Wednesday that the Plains Indian Museum would be kept within the Bureau's education department, and not transferred to Interior Department's Arts and Crafts Board, leaders in the "Save-the-Museum" fight indicated Thursday they will not relax their efforts to head off future tampering with administration of the institution.

Emmons wired Gov. J. Hugo Aronson status of the museum would remain unchanged "until Montana decides whether it wants to assume operation." He added, however, that the Bureau may be forced to dismiss some museum employees after July 1. This, the friends of the museum say, must not happen.

The museum staff consists of the curator, Dr. Claude Schaeffer, an ethnologist and expert on regional lore, and Thomas Keogh, assistant curator. Both were notified several months ago by J. Edward Davis, chairman of the Arts and Crafts Board, that their jobs would be terminated July 1.

Montana friends of the museum became aroused only a few weeks ago, when Dr. Schaeffer and Keogh were seen crating some of the priceless loan exhibits for which they had assumed responsibility. The Browning and Great Falls Chambers of Commerce sent letters of protest to Representative Wesley A. D'Ewart and other members of the Montana congressional delegation.

Swift action by Representative MIKE MANSFIELD is given much credit here for the Indian Bureau's action to restoring the museum to the Bureau's education department and taking it out of the hands of the Arts and Crafts Board, which is independent of the Bureau although within the Interior Department.

MANSFIELD wrote Senator GUY CORDON, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, and to Secretary Douglas McKay, requesting that sufficient funds be appropriated to maintain the museum in its present status. The Senator pointed out that Montana's legislature does not meet until next January, and nothing can be done until then about transferring jurisdiction of the Plains Indians Museum from Federal to State administration.

James J. Flaherty, former president of the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, wrote Senator JAMES E. MURRAY that "The Plains Indians Museum should be left as it is. The curator, Dr. Claude Schaeffer is nationally recognized as a student and expert in the history of the Plains Indians. Why someone wants to destroy this and turn this historical museum into a curio shop is beyond my power of comprehension."

H. H. Cloke, superintendent of Browning schools, supported by the full membership

of the Browning school board, wrote to Senator MANSFIELD:

"To make a merchandise mart of our sustainably valuable museum would be like converting the Old North Church into a beer tavern. One Hour's expense of the McCarthy-Army hearings would maintain our museum for some time."

K. Ross Toole, director of the Historical Society of Montana, wrote in a letter to Senator MANSFIELD:

"Various statements have been released to the effect that the proposed transfer (from the Indian Bureau to the arts and crafts board) would not affect the museum * * * in any appreciable way. This is sheer nonsense. The transfer will mean the demise of the museum as such."

Of Dr. Schaeffer, Toole wrote:

"Because the Indians know and trust Claude Schaeffer, and because they know he is a trained ethnologist, he has been able to collect material from them of great value. He has been able to uncover new and completely unexploited areas of knowledge about the Indians. And all this reflects in the excellence of the museum—one of the finest of its kind in the Nation."

"It is the substance of the museum that will be destroyed by the transfer to the arts and crafts board. The loss of Dr. Schaeffer will completely disrupt the continuity and expertise that has marked the running of the museum from the beginning. Loss of the historical, archeological, and anthropological wealth will exceed any contemplated economy. The Indians themselves are disgruntled and upset. They do not want a high-pressure salesman running the museum."

As for the economy claim of those seeking to change the museum's administration, annual appropriation for the museum is less than \$20,000. "Save the museum" campaigners claim the man scheduled by the arts and crafts board to succeed Schaeffer as head of the museum, a former New York banker named Robert Hart, was scheduled to receive a larger salary than is being paid to Schaeffer.

[From the Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune of May 28, 1954]

INDIAN BUREAU STILL SHIRKS MUSEUM RESPONSIBILITY

Aside from anything the next Montana Legislature might be willing to do to repair a shirking of important responsibility by an agency of Federal Government, Wednesday's announcement from Washington regarding the Browning Museum was of the same stripe as the previous sad handling of the museum case by the Indian Bureau.

Indian Commissioner Emmons, says a United Press dispatch, has ordered this Museum of the Plains Indians kept within the Bureau's department of education "until Montana decides whether it wants to assume operation of the museum."

In other words, the Indian Bureau, in the face of widespread protests, hasn't changed its original intention to abandon the museum, but is willing to delay the dismantling process for a few months if Montana wants to take over its financial and operating functions.

The further statement by Commissioner Emmons that "the Bureau may be forced to dismiss some museum employees after July 1" is highly disturbing. That would come at the height of the Glacier Park tourist season and at least 6 months before it would be possible for Montana to take legislative action to save the important museum attractions to park visitors. Such action on the part of the Indian Bureau would seem both inconsiderate and unwise. In comparison to the damage that would be done the money the Bureau would save is a petty consideration.

We still believe that the Interior Department should continue to operate the Browning Museum. And that now is a matter for decision by Congress. In view of the unsympathetic attitude that has been shown by the Indian Bureau, we believe it would be better to transfer the operation of this museum, along with required funds, from the Indian Bureau to the National Park Service. The Park Service has capable curator personnel and we are confident that it also has sympathetic appreciation of the importance of museums, as differing from curio and trinket shops.

[From the Billings (Mont.) Gazette of May 28, 1954]

TOOLE REQUESTS DETAILS OF PLANS—BROWNING MUSEUM UNDER DISCUSSION

HELENA.—K. ROSS Toole, director of the Montana Historical Society, Thursday, asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs to spell out in full detail its future plans for continuing the Plains Indian Museum at Browning.

Toole, adding more fuel to the fire over transfer of the museum to the Federal Arts and Crafts Division of the Bureau from the Education Division, said the State historical society and chamber of commerce express hope that there will be full clarification of the entire matter.

He said it had been confused in recent weeks.

"Our primary interest as of now is to save one of the finest small museums in the country," he said.

"If, however, the Plains Indian Museum cannot continue to operate as the fine institution it has been with Federal funds, and if an effort is made to give it to the State, it would appear that provisions for such will have to be made by the next Montana Legislature," he added.

Toole said that if the State of Montana would accept the museum "the Historical Society of Montana will do everything in its power to staff and operate (the museum) in the best possible manner in the public interest."

The State chamber of commerce and the historical society said Thursday they were gratified by the news from Glenn L. Emmons Wednesday night that the prospective change * * * would not take place.

Emmons said that the Indian museum would remain under its present direction for the time being until Montana lawmakers decide if they want the State to take it over.

OFFERED TO STATE

MALTA.—The Department of the Interior plans to offer the Plains Indian Museum at Browning to Montana as an addition to its existing historical department in January, Representative WESLEY A. D'Ewart, Republican, of Montana, announced.

D'Ewart said the Federal Indian Commissioner, Glenn Emmons, told him the Indian Bureau would continue in the meantime to operate the museum without change except for a reduction in staff due to a reduced appropriation.

The Congressman said the status quo would be maintained at least until the Montana Legislature convenes in January. He said he talked with Emmons by telephone Tuesday night.

D'Ewart said Dr. Claude Schaeffer will be retained as the museum's curator. He added that neither Schaeffer nor his assistant had been relieved.

Meanwhile, Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Democrat, of Montana, asked the Senate Appropriations Committee to provide sufficient funds for operation of the museum and to prevent its transfer from the Indian Bureau's Education Division to the Arts and Crafts Division.

MANSFIELD told the committee in a letter that if the transfer takes place the mu-

seum would be turned into a souvenir store and that valuable Indian exhibits now displayed there by the Great Northern Railway and some individuals may be withdrawn.

However, J. E. Davis, head of the Indian Bureau Arts and Crafts Division, told a reporter that such fears are groundless and are based upon unfounded rumors.

He said the museum has been ordered placed under the Arts and Crafts Division, effective July 1, but that it will be maintained as a museum exactly as it has been in the past.

He said the transfer was ordered because the Arts and Crafts Division was set up to administer such functions of the Bureau as its museums.

Davis said a cut in budget requests for personnel at the museum would be equivalent to the salary of one official. The museum now employs a curator and assistant curator, along with some services personnel.

[From the Billings (Mont.) Gazette of May 26, 1954]

DISPUTE FLARES OVER TRANSFER PLAN FOR INDIAN MUSEUM AT BROWNING

HELENA.—A crossfire of opinion flared up Tuesday in two Montana cities and the Nation's Capital over transfer of the Plains Indian Museum at Browning to the Arts and Crafts Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The museum is presently under management of the Education Division of the Federal Bureau, but a bill in the Senate Appropriations Committee in Washington would transfer museum control to the Arts and Crafts Division.

Representative WESLEY D'EWART, Republican, of Montana, in Chinook for a luncheon said he favors the transfer because the Arts and Crafts Division is the logical place for the management of the museum.

The museum, located just west of Browning on the Blackfoot Reservation and visited annually by approximately 50,000 tourists, depicts the way of life of the Plains Indians.

D'Ewart said that the transfer will enable the museum to sell Indian craft and have a merchandiser managing it.

In Helena, K. Ross Toole, who Monday issued a strong protest to the transfer, said in answer to D'Ewart's statements:

"I disagree profoundly with Representative D'Ewart and request that he look further into the situation.

"There is much more here than meets the eye. A museum cannot be successfully operated as a museum without a trained museum man and not a merchandiser on the spot managing the museum.

"The transfer of the Browning museum to the Indian Arts and Crafts Board will destroy the substance of the museum. Considerable damage has already been done at the museum because of the mistaken belief that merchandising people can likewise maintain a museum based on anthropological research."

"I heartily agree with K. Ross Toole," Montana Superintendent of Public Instruction Mary M. Condon said.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, Democrat, of Washington, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, wired Miss Condon that he had temporarily held up action on the Indian museum.

"I cannot help but agree with the people who have donated crafts and materials of history to the great museum, if they take them out of the museum it becomes a curio shop," Miss Condon said.

"The valuable historical material at the museum could be damaged by some curio salesman that the transfer will bring in," she added.

MAGNUSON was contacted to halt the Senate action by the staffs of Montana Senators JAMES E. MURRAY and MIKE MANSFIELD.

Toole said Claude Schaeffer had been fired as curator at the museum. D'EWART said, "As far as I know Dr. Schaeffer is still the curator. If he was fired nobody told me about it."

The Montana Chamber of Commerce also sent telegrams to all the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee protesting the transfer of the museum.

The Arts and Crafts Association of the Blackfoot Tribal Council formed a resolution which was forwarded to Gov. J. Hugo Aronson.

The resolution said that the transfer of the museum would be a great calamity.

"We urge the Government to reconsider the changing of the museum as an economy measure and retain the curator, Dr. Schaeffer."

Toole said the large Frank B. Linderman collection of history will be taken out of the museum if the transfer is made. Linderman was a noted Montana author and Indian researcher.

Toole, in a letter to Senator MAGNUSON Tuesday, said that a superb collection of authentic artifacts and Indian material has been loaned to the museum for display and research.

"The donors are already flocking to the museum—Indian and white alike—to remove this material because they will not leave it in the hands of people who are not trained in museum work," said Toole.

"A very substantial collection of historical Indian records and tribal council records will be removed from the museum and therefore will be lost for research purposes if the merchandisers take over," he added.

The Blackfeet Indians, whom the transfer is supposed to aid under the Government plans, are violently opposed to it, Toole said.

The tribal council has offered to pay Dr. Schaeffer's salary from tribal funds, if he somehow can be kept on.

Toole said, "The continuity and productive liaison which has been built up by trained curators with the Indians for over 20 years is being destroyed in one fell swoop. This can hardly be termed an economy.

"Quite the contrary, it is a profligate waste."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8, line 13, it is proposed to strike out "\$60,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$60,705,730, of which \$21,730 shall be available only for the Plains Indian Museum at Browning, Mont."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I do not like to object to an amendment of this kind. I voice the hope that when I have concluded my presentation of the case the distinguished Senator from Montana will consider withdrawing his amendment. The item under consideration appropriates \$60,700,000, not \$1 of which is earmarked. It is all intended for use in connection with the health, education, and welfare services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs throughout the United States. Among other items included in the figure is an amount for the Browning Museum, which has just been discussed by the Senator from Montana.

The Senator from Montana had a very proper fear earlier in the appropriation history of the Interior Department that

the museum might be converted from a museum into an arts and crafts store, in which Indian articles might be purchased by tourists, and that the identity and the value of the institution as a museum and as a repository of items of historic significance in Indian history might be dissipated.

The committee was interested in that particular subject, and the amount of money which was restored provides for the operation of the museum as a museum.

One member of the museum would be detached under the proposed appropriation, but he is not connected with the operation of the museum as a historical Indian museum. He is in charge of the arts and crafts division of the museum. The item in the budget reads as follows:

The tentative plan is that the staff would be reduced by elimination of the position of production specialist (arts and crafts). This could be subject to change as a result of an intensive study of museum operations which is now underway. In any event, it is not anticipated that the reduction will affect the public use of the museum.

I am sure that the position taken by the committee will have its effect on the Interior Department so far as the perpetuity of the museum as a historical museum is concerned. I hope what I am saying will be read and considered by the appropriate officials of the Department of the Interior. If it is not considered, I say to the Senator from Montana that I shall join him in doing what can be done to have it considered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in view of the statement just made by the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, I shall comply with his request, and I withdraw my amendment.

However, I hope that what he and the committee started this year will be carried through to a finish in an attempt to make sure that this museum, which is of great historic value, is not turned into an arts and crafts shop or a jewelry-manufacturing shop; that the Americana and the Indian articles contained therein will be kept intact; and that some degree of permanency will be given to this Indian museum, because it is of great interest to all the citizens of our country.

I thank the chairman for his kind remarks, and I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana withdraws his amendment.

Mr. CORDON. I am appreciative of the Senator's action. I assure him that, so far as the committee is concerned, it has the same interest he has in perpetuating the museum in his home State of Montana.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to address some remarks for a few moments to a portion of the pending appropriation bill which concerns itself with the activities of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri River Basin.

I particularly direct my attention to the item on page 13, under the heading "Construction and Rehabilitation," which is referred to in the report at page 19.

Mr. President, I shall offer an amendment at the appropriate time, but prior to offering the amendment I should like to make a brief explanation.

For a considerable period of time the State of Minnesota has been vitally interested in obtaining the recognition it deserves in securing hydroelectric power from the Missouri River Basin. We are very much pleased that in recent years we have had some acknowledgment of this desire by the Committee on Appropriations through the allocation of funds for the construction of a high-voltage transmission line from Watertown, S. Dak., to Granite Falls, Minn. This transmission line makes it possible to utilize power from the Missouri River Basin through the so-called South Dakota grid system.

What I have in mind now in discussing this matter with my colleagues is the tying together of both the North Dakota and the South Dakota grid systems with the loop in Minnesota.

I regret that I do not have my map with me. However, Watertown, S. Dak., is almost on a straight line west of Granite Falls, Minn.

Looking to the north from Granite Falls, we see Benson, Minn., and Fergus Falls, and in a diagonal direction we see Fargo, N. Dak.

It is a very natural development, because as the present situation stands, the transmission line which comes from Watertown, S. Dak., into Granite Falls is more like a spur line than a part of a grid system. It is literally like a spear projecting into the State of Minnesota, but stopping at the substation at Granite Falls.

As the chairman, the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon, knows, the Missouri River hydroelectric system will best be able to serve the area when the grid system is fully integrated. I recognize that there are different stages of construction of the dams on the Missouri River, for example, the Fort Randall Dam, the Oahe Dam, and the dam at Gavin's Point, which are the main reclamation hydroelectric power projects. The greatest amount of work has already taken place at Fort Randall. The Oahe Dam is still in the secondary stages of construction.

With that as a background, I make an appeal for what I consider to be sensible, economical construction.

In my State we are very fortunate in that there really is no conflict between our private utilities and our cooperatives with regard to the Missouri Basin hydroelectric power. The statement which I have prepared will be, I think, a very revealing story to some of my colleagues who have had conflicts in their States.

We in Minnesota have asked for very little, but, unfortunately, we have been granted much less.

Included in the Interior appropriation bill is a start toward the high voltage transmission grid we need, but it is only half a loaf when a full loaf is needed. In fact, as I have measured it, I would say it is about one-third of a loaf, with the crusts having been removed.

Let me review briefly the background of our fight to getting hydroelectric power into western Minnesota.

About 3 years ago, at this time, the rural electric cooperatives of Minnesota faced a rather severe shortage of wholesale energy with which to serve their ever-increasing farm loads. At that time I appeared before our Appropriations Subcommittee with many representatives of the rural electric cooperatives in Minnesota and asked for funds with which to allow the Bureau of Reclamation to construct a rather comprehensive transmission network in western and southern Minnesota in advance of the availability of Missouri Basin hydroelectric energy.

Mr. President, I digress from my manuscript for a moment to point out that there are a number of generating steam plants owned by rural electric cooperatives in Minnesota, and those steam plants wanted a grid system by which they could pool their energy because it is very uneconomical to build a large generating plant in one part of the State which does not use all of the electricity it generates and to have another steam plant in another part of the State which has a shortage of electrical output. In view of the fact that plans had been made by the Bureau of Reclamation to establish a high-voltage grid system in western and southern Minnesota, the rural electric cooperatives felt it was economically desirable and sensible to build a grid system and then let the rural electric cooperatives pool their energy on this grid system until such time as the Missouri River hydroelectric power was available. That made good sense. The rural electric cooperatives were in a quandary as to whether to build more generating capacity, which would have been very expensive, or to await the time when the hydroelectric power would be available from the Missouri River, or, to take the third alternative, to pool the surplus power which they had, which surplus was not doing any good.

The plan at that time was to construct the Bureau transmission system ahead of schedule so that the cooperatives would be able to utilize it on a self-liquidating basis for the integration of their existing thermal generating facilities. This plan would have provided the cooperatives with additional interim power pending the availability of Missouri River hydro capacity. It was planned that when Missouri River power became available, the Bureau's transmission system would then be in readiness to deliver energy to load centers of preference customers in that portion of Minnesota lying within the Missouri Basin marketing area.

The plan of 3 years ago, however, was strongly opposed by private-utility groups in Minnesota, and no funds were allocated by the committee for construction of transmission facilities in Minnesota. Subsequent to the committee action, I sponsored an amendment on the floor of the Senate to achieve the same purpose. However, the amendment was defeated on a rollcall vote.

During the period between hearings on the fiscal 1952 and fiscal 1953 Interior appropriations bills, the private utility companies, the cooperatives, and the municipalities of Minnesota conducted lengthy and very fruitful negotiations out of which emerged a second comprehensive plan for the delivery of Missouri Basin power into Minnesota—a plan which was then, and is now, acceptable to not only the preference customers, but to the great power companies of my State as well.

In fact, Mr. President, all the representatives of these particular producers and distributors have been before the committee to testify as to their needs not only this year, but in preceding years.

The original version of this new plan which was uniformly supported by the power distribution agencies of Minnesota, provided that the Bureau of Reclamation would build a 230-kv. transmission line from the Bureau's terminal at Fargo, N. Dak. to Fergus Falls, Minn., thence to Benson and Granite Falls, Minn., thence to Mankato and Jackson, Minn., and back to the existing transmission grid in South Dakota. This plan would have furnished power to the principal load centers in western Minnesota where it could have been picked up by the existing transmission of utility companies and delivered to preference customers under a wheeling agreement.

I believe the sum of money included for the whole line is approximately \$3,200,000. It may be slightly over that amount.

However, we have never been successful in securing appropriations for a real Bureau of Reclamation high-voltage grid in western Minnesota such as the one contemplated by the comprehensive plan. Last year the Congress did, however, provide funds for initiation of a transmission line from Big Bend in South Dakota, to Granite Falls, Minn. We are grateful for the progress that has been made in the construction of this line, and are also grateful that funds to continue its construction are contained in the present Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal 1955.

However, we feel that this line alone will be insufficient, and the cooperatives and power companies of Minnesota testified before the subcommittee that they would like to see the 230 kilovolt transmission line now under construction from Big Bend, S. Dak., to Granite Falls, Minn., extended northward through Benson and Fergus Falls, Minn., and thence westward to Fargo, N. Dak., where it would interconnect with the existing North Dakota transmission system of the Bureau of Reclamation.

I repeat, Mr. President, the existing North Dakota transmission system of the Bureau of Reclamation.

According to testimony which was offered before the subcommittee by the engineering consultant of the 20 cooperatives in western Minnesota, the 3 highest fuel-cost load centers in the entire area are Granite Falls, Benson, and

Fergus Falls, Minn. We feel, therefore, that this particular line should be extended northward to include Benson and Fergus Falls, so that Missouri Basin power can be made directly available at these points to reduce the overall cost of wholesale energy to the electric cooperatives.

The line northward and westward from Granite Falls, Minn., to Fargo, N. Dak., would also provide a second tie-line between the Bureau of Reclamation's system in North and South Dakota, thereby assuring a greater flexibility of power flow between the Bureau's hydro generation and the large thermal capacity of power companies and G-T cooperatives in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Mr. President, I digress to point out that this is a sensible, frugal, practical, economical project. The present system is costly, wasteful, and inefficient. The present system, even with the transmission line going to Granite Falls, does not make for a regularity or continuity of sufficient electrical energy to handle the load. The present system costs the private utility companies thousands upon thousands of dollars for extra fuel, and, at the same time, does not furnish the necessary electric energy at high-load periods. The picture is that the South Dakota grid system is being completed, and the North Dakota grid system, a tremendous grid, is completed, or at least its initial stages are completed, to form a grid from these two systems, which are integrated, and that they make a direct line from Watertown, S. Dak., to Granite Falls, Minn., a distance of about 120 miles; and that from Granite Falls, Minn., there is a tie-in on a diagonal to the southwest from Sioux Falls, S. Dak., with the Northern Power Co. generating plant, and a new transmission line which that private utility has constructed from Sioux Falls to Granite Falls, tying in South Dakota power with the Granite Falls, Minn., substation.

What is wrong? What is wrong is the great center of power at Fargo, N. Dak., which could be tied in with the Granite Falls transmission line.

In that area there is, for example, the Otter Tail Power Co., the Northern States power Co., and large rural electric cooperatives. All the power companies and cooperatives are in the situation of having either surplus electrical energy or deficits, depending on the load at various seasons of the year or particular periods of time.

I realize that money cannot be obtained to do all this work at once, but I am seeking to initiate the construction of a line which would go on a diagonal, assuming this to be the State of Minnesota, from the city of Granite Falls to Benson and Fergus Falls, so as to tie together the grid systems of North Dakota, South Dakota, and the very small grid system in western Minnesota. This would literally save the consumers of electrical energy in my State hundreds of thousands of dollars. It would save the private utilities hundreds of thousands of dollars. It would pool the surplus capacities of some of our rural electric cooperative generation transmission

plants with those of the private utilities with the hydroelectric power which is available from the Missouri Basin.

I am happy to be able to report that every single private utility recognizes, through their engineering and financial advisers, their boards of directors, and their managers, that this will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars of savings to them, which can be passed along to the consumers.

The rural electric cooperatives in that area find themselves with surplus producing units which could be balanced off if we had the beginnings of a grid system.

I might point out that this is not some utopian scheme to show that we can get Missouri River power into Minnesota. This is a considered, well-planned, well-thought-out, economically feasible transmission-grid extension, which means solvency, profit, and lower cost to producers and to consumers.

Such a line also would insure greater reliability of service to the Granite Falls substation, which, if served by the line between Big Bend, S. Dak., and Granite Falls, Minn., only, would be subject to outages at any time a fault occurred on the single transmission line serving it. This is already one of our real problems.

In short, the Granite Falls to Fargo transmission system, which can be visualized as a half moon or a half circle, would provide dual protection and dual fuel to Granite Falls, Fergus Falls, and Benson substations. In other words, the privately owned steam plants and the steam plants of the REA would be tied into the same transmission system, which ultimately would bring hydroelectric energy.

I repeat that not only would there be the advantages of continuity of regular, firm power, but, as the representatives of the cooperatives and the private utilities have said, the so-called secondary power could be firmed up through pooling thermal energy—that is, steam-plant energy—so that there would be regular continuity of electrical energy output which could serve thousands and thousands more consumers, and would provide a real economic base for the private companies, and would provide much better service for the REA and its consumers.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. From what the Senator from Minnesota has said, I am convinced that he is presenting a very fair proposition, one which, I think, ultimately will be undertaken. But the Senator, by asking the committee to add funds to the bill at this time, places the Senate conferees in a most difficult position, because the bill as reported now crowds the budget limit.

I have no doubt at all that in another year or at another time this project can well be considered, but there is no immediate urgency for it since the dams which would produce the power on the Missouri River have not yet been completed. For a long-range scheme, the Senator, it seems to me, has presented a very excellent argument and sound reasoning.

From what I have heard of the testimony, the Senator is accurate in saying that he is joined in the request by all interested parties, whether they be cooperatives, State, or local authorities, or private utilities, or persons. That being true, it seems to me there is every reason to believe that in due time the Bureau of Reclamation will present budget estimates and will consider the project.

But I doubt that the Senator can get anywhere with it this year. Because of the many other amendments contained in the bill I am afraid that if his suggestion were adopted, it would encounter great difficulty in conference. So I hope the Senator will not impose an undue burden upon the committee.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The distinguished Senator from Arizona has been very helpful, and I wish to thank not only him, but also the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], and all other members of the committee. I realize that the Senate committee certainly has done a good job in terms of the transmission system, as it pertains to bringing the system into the market place. I know the committee has raised the amount considerably above the amount provided by the House. Since the figures are contained in the report, there is no need for me to refer to them again.

But I should like to make my case, because if ever I saw a project which makes economical sense, I think I am talking about one now. It is the kind of a program which really adds up to dollars for both producers and consumers, in terms of savings and in terms of better financial operation and better physical plant operation.

My intention, I may say to the Senator from Arizona, was to ask that in the bill, on page 13, line 11, where the figure "\$132,977,127" appears, which relates to the construction figures for all these many projects, there be added \$400,000 simply as a beginning. It would mean a great deal to our REA and private utilities to have an assurance at this time that the work is planned to be done. I have faith that if the project is pursued long enough, and it is demonstrated that we are proceeding with a reasonable and logical program, the work cannot be turned aside.

Again, I may point out that this is based upon the power from the Oahe Dam. Even if the Oahe Dam power does not come in until 1960, which I believe is the contemplated date, and I do not think it will come in sooner—even if that power were delayed until 1960, because of both budgetary and construction problems, by tying in the grid, and making almost a third loop from South Dakota, North Dakota, and the half moon, so to speak, in western Minnesota, there will be a pool, or there will be made possible, in an engineering sense, the pooling of surplus thermo capacity, that is, steam plant capacity, both from REA and from private utilities. These great organizations are now ready and waiting for contracts.

I simply cannot help believing that we would save—and the people of my State

are taxpayers, too—more than \$400,000. I think I have some figures which indicate what would be saved each year.

So, from my point of view, the early construction of this line, even ahead of the completion of the hydroelectric generating facilities at Oahe Dam, would be, I know, a wise, prudent financial investment.

I shall ask my very considerate colleagues to bear with me for a moment or two longer. I know that they have given months of thought to the bill. I certainly do not envy them their responsibility of going through hundreds and hundreds of pages of the hearings. I note in the copies before me that there are almost 1,700 pages of the hearings, a good part of it, by the way, devoted to such items as hydroelectric generation facilities.

In the most kindly and considerate manner, I should like to urge upon these two able and distinguished statesmen in the Senate, the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Arizona, that a feather in the hand is better than one in the bush. We are not even asking for the whole bird; we would like to feel that we were close to the bird, at least. The way it is now, we have a part of the bird-house, but we do not have the bird. It would make us feel wonderful if we could see a feather. At least we would know there were birds in sight.

I should now like to press my case. In so doing, by the way, because of the reasonableness of the distinguished Senators to whom I am addressing my remarks, I think something in their sensitive mentalities, which are excellent, and in their kindly souls, should make them realize that, although the junior Senator from Minnesota is not necessarily persuasive, yet in this instance is very right, and because he is right, maybe they should give assurance to the people of the great area in the Midwest that the contemplated work will be done; and also to pay tribute, by action, to what I consider to be one of the most cooperative enterprises of which I have ever known in the hydroelectric field.

I am referring to a situation where, by cooperation between private companies and REA's instead of burying the hatchet in each other's backs, they have buried the hatchet in the sand. The hatchet was put down in the sand, like one of the ships which we have read was discovered in the sands of Egypt. I do not remember the name of the ship, but it was intended to take the soul of a departed ruler to heaven. We are talking now about practical, sensible engineering projects which come about from people sitting down at the table and talking them through, rather than throwing chairs at one another.

I now yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. I appreciate the Senator's yielding to me. I shall confine my remarks to joining with my senior colleague on the subcommittee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

During the years we have battled over many of these appropriation items. With respect to the area covering the States of Minnesota and the two Da-

kotas, which will get its power from dams on the Missouri, if I remember correctly, and I believe I do, the committee originated the appropriation which has resulted in a continuance of work on the line westward to Granite Falls and the Watertown line. The committee also originated an appropriation for the very line which the Senator has been discussing. But, unfortunately, we were unable to maintain it in the appropriation bill. This year there has been recommended for that area and for transmission lines about \$2 million more than the House has provided.

Incidentally, the record indicates that representatives of the REA who appeared before the committee, while expressing disappointment that the work was not going ahead more rapidly than it has been, very definitely approved of the program which is now provided for in the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Oregon is correct.

Mr. CORDON. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will not press his amendment at this time. We have no objection to working out a sound bill. The committee has recommended approximately \$100,000 more than was originally intended, and there is included about \$27 million more than was provided for in the bill when it came before the subcommittee. Members of the committee are not proud of the fact that we are recommending additional expenditures of money, but they are certainly proud of the fact that they are not recommending the expenditure of money which is not justified so far as every dime of it is concerned. If it could be done, the committee would recommend the appropriation of more money than the bill now provides, for which it would get full value.

As the Senator knows, projects of the character he urges must be authorized step by step. I am sure the members of the committee feel, as the Senator from Arizona has expressed himself, and as the Senator from Oregon is now expressing himself, that we have gone about as far as we can hope to go if we are to maintain sound, overall results both before the Senate and later in the conference.

The Senator from Minnesota has outlined a project with which the committee is familiar, and in time it will be authorized. I am sure of that. However, I do not believe the program itself would be helped if such projects were to be included in the bill at this time.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it not true that a year or 2 years ago the Senate did make an appropriation for this purpose, but the appropriation was lost in conference?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I believe an appropriation for such a purpose was provided two times.

Mr. CORDON. I recall one. I think the second appropriation had to do with the beginning of the second line.

Mr. HUMPHREY. At least once, through the wisdom and judgment of the committee, the full development of the transmission line was authorized.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct. Mr. HUMPHREY. I want the Record to be perfectly clear that we are not asking for the moon with cheese sandwiches in it. We have trimmed the program down to the basic minimum. I think it is fair to say the program is as practical and as feasible in an engineering way as any program which has been presented to the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I do not wish to argue with the Senator from Minnesota about the merits of his proposal. The point is that once we tried to provide for such a program on a big scale and did not succeed. Taking one project at a time, we shall be able to get budget approval. Such projects are coming along. The question is whether we are to load a bill down with projects which will not be approved in the end, and with which we will have great difficulty in conference. The trouble is that by insisting upon such projects, we run the risk of losing some other very important ones.

The committee has been faced with the problem of adding considerable sums of money for projects which have been progressing at a faster rate than was anticipated, because the contractors have been working ahead of schedule. It would be foolish and bad business to shut down such programs with the expectation of resuming them at a later time. We would lose time, money, and revenue if they were not completed. Under the circumstances, according to the testimony before the committee, the members felt fully justified in appropriating additional amounts of money for such projects.

I think it would be unwise, on top of such additional expenditures, to ask for additional appropriations for other projects. I am not saying the Senator from Minnesota is not perfectly right; I think he has a case. I have no doubt that if such projects are taken up step by step, his project will be approved. I think the lines to which the Senator from Minnesota is referring will be in those areas by the time the power is available.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Oregon, and I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Minnesota was correct in his statement; the committee did authorize the line twice, once in a regular appropriation bill and once in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am merely asking that it be tried once again. I know that the House of Representatives conferees sometimes take a dim view of such matters, but occasionally a beam of light shineth through.

I wish to correct the Record. In my earlier reference to a ship found in Egypt, I meant to say that the ship found was a solar ship. I am of the opinion that there might be some such discovery in the general conference over the Interior appropriations bill. I may say to my colleagues that I cannot help feeling that when there is a bad program and a sort of weak project, one may run into trouble in conference; but when one has a good program, a pretty sound one, and

when the parties who would be affected, private and public, are literally in uniform agreement, one has a pretty good chance of stating a strong and effective case.

I know the Senate conferees cannot always have their way; but I wish to make a suggestion to my distinguished and learned colleagues. I digress long enough to point out that I cannot imagine two better conferees than the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]; if there is no experience there, it does not exist in the Senate, when it comes to conferring with the House of Representatives. I have so much confidence and faith in them that if we adopt an amendment calling for an additional \$400,000, I am fairly sure they will be able to have the conferees allow \$200,000. The Yankee spirit in my soul tells me that that would not be so bad. A little higgling and jiggling in conference would not be so bad in principle. We might lose a little of the exterior decorations, but not the core of the matter.

Mr. President, with that statement of confidence in the Senators who, I am sure, will be among the conferees, I hope that as I conclude my statement, I may get the green light or, to put the matter more bluntly, the wink of either the left eye or the right eye which will indicate to me, "Thou has persuaded me, sir"—or, if not persuaded, at least slightly convinced.

So, Mr. President, as I conclude my remarks, I shall keep one eye turned toward the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Arizona. Of course it will be a little difficult for me to read with only one eye. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, the opinion has been expressed that construction of the Granite Falls to Fargo line would not be economically feasible until the Oahe project on the Missouri River comes on the line about 1960. This may be true from the standpoint of available firm power flowing eastward from the Missouri River Basin system; but it is the opinion of the cooperatives' engineering firm that the line can be justified from the standpoint of improving reliability of service to the Granite Falls substation, providing initial service to the Benson and Fergus Falls substation, and, most important, providing a circuit over which the Bureau of Reclamation will be able to firm up secondary and dump energy. It is the opinion of some experts that secondary and dump energy from the Missouri Basin projects will have to be sold for approximately 1 mill per kilowatt hour, but if that could be firmed up with the over 1-million kilowatts of thermal power that exists in the eastern part of the Missouri Basin—most of which, by the way, is in Minnesota, with the exception of the two big plants at Watertown, and Sioux Falls—it might be possible to sell many of the same kilowatt hours at 5.5 mills per kilowatt hour.

The cooperatives in Minnesota that are requesting construction of these transmission facilities purchased some 225 million kilowatt hours in 1953, at a

cost of some \$2,900,000. This is an average cost of 13 mills per kilowatt hour, paid by the cooperatives at wholesale for their energy.

Mr. President, I know that the present Presiding Officer of the Senate, the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], will have sympathy with me, because our REA power costs are, I believe, only second to Maine's; I believe Maine has rather high electrical energy costs. The average cost in these western Minnesota areas is 13 mills per kilowatt-hour, paid by the cooperatives at wholesale. This is one of the highest wholesale energy rates paid by the cooperatives anywhere in the country; and if the power had been purchased from the Bureau of Reclamation at the presently established 5.5 mill rate, these cooperatives would have realized a saving of \$1,700,000 on present business, all of which could have been passed on to their consumers, all consumers being taxpayers, and all taxpayers contributing to the Federal Government, from whence the revenue for appropriation bills is received. In other words I wish to make it quite clear that projects such as the ones we are discussing are not expenditures. It is an expenditure when one purchases something that is literally of no use. It is an investment, particularly, when one purchases or constructs something that yields sufficient return not only to pay for the cost of construction, plus interest, but also to relieve the consumer of considerable cost. The project for which I am pleading not only is self-liquidating, but it will relieve the consumers of very heavy cost. In 1 year, an estimated \$1,700,000 would have been saved by the REA cooperatives in the area I have described, if this transmission and power system had been available. In 1960 the increased loads of these cooperatives will enable them to save some \$3,600,000 a year, if the Bureau of Reclamation power is made available to them by that time.

Mr. President, why am I pressing this matter now? If the Oahe Dam, which will create electrical energy, becomes available in 1960, and if that grid system is prepared, in the first year the energy goes through that system we shall save an estimated \$3,600,000—in that 1 year; and every year that system is not ready, we shall lose \$3,600,000. I am not interested in seeing frugal, hard-working people lose \$3,600,000 a year which should be theirs, in terms of savings, through a well-planned and well-engineered electrical system.

I have continually supported the appropriation of construction funds for the building of these great Missouri basin hydroelectric plants, and I think it is fair to say that I have steadfastly supported my colleagues from the other States of the basin in their attempts to secure adequate transmission facilities to bring this low-cost energy to the preference customers in their States. We had hoped that this year the committee would recommend funds to continue construction of the transmission line from Big Bend to Huron to Watertown to Granite Falls, Minn., and would, in addition, help us to obtain a start on a transmission line from Granite Falls

northward to Benson and Fergus Falls, and westward to Fargo, N. Dak. The bill provides \$3,820,603 for the first phase, but, as has been pointed out, nothing for extension of the transmission loop to Benson, Fergus Falls, and westward to Fargo.

The 20 cooperatives of Minnesota that will receive much of the benefits if these lines are constructed, have a total membership of some 80,000 families. The municipalities and other customers in the area increase this figure to a total of approximately 180,000 families in all. I wish to reiterate that the comprehensive program I have outlined, which provides for the Bureau of Reclamation to build the backbone 230-kilovolt facilities, and which will utilize the transmission and subtransmission facilities of existing power companies, cooperatives, and municipalities in Minnesota, to deliver Missouri basin energy from the Bureau substations to the preference customers, is economically sound. It is as economically sound as any project possibly could be—not only to the Government, not only to the taxpayers, but also to the consumers as well as the producers and distributors of electrical energy. The plan will involve a far lower expenditure by the Federal Government than would be incurred by the building of a Federal transmission and subtransmission network to deliver power directly to the load centers of all the preference customers in the affected area.

Mr. President, now I have completed my statement on that matter; and I look toward the Senator from Oregon. I have seen a twinkle in his eye, but it was not "the green light." I am going to ask the distinguished Senator from Oregon whether he will be willing to take to conference an amendment for, let us say, \$200,000, so as at least to indicate the willingness of the Senate to initiate this extension of transmission facilities.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I always like to cooperate with my colleagues in the Senate, particularly in connection with matters coming under the Interior Department, having to do with material development.

In the committee we have spent many weeks on this bill. We have, I believe, a balanced bill—balanced as between geographical areas, so far as that can be done in a bill of this character, and balanced as to the nature of the projects. It is about as heavy, in dollars, as ought to enter into the overall dollar appropriations of this country this year. Under the circumstances, and in view of the fact that, generally speaking, in the Senator's own area there was recognition of the problems which I have just discussed, with no urging in behalf of further beginning of the construction in the area, I again express the hope that my colleague, having made a case—and a good case—and having, I believe, advanced the interest of the project on the floor of the Senate as far as it could be advanced by taking it to conference at this late date, if not further, will not press the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I will say to the chairman of the subcommittee that I realize the extensive work

which has gone into the preparation of the bill. I surely would be an ingrate if I did not express appreciation for the consideration which has already been given to the construction of the 230 KE line Granite Falls. Both the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Oregon know how strongly I feel about the importance of the development of this line. I shall have to rely upon the good will, the good judgment, and the very obvious practical good sense of our colleagues to see to it that this program is carried forward. Therefore I shall not press the amendment to a vote.

Since we have gone on record twice in favor of this line, I feel that we should let the record in the Senate for this program stand, in terms of desirability.

I have one hopeful and prayerful thought in this connection. As the Oahe Dam proceeds with its development, as we watch it move from its preliminary to its secondary stages, and into final construction, we should determine now to move ahead with the tying in of the remainder of the transmission line. I think I correctly interpret the remarks of the two Senators to the effect that this line is a long range, practical and desirable project; second, that according to the testimony to which Senators have listened, it has the united support of all interested parties; and third, in view of the testimony which Senators have heard, it is deemed an economically feasible project, both on the part of the Government and on the part of producers, distributors, and consumers of electricity in that area. Am I correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. One of the strongest arguments that can be made in favor of this project is that there are bound to be large quantities of dumped power when the dams are completed, and that the steam power would be made available by this connection to help firm up the power. Therefore the Government would profit from the project. We have found that to be absolutely true in the area of the Southwest Power Administration, and in many other parts of the Nation. That being the fact, it seems to me it is irresistible. But it will be 6 years before there is any dumped power. There is time, in the interval to consider, one at a time, the things which must be done. I am confident that in the end we shall have the project, and have it on time.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator. I know that we shall proceed in an orderly manner. Therefore I shall not at this moment press the amendment.

I thank the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Arizona for their helpfulness in the discussion.

THE NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. President, a second item in which I am deeply interested is the national parks. I have been concerned about the National Park Service budget in this bill. The National Park Service has no direct economic relationship to the area which I in part represent in the Senate. However, the National Park Service, in its facilities, its administration, its person-

nel, and its construction and rehabilitation program, is of great importance to the people of the United States.

Something has happened in this country which I personally do not like. I am not at all opposed to people being able to spend 3 months in Miami, Fla. There are more Cadillacs to the block in that area than there are in most other communities. I have never been against people enjoying the luxuries of life. In fact, I enjoy them myself whenever they are obtainable. Nor am I against people having all the wonders of modern science and technology.

But I am of the opinion that if some people are privileged to have 2 months on a yacht, other people ought to be able to have 2 weeks in a park. I am of the opinion that we have set in motion in this Congress—and this is not a recent development; it has been going on for some time—a program of disregard for the people's playgrounds. I have discussed this subject previously in the United States Senate. My family travels in the national parks. We once lived for 2 weeks in the Yellowstone National Park. The three children, Mom, and Dad went to Yellowstone Park in a Plymouth station wagon and had the time of their lives. But I am ashamed of the fact that the Congress is not half as much interested in Yellowstone National Park as it is in building officers' clubs and golf courses.

It is time for us to become interested in protecting the people's playgrounds. I have asked the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress to do a little research on this question. We in the Senate have the good fortune occasionally to make it appear as though we knew all the facts. This is made possible because of the excellent help we receive from the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress. I am also indebted to the New York Times for a series of articles on the national parks, beginning on April 6 and continuing through April 7, 8, and 9. These articles tell what is going on in the national parks.

I also requested the Library of Congress to make a review of appropriations for the National Park Service for the fiscal years 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955. In 1951 we appropriated \$36,110,700; in 1952, \$28,248,564; in 1953, \$33,162,330; in 1954, \$33,853,850. May I ask the Senator from Oregon what is the final figure for the National Park Service in all areas for 1955?

Mr. CORDON. Let me suggest to the Senator, before I give him a direct answer to his question, that on page 638 of the hearings will be found the total national park appropriations, beginning with 1941 and continuing down to date.

The committee also took advantage of all sources of information and, so far as possible, arrogated to itself that vast knowledge. The figure for this year is \$27,880,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, what has been happening in this country? Let us go back to 1941. It is perfectly obvious that during the war years, 1942, 1943, 1944, ap-

propriations for the National Park Service were reduced. That reduction continued through the fiscal year 1945. Starting in 1946, as I read the totals on page 638 of the hearings, we got the appropriation up to \$21 million; in 1947, to \$25 million; in 1948, to \$29,800,000; in 1949, to \$31 million; in 1950, to \$33 million.

Mr. President, it costs more to provide vehicles for the national parks. It costs more to take care of the roads in the national parks. It costs more to hire personnel in the national parks. It costs more for every item of equipment and service that the Government uses in the national parks.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I believe the Senator ought to have in mind, in considering the overall park program, that as a result of action taken by Congress at this session, by the passage of the National Highway Act, a special appropriation is available in the form of contract authority for the construction of parkways. That was not considered in any of the figures I have given to the Senator from Minnesota. The committee called attention to that fact in its report, and urged the use of that contract authority in parkway construction in various parts of the United States. That fact does not show up in the totals I have given the Senator.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. That parkway construction authorization, however, is generally for thoroughfares and through highways in the parks.

Mr. CORDON. Main highways.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. CORDON. To any highway which is designated as a parkway, and that goes down to about trail level.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I appreciate what the Senator from Minnesota has said with reference to the importance of taking care of our national parks and also what the Senator from Oregon has just stated with reference to the authorization for highways. I wish at this point to stress what was done in the public roads bill, recently passed by Congress.

The last time I was in Yellowstone Park the road that is known as the South road, past the Tetons, was in a very disgraceful condition. It was full of chuck holes, and it needed attention.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. CASE. I do not have the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, provided I do not lose the floor I yield to the Senator from Wyoming so that he may address the Senator from South Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BARRETT. There is no question about the fact that a great deal of work needs to be done in Yellowstone National Park. However, the road which the Senator from South Dakota mentioned has been put into good order by being reconstructed.

I believe more money should be provided for facilities, so that people will not

have to sleep in their cars all night. Thousands of people come into the park every year, and they will commence coming during this month, and will continue to come until about the first of September. Many of them are unable to obtain sleeping accommodations for themselves and their children during the night, and are consequently forced to sleep in their cars.

In that respect a great deal of work needs to be done in Yellowstone Park and in other national parks, in order to take care of the millions of people who want to see the beauties of nature which the parks afford.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming is looking at a living example of one who enjoyed sleeping in his car 25 years ago. I hesitate to make the confession now, but for some reason or other I do not feel completely well the next morning if I try to sleep in my car now.

Mr. President, it is a national tragedy that the Government of the United States actually spends far less today, in 1954, for the Park Service than it spent in 1933, in terms of the number of people that go into the parks.

I shall give some figures later on in connection with that point. What is happening to America? What is wrong with Congress today? Do we not know that there are 50 million automobiles on the roads of America? Do we not know that people get paid vacations? Do we not know that we advertise the beauties of our parks and ask people to go to the parks? Do we not know that the parks are inadequately policed and inadequately staffed, and that they contain improper and inadequate facilities?

Mr. President, I am here to say that there are a great many items in the budget we can talk about. I can take Senators to a Federal installation in my State of Minnesota where only a handful of people are permitted to play on a large golf course which is maintained with public funds.

When we get into public parks, however, we find that mom and dad and the kids do not even have clean facilities. Certainly there ought to be more police protection to make safe the trails and highways. I have traveled in the parks. I am not talking from imagination. I have spent a great deal of time with the four little Humphreys in our national parks.

Mr. President, the park programs are in reverse. I rise today to protest what I consider to be the failure of the Congress to protect the people's interests in these playgrounds.

We have all kinds of concessions in our tax laws for people who can afford to take fancy vacations in fancy hotels, but at the same time we do not even provide decent housing units for families who visit our national parks. I have been there, Mr. President.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I understood the Senator from Minnesota to say that he slept in his car a great many times 25 years ago. However, I doubt very much that he slept in his car in Yellowstone

National Park. I can say to the Senator that most of the people who stay in the cabins in Yellowstone National Park must get up during the night to start a fire, in order to keep warm. Sleeping in a car in Yellowstone Park is a great deal different from sleeping in a car anywhere else in the country, I will say to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Twenty-five years ago the Senator from Minnesota could not afford to drive to Yellowstone National Park, I may say to the Senator from Wyoming. I did drive there a few years ago, and I have been waiting for this day. When I returned I wrote a letter to Conrad Wirth, the head of the Park Service.

Whenever I am able to do so I drive my family to a national park.

I may say that the National Park Service also supervises the Statue of Liberty. I could make several suggestions with respect to improving the administration of the Statue of Liberty and other national monuments. At times thousands of people stand in line at these monuments without anyone protecting the public installations. A little imagination would go far in improving the public administration of monuments and in helping people understand the monuments. Tape recordings could be used, and lectures could be given. For example, let us consider the Gettysburg National Monument, and the kind of facilities provided there. One would think we were nothing but peasants in this great, rich America, which can afford to build race tracks and night clubs and other places, but can afford only \$27,880,000 for 150 million people. The remaining million apparently can take care of themselves, and they can go somewhere else for vacations. I am speaking for the 150 million people. I am talking about people who need a little attention, and I am of the opinion that the Park Service is the forgotten child of our Government. I am about ready to submit some figures to prove what I am saying. I first yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I, too, enjoy our national parks, and I have been interested in hearing of the experiences of the junior Senator from Minnesota in Yellowstone National Park. My memory of Yellowstone National Park goes back farther in time than does the memory of the junior Senator from Minnesota, and much farther than I actually like to recall. During my freshman year in college I spent a summer at the Shaw-Powell Camp in the park. It was during the summer of 1915. I may say that that was the first year in which automobiles were permitted to enter Yellowstone National Park, and then only commencing about the first of August, as I recall. It was the year of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, as the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] no doubt recalls. A great many automobiles were trying to make the transcontinental tour in going to San Francisco, and there was a great demand that they be permitted to go into Yellowstone National Park during the month of August.

The junior Senator from South Dakota recalls some of the fears expressed by those who carried freight and by the dragners of the dude-wagons, that when automobiles came in they would force the horses off the highway. So the freighters were put on duty at night so that there would be as little conflict as might be possible. Building a fire was not a thing to be avoided. It was a part of the experience. We got a little wood at the central camp and put it into a little stove and got heat in that way.

We are doing something for the national parks, and I am glad to stress what has been done by this Congress in the Highway Act which was recently signed by the President. We took, I think, the most definite step in the field of highways in national parks that has been taken in many, many years.

During the hearings on the public-roads bill, I was chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee on Roads, and we developed considerable testimony regarding the great increase in traffic in national parks. During the war there were approximately 5 million visitors annually in the national parks. The number increased to 45 million last year. The Bureau of the Budget has been battling with budgetary problems in the past few years since the war, and it has been holding down appropriations. Although the authorizations were for \$10 million, I believe, for park roads and trails and for parkways over a period of years, because of the budgetary limits we appropriated some three and one-half million to five million dollars. We found the program was so far behind that the National Park Service was spending as much as \$2,000 a mile in order to maintain some of the old park roads, whereas the maintenance costs on some of the newer roads were as low as \$200 or \$300 a mile.

So the Public Works Subcommittee on Roads reported the bill to the Senate, and the Senate passed it. The House concurred in it.

We provided contract authorizations for park roads and trails the same as were in effect for road authorizations in the States. We have long recognized that the State highway authorities have to know how much money will be available for matching, so they can provide appropriate amounts.

So, Mr. President, this year the Congress did, I think, the biggest thing for park roads that has ever been done by approving the recommendation of the Senate Subcommittee on Roads in providing \$12½ million for park roads and trails and \$11 million for parkways, and giving wide contract authority. We did not limit the contract authority to 2 years for which road bills ordinarily establish authorizations for primary and secondary systems. The contract authority was made applicable to the fiscal year 1955, so that, starting July 1, 1954, the Park Service has authority to contract for \$12½ million for park roads and trails for the fiscal year 1955, and again for 1956 and 1957.

Those park roads and trails are the roads inside the national parks. We made the authorization for them \$11

million, which is a very definite increase. It also applies to parkways. It includes such things as the Washington-to-Baltimore Parkway, for example, or the parkway to the Blue Ridge, the correct name of which I do not now recall. The \$12½ million represents approximately 4 times as much as was available in the past fiscal year.

I have been informed that if they can use the money for 2 or 3 years they can really accomplish something in the parks. I feel confident that the Park Service is at this time working on plans for which they expect to put the contract authority to work.

I might say, Mr. President, that at the same time we also established contract authority for the Forest Service in the amount of \$24 million for forest roads and trails, with \$22½ million for forest highways. The national forests represent an asset comparable to national parks for recreational purposes. The Forest Service will be able to contract for the building of roads, trails, and highways through the national forests.

I sympathize with the desire to make more funds available for facilities in the parks, but I think the Record should include what I have said with reference to parkways, forest roads, trails, and highways, that this Congress has done more for highway construction in the parks and forests than has any other Congress for many, many years.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota if, in his judgment, it is mandatory for the Bureau of Public Roads to contract for the construction of forest highways and national park roads upon request of the Forest Service and the National Park Service. In other words, what I should like to know is whether there are any strings attached by which the money cannot be used by these various agencies.

Mr. CASE. The authority is established for them to use it. I do not know of any way Congress has ever discovered to make an agency actually spend money. I recall that in 1946 money was appropriated for flood control and rivers and harbors projects, and the Bureau of the Budget and the President impounded the funds at that time, so that money which was actually appropriated was not used.

Mr. BARRETT. I understand the Park Service and the Forest Service do not themselves contract for the construction of highways, but make their requests of the Bureau of Public Roads and that agency, in turn, makes the actual contracts.

Mr. CASE. The roads for the National Park Service and for the Forest Service are built by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Mr. BARRETT. I think the Senator is correct. But if the Forest Service and the National Park Service should request the construction of roads that would increase the costs for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957, would the Bureau of Public Roads have any authority to fail to make contracts?

Mr. CASE. No. I think they would go ahead and make the contracts. The only thing that could interfere would be an executive directive not to use the funds.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota how much cash is available for this purpose?

Mr. CASE. The entire amount of the authorization is available. It is more than an authorization. It is an authorization with contract authority. I might say that heretofore there was authorization, but for the Park Service the authorization was effective only to the extent to which appropriations were made, and the thing which disturbed the committee when we conducted the hearings—and I think the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] who is on his feet will confirm this—was that it was developed that there was a balance of approximately \$48 million in authorizations for which no appropriations had been made, running over a period of years.

It was expressly to get away from that situation that the committee this year included a provision for contract authority, so that the Service would have the authority to contract the money, and then an appropriation would follow, just as automatically as an appropriation follows in the case of apportionments to the various States under the Federal primary and secondary systems.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for very forcefully bringing to the attention of Senators and the public in general the situation with respect to our national parks. I think his protest is well stated and is certainly valid, particularly with reference to the fact that the national parks are the people's playgrounds.

I do not come from an area which is blessed with a great number of national parks. The Senators from the West, who are so familiar with these matters, look after the problems the very best they can.

I think they have a good program started now, as was explained by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] who is chairman of the subcommittee which wrote the provision in the highway act, and the Senator from Oregon, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, and whose committee has also adopted the idea of obtaining tangible results by recommending that the program actually be put into operation. Assurances have been made this afternoon by the distinguished Senator from Oregon, as I understand, that the appropriate departments of the Government really are going into a program of this kind.

I come from an area which does not have national parks, but we have an area called the Natchez Trace. I traveled along the few miles of the Trace which have been completed, and was amazed to see the thousands upon thousands of people who come there on a weekend simply to have a picnic lunch, to find a place to stop and rest and let their children play under the large trees, or to see the scenery. They enjoy healthful recreation, and it does not cost them any-

thing. As the same time, the road itself serves as a very fine highway and an artery of traffic.

I commend the distinguished Senator from Minnesota and other Senators for their effective efforts toward improving our Park Service and of finding ways to put our parks within the reach of more and more people.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, who always shows deep and sincere interest in the matter of protecting our public lands and improving our public services.

Let me thank also the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for his distinct contribution to this discussion.

I do not believe the Park Service program has been discussed sufficiently in the Senate. It seems to me that at times we fail to give proper consideration to some of the important programs which mean so much in our harried, busy lives.

I should like to have Senators know that in 1939, for example, \$26,034,697 was appropriated for the Park Service, exclusive of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, and other Federal activities which were being conducted in our parks.

I think it is fair to say—at least, I say this from my own personal observation—that many of our national forests and parks are deteriorating, when we consider the progress which was made by the men in the CCC camps in a few years, which otherwise would have taken perhaps a hundred years. Many of the forest lands today in our great national parks are not in good condition.

I have talked to dozens of Park Service personnel. I have stopped my car and questioned them, and I have sat with them in their offices. I have talked with the forest rangers in the great national forests. Mr. President, I say that we are fighting a losing battle with our present appropriations.

Mr. Wirth, who, by the way, is the distinguished son of the former head of the Minneapolis Park Service, has told me that the city of Minneapolis spends one twenty-fifth the amount of the total Federal budget for national parks. My home city of Minneapolis has one of the finest city park services in America. Minneapolis spends more than a million dollars a year on the upkeep of its city parks. We give our people a chance to have a little fun.

I am happy to say that we have a very nice community, and we are proud of our parks.

Mr. Wirth testified before the Senate committee and said:

We greatly need millions of dollars for construction work to provide facilities needed to take care of the 25 million increase in visitors since the war, but we must first take care of existing facilities. We request that the entire amount included in the budget be appropriated for our annual operating needs, which are greater than before.

What did the distinguished Secretary of the Interior recommend? He recommended to the Bureau of the Budget something over \$34,647,000. That was his recommendation to the Bureau of the Budget. He was familiar with the needs of the Park Service. In fact, the

Secretary of the Interior is reported to have spoken to the President about the situation, when the President was somewhat upset by articles about the Park Service which appeared in the press. I can well imagine that the President would be concerned about this. He likes people, and he is concerned about their well being and their welfare. I desire to quote from an article written by Mr. William M. Blair, a well-known correspondent who sits in the press gallery very often, and published in the New York Times of April 9, 1954. Mr. Blair said:

There is a keen awareness on Capitol Hill and at the White House of the deterioration that has taken place in the national parks. When a recent article highly critical of the condition of the parks appeared, President Eisenhower summoned his Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay.

Said the Secretary to the President: "I do not think we have done too badly. I would like to have money for the parks, but I do not think it is in the cards at this moment. So the thing to do is to have the (House Appropriations) committee see what they think."

"I would like to have \$50 million for the parks, but we just don't have it."

The House committee took a lopped \$2,500,000 off the President's request of \$28,468,000—and the request was about \$5 million below the appropriations in the current budget.

Mr. President, the budget request was for \$28,468,000. Secretary McKay's request to the Bureau of the Budget was for \$37,647,000. We are getting readjusted—readjusted downward from \$37,647,000 to the \$28,468,000 which the President recommended, and thence to the Senate figure of \$27,880,000.

The present population of the United States is about 161 million. I remind my colleagues that next year, by the time the budget goes into effect, it will be 163 million. Every time we think about the population for 1 second, there are more people. If we think about it for 1 minute, there will be 300 more persons going to the national parks. Not only are the trees growing in the parks, but the people are growing who will be going to look at the trees. The population growth factor has a great impact upon the need for improved facilities in our national parks and the proper use of the parks.

The New York Times article continues as follows:

Park Service officials wonder about the effect of the cut in the face of an expected record 50 million visitors total this year.

Mr. President, almost a third of the total population of the United States will go to the national parks this year; yet Congress plans to appropriate this year only about \$2,500,000 more than it appropriated in 1939. Since 1939, I gather, according to the arguments I have heard from time to time in the Senate, the value of the dollar has depreciated at least 50 percent, while costs have gone up. Let us face up to the situation. Costs have gone up. Yet Congress is moving in retreat. We are not protecting the Park Service. What we are doing today is simply holding old things together. During the 1930's the visitor load grew from 6 million to 21 million

annually. During the war, it dropped back to 6 million. By 1946 the visitor load was back to 21 million. Last year it reached 46 million. This year it will go to 50 million, according to estimates of the Park Service.

The Park Service operates today with 26 percent of the amount of labor it had in 1941. I hope the people of the United States realize that in our great generosity we are today providing for one-fourth of the man-hours of protection in the parks for the 50 million people who will visit the parks in 1954, that was provided in 1941, when only 6 million people visited the parks. In 1954 we have available to service 50 million people one-fourth the man-hours which were provided to service 6 million people in 1941.

That is why I am speaking about the Park Service. I continue to read from the New York Times article by Mr. William M. Blair:

The Park Service estimates that \$2 billion is poured into the Nation's economic stream by visitors to the parks, but the great bulk of this money goes to the communities near the parks. The parks take in \$4 million in fees, which go into the Federal Treasury.

So when it comes to appropriating \$27,880,000, let it be remembered that \$4 million is paid back into the Federal Treasury by fees, reducing the net expenditure to \$23,880,000. I continue to read:

The Park Service has a \$500 million backlog of construction.

Mr. President, the construction appropriations for 1953-54 were \$13,916,000; the House Appropriations Committee recommendations for 1954-55 were \$8,056,099. The Senate appropriation for construction in this fiscal year was \$8,512,000.

The article continues:

The Park Service estimates that it is costing \$700 to \$800 a mile a year to maintain some national park roads. If these roads had been properly surfaced, it adds, the cost of maintenance would be \$300 to \$400.

We are pleased. At least, we are going to have roads in the parks. We are going after good roads. More people will visit the parks. Where are they going to sleep? What about drinking-water facilities? What about sanitary facilities? What about Park Service attendants? What about the administrative officers of such parks? I submit there is much room for improvement.

The New York Times carried an article about Yellowstone Park in its issue of April 6, 1954. This is about the oldest park in the country. I believe it is the largest national park. I read:

The Nation's oldest and largest national park is expected to be engulfed soon by the first of more than a million visitors.

On hand to greet them this season will be 80 permanent and seasonal park rangers and 36 permanent and temporary park naturalists. This will be 17 fewer than were on hand in the summer of 1937, when only 499,242 visitors came to stare at the geysers and the bears.

We are going to have 17 fewer park rangers in 1954, this summer, than there were in 1937. In 1937 about a half mil-

lion visitors went to the park, and this year it is estimated there will be more than a million visitors. By some this is called economy. I call it overlooking what are the plain necessities of an adequate park administration.

This year's budget for maintaining the park and in paying its uniformed and civilian operating personnel will be about four times as great as that of 1937.

But since the end of World War II the costs of these services have increased by two and a half times, and funds available for construction and replacement of facilities have been but a fraction of what park officials say is needed.

Last year the visitors arrived in more than 400,000 automobiles. But of the 270 miles of main roads within the park, only 7 miles have been built since the end of the war. Of the remaining, 114 miles are surfaced with pavement of pre-1930 standards, and 73 are of pre-1940 standards. The remainder is either of pre-1920 standards or unfinished.

There are 9 bridges, all of them one-way, which were built by Army engineers between 1905 and 1915.

Those bridges ought to be dedicated as a part of a museum rather than as a part of the park.

All of them had to be shored up to prevent them from falling in.

There are about 15 miles of guard rails that are badly in need of repair.

When I commented on the fact that guard rail after guard rail was missing, I was told by the administrator of Yellowstone Park that there was no money to restore the guard rails.

In driving over those roads guard rails are very necessary to health and safety, particularly safety. That is particularly true with respect to those who come from the Plains States, where such mountains as exist in the western part of the country are not encountered. If no guard rails are provided the visitor may find himself with some of the bears down at the bottom of the valley.

Continuing, the April 6, 1954, New York Times article reads:

At the Fishing Bridge, on the lower end of Yellowstone Lake, water supply and sewage facilities have been operating at top capacity. But, under present budget plans, no money to expand them will be available until at least 1956.

I do not know how the people are going to be accommodated in that respect. There will be about a million people visiting the park this year. The water and sewerage facilities were overtaxed in 1951, 1952, and 1953. More people will be visiting the park this year. The problem will give the Public Health Service of the Government something to worry about.

I continue to read from the article:

Chief Ranger Otton Brown and his staff also were handicapped by a lack of modern communication facilities. Not a single official automobile is equipped with two-way radio.

What is wrong here? Our local county constable has a two-way radio in his automobile. One would think the Government of the United States was broke. We have more two-way radios than are needed somewhere in the storage facilities of the Government, and they have

been paid for. The Armed Services have such radios. The trouble is that nobody around here seems to talk to anyone else to ascertain what is available. The police departments need two-way radios for police protection. They are needed for the same reasons in the parks.

The article continues:

The park's emergency radio network, used to supplement 600 miles of telephone lines, consists of equipment that dates back to 1934.

I hope we will never have to defend ourselves in the national parks.

During 1935 the park was hit by 91 fires, its largest number. Although \$35,000 was provided last year for fire suppression specialists, Mr. Brown said the number of supervisory personnel to direct fire fighting was below the safety level.

"The Federal fiscal year begins in the middle of the park's busiest period. Park officials never are sure that funds appropriated in 1 fiscal year will be continued through the next and that they can finish the season with the same personnel with which they started.

They are going to get a jolt this year. Last year the Park Service received \$33,853,850 for management and protection. This year it will get \$27,880,099. This has nothing to do with the roads. It is for fire protection, health protection, safety protection, and management of the parks. This is for the fiscal year 1954, which ends on June 30, which is when the peak of the season starts in Yellowstone and other big parks.

Last year, in fiscal 1954, the amount appropriated was \$8,869,550. What is appropriated this year for management and protection? The House appropriated \$9 million. That represents an increase of approximately \$150,000. For maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities, there was appropriated last year \$8,300,000. This year the committee recommends \$8,850,000. The real loss in this year's program is in construction.

Continuing the article reads:

Last year Mr. Brown planned to keep his temporary ranger force of 52 on duty until at least October 15. But the new budget reduced the funds for these men, and most had to be released on September 15.

With the hunting season beginning in surrounding States on that date, those remaining had to be assigned exclusively to patrol work. As a result, there was no one on hand to collect entrance fees. From September 15 until the snows came in October the park lost an estimated \$47,000 in revenue. Ten thousand dollars in last year's budget would have permitted the collection of the \$47,000, Mr. Brown said.

A good way to make money, Mr. President.

For the coming year, park officials requested \$2,025,000 in new construction funds—

This is just for Yellowstone Park—

For the coming year, park officials requested \$2,025,000 in new construction funds. They said that amount was needed to keep the park in minimum operating condition. In President Eisenhower's proposed budget, \$328,000 has been allocated for new construction and \$1,232,000 for operations and maintenance.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have all these articles from the New York Times, together with excerpts of the annual reports of the Director of the National Park Service for 1953 and 1952, printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles and excerpts were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NATIONAL PARKS

Following are the most pertinent excerpts from the New York Times series on the national parks of early April 1954.

New York Times, April 9, 1954 (By William M. Blair):

"There is a keen awareness on Capitol Hill and at the White House of the deterioration that has taken place in the national parks. When a recent article highly critical of the condition of the parks appeared, President Eisenhower summoned his Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay.

"Said the Secretary to the President:

"I do not think we have done too badly. I would like to have more money for the parks, but I do not think it is in the cards at this moment. So, I think the thing to do is to have the (House Appropriations) committee take a look at this and see what they think.

"I would like to have \$50 million for the parks, but we just don't have it."

"The House committee took a look. It lopped \$2,500,000 off the President's budget request of \$28,468,000—and the request was about \$5 million below the appropriations in the current budget. * * *

"Park service officials wonder about the effect of the cut in the face of an expected record 50 million visitor total this year. * * *

"During the 1930's the visitor load grew from 6 million to 21 million annually. During the war it dropped off to 6 million * * *. By 1946 the visitor load was back up to 21 million and last year it reached 46 million. * * *

"The Park Service operates today with 24 percent of the man-year labor it had in 1941. It has difficulty attracting the personnel it wants. * * *

"The Park Service estimates that \$2 billion is poured into the Nation's economic stream by visitors to the parks, but the great bulk of this money goes to the communities near the parks. The parks take in \$4 million in fees, which go into the Federal Treasury.

"The Park Service has a \$500 million backlog of construction. (The construction appropriations for 1953-54 were \$13,916,000; the House Appropriations Committee recommendations for 1954-55 were \$3,056,099.)

"The Park Service estimates that it is costing \$700 to \$800 a mile a year to maintain some national park roads. If these roads had been properly surfaced, it adds, the cost of maintenance would be \$300 to \$400. The roads break up year after year, it declares."

New York Times (article of April 5 by Gladwin Hill on Grand Canyon National Park):

"Aside from the camp ground, the park facilities will house at most 1,300 overnight visitors. The eating facilities will accommodate no more than 650 people at a time.

"Yet during several months of the year, any day may bring 7,000 visitors to the center. Some 836,000 people visited the 1,000 square-mile park last year and 85 percent of them came to this south rim center.

"The result of the gaping disparity between attendance and facilities is that for the last couple of years the National Park Service, questioning departing visitors, has found as many as 500 a night leaving the park for lack of overnight accommodations. (The nearest town is 60 miles away.)

"Many of them, perhaps, are better off doing so. In the cabin camp, if there had been room, they would have found superannuated bungalows that no main highway motel would dare offer these days. And the camp cafeteria, which represents about 25 percent of the south rim's restaurant capacity, while purveying palatable meals, is dreary, antiquated, and quite inadequate.

"Last year, funds forwarded to Washington, including \$220,000 in car tolls and around \$125,000 in concessioners' royalties and miscellaneous collections, totaled \$345,000. Appropriations back to the park for operating and maintenance expenses totaled only \$339,493.

"Just before World War II the park's annual budget figure was \$143,220, supplemented by the free services of about 600 Civilian Conservation Corps personnel.

"For the current fiscal year, with this free manpower complement eliminated, and with the costs of all goods and services doubled or tripled over the prewar period, the appropriation was \$363,559—less than 45 cents per visitor. * * *

"In addition to this budget, there was a \$239,763 appropriation earmarked for road construction. This, however, did little more than dent the accumulated highway deficiencies of many years. About 92 percent of the park's visitors come by car and some of the entering roads still are narrow and, in places, hazardous. * * *

"During World War II—appropriations for rehabilitations work on the park plant were virtually suspended. Since the war, a nominal effort has been made to catch up. But the current allocation of \$10,500 for rehabilitation represents the last increment of only \$80,000 provided for this since the war.

"The park administers its 1,000 square miles and its 836,000 visitors a year with a permanent year-round staff of only 50 persons, including engineers, artisans, laborers, and stenographers. Fifty more are employed temporarily in the summer. * * *

"The park ranger staff is so scant that at present the south rim entrance station is not manned after 6 o'clock at night. Any visitor who wants to cheat the Federal Government out of \$1 can do it by arriving and departing after that hour.

"Adequate Federal appropriations are essential to park development because private investment is geared to Federal provision of items like roads and utilities. Construction of the new cabin camp, for instance, depends on the installation by the Park Service of water and sewers. * * *

"The Park Service, in its efforts to get its appropriations on to a realistic postwar basis, has come up against Federal budget procedures which tend to hold a department's allowance for the current fiscal year inexorably down to what it was the preceding one.

"In the case of Grand Canyon National Park, the 1953-54 budget allotment actually was almost \$11,000 less than for the preceding year."

New York Times April 6, 1954 (article by Seth S. King on Yellowstone Park):

"The Nation's oldest and largest national park is expected to be engulfed soon by the first of more than a million visitors. * * *

"On hand to greet them this season will be 80 permanent and seasonal park rangers and 36 permanent and temporary park naturalists. This will be 17 fewer than were on hand in the summer of 1937, when only 499,242 visitors came to stare at the geysers and the bears.

"This year's budget for maintaining the park and paying its uniformed and civilian operating personnel will be about four times as great as that of 1937.

"But since the end of World War II the costs of these services have increased by two and a half times, and funds available

for construction and replacement of facilities have been but a fraction of what park officials say is needed. * * *

"Last year the visitors arrived in more than 400,000 automobiles. But of the 270 miles of main roads within the park, only 7 miles have been built since the end of the war. Of the remainder, 114 miles are surfaced with pavement of pre-1930 standards and 73 are pre-1940 standards. The remainder is either of pre-1920 standards or unfinished.

"There are nine bridges, all of them one-way, which were built by Army engineers between 1905 and 1915. All of them had to be shored up to prevent them from falling in.

"There are about 15 miles of guardrails that are badly in need of repair. At the Fishing Bridge, on the lower end of Yellowstone Lake, water supply and sewage facilities have been operating at top capacity. But, under present budget plans, no money to expand them will be available until at least 1956. * * *

Chief Ranger Otton Brown and his staff also were handicapped by a lack of modern communication facilities. Not a single official automobile is equipped with twoway radio. The park's emergency radio network, used to supplement 600 miles of telephone lines, consists of equipment that dates back to 1934.

During 1953 the park was hit by 91 fires, its largest number. Although \$35,000 was provided last year for fire suppression specialists, Mr. Brown said the number of supervisory personnel to direct fire fighting was below the safety level. * * *

The Federal fiscal year begins * * * in the middle of the park's busiest period. Park officials never are sure that funds appropriated in 1 fiscal year will be continued through the next and that they can finish the season with the same personnel with which they started.

"Last year Mr. Brown planned to keep his temporary ranger force of 52 on duty until at least October 15. But the new budget reduced the funds for these men, and most had to be released on September 15.

"With the hunting season beginning in surrounding States on that date, those remaining had to be assigned exclusively to patrol work. As a result, there was no one on hand to collect entrance fees. From September 15 until the snows came in October the park lost an estimated \$47,000 in revenue. Ten thousand dollars in last year's budget would have permitted the collection of the \$47,000, Mr. Brown said. * * *

"For the coming year, park officials requested \$2,025,000 in new construction funds. They said that amount was needed to keep the park in 'minimum operating condition'. In President Eisenhower's proposed budget, \$328,000 has been allocated for new construction and \$1,232,000 for operations and maintenance."

New York Times, April 7, 1954 (article by John Popham on Great Smoky Park):

"The hard core of the problem is simply this:

"Great Smoky is the country's foremost national park in terms of the number of visitors per season, yet its annual budget allotments must be spread so thin to meet the necessary expansion of facilities that public services have become inadequate.

"Furthermore, the park system's basic operations plant, including roads, trails, bridges, ranger stations, and in-park quarters, in large measure has reached the point of deterioration where maintenance funds no longer have a realistic meaning. * * *

"In 1941 the park had 1,310,101 visitors. After a wartime lull the park again reached the million-visitor figure in 1946. In 1952 it had 2,295,428 visitors, and in 1953 there were 2,322,152. * * *

"The park staff, which operates on the governmental 40-hour week, in effect is con-

fronted with a 70-hour workweek as far as rendering adequate service to the public is concerned.

"Yet * * * the park this season will have fewer man-hours per week of employment in management and protection services than it had in 1941. * * *

"Last year Great Smoky had 1 million more visitors but 209 fewer man-hours a week of employment than in 1941. Yet in 1953 the staff had to handle 20 miles more of primary roads, 2 additional campgrounds, 2 historical developments, one museum exhibit and also had to patrol and protect 40,000 additional acres of lands. * * *

"The park has 200 wooden bridges on 150 miles of secondary roads. * * *

"These bridges were built, for the most part, some 18 to 20 years ago. They have had no major repairs until the last 2 or 3 years and most of them now need new substructures. The park engineer said that 40 of the bridges were now unusable and all the rest were in need of considerable repair.

"There are 542 miles of foot and horse trails. About 200 miles of them will be in good condition for visitors by July 1, but the remainder will require additional work that the park staff will not be able to provide when the visitation reaches its mid-season peak.

"There are 133 miles of primary roads. * * *

"The overriding problem concerns Highway 441 and its 14.8-mile stretch on the North Carolina side. Twelve miles of this road are in very bad condition, involve for the most part a steep grade with washboard characteristics and carry four times the traffic they were designed for in the first place.

"The park's 1940 fiscal year budget appropriation for management, protection, and maintenance was \$97,797. The 1955 fiscal year budget * * * calls for \$421,513 in the same categories. * * *

"In 1940 standard costs were like this: Ranger, \$1,200 a year; laborer, 30 cents an hour; automobile mechanic, 60 cents an hour; typewriter, \$77.50; pickup truck, \$700 to \$800; gasoline, 9.6 cents a gallon.

"In 1954 standard costs for the same items are: Ranger, \$3,214 a year; laborer, \$1.05 an hour; automobile mechanic, \$2.10 an hour; typewriter, \$135; pickup truck, \$1,300 to \$1,400; gasoline, 23 to 24 cents a gallon."

(The article then points out that low appropriations have necessitated hiring seasonal, temporary help. This help is unsatisfactory—it has to leave at the end of the summer before the peak season is over, it takes time to train, etc.)

"Park officials estimate that it would take at least \$3 million in construction funds to bring Great Smoky's operations plant back to its 1940 status."

(The 1955 request of the administration for construction funds is \$231,700.)

(The article also discusses the dangers of lowered morale of the personnel. Rents on their accommodations have been raised, their hours are far longer than they are paid for, rangers' wives often man communications grats.)

New York Times, April 8, 1954 (article by Lawrence E. Davies on Yosemite):

"Problems * * * include the following:

"Providing campgrounds and sanitation facilities for the 15,000 to 20,000 campers that sometimes invade the park in a single day.

"Modernizing and maintaining roads, trails, and Government-owned buildings. The Park Service's administration building is now receiving its first coat of paint in 15 years.

"Attracting the right kind of young men for careers in the Park Service.

"Keeping rangers and other permanent employees happy with their present salaries and often inadequate Government housing. * * *

"Yosemite now attracts close to 1 million visitors annually. * * *

"To administer and operate the park, Superintendent Preston and his men received a total of \$971,560 for this fiscal year. * * * This is a reduction of \$35,472 from the figure for the preceding year. They see no likelihood of getting more for the 1954-55 fiscal year.

"In 1941 Yosemite drew 594,062 visitors. Last year the number was 969,225.

"In 1941 it operated with a permanent ranger force of 23 with a temporary summer force of 46 more. Now * * * budget permits him only 20 rangers on permanent status and his schedule for this summer calls for 48 on a temporary basis. * * *

"Common labor here has been drawing \$1.58 an hour, which is 5 cents more than a summer ranger receives. This differential promises soon to grow larger. * * *

"Yosemite pays about two-thirds of its way. In contrast to the \$971,560 appropriated last year, it paid back into the Federal Treasury \$663,000.

(Remainder of the article describes how roads and other facilities are badly in need of repair.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1953

As was pointed out in hearings before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, the service operated, during 1953, with 25 percent less manpower than it did in the 1941 fiscal year, yet had 10 percent more areas to maintain, far greater responsibilities, and more than twice the number of visitors to be protected and served.

The 1952 calendar year saw the largest travel in the history of the National Park System and now, at the end of the first 6 months of 1953, travel is again soaring.

1952

Nearly 37,000,000 visitors were recorded.

From the standpoint of good public business, the long-deficient budgets are a deeply serious matter. Be it a scenic highway or a park building, or a private sidewalk or a home, patch upon patch is a poor and wasteful practice. Scarcely less objectionable is service to the public which, because of inadequate personnel, has to be diluted to the point that few visitors are able to realize the satisfactions it is intended to provide. Certainly the immediate result of inadequate financial support is to subtract seriously from the people's enjoyment of the parks and contribute to the gradual destruction of the areas. Through it, we are risking the loss of Americans' pride in the great places of their country.

As of June 30, 1949, capital investment in the highways of the system was \$191 million; the maintenance estimate for 1953 is 2.2 percent of that investment.

Approximately 3,900,000 acres of the lands administered by the Service have been badly eroded or seriously depleted by erosion and prior misuse. The problem acreage needs protective and corrective work which, it is estimated, would cost about \$4,317,450. Of this, more than \$1,685,000 is needed for immediate correction alone of areas having severe and critical erosion.

The 1952 appropriation carried \$91,200 for this work.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point in my remarks a tabulation showing the budget estimates and appropriations for the National Park Service from 1951 to 1955.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

National Park Service budget estimates and appropriations,¹ 1951-55

Park Service account *	Management and protection	Maintenance and rehabilitation	Construction	Construction (liquidation of contract)	General administrative expenses	Total, National Park Service
1951:						
Estimate.....	\$7,855,000	\$7,470,000	\$22,767,000	-----	\$1,314,500	\$39,406,500
Appropriation.....	7,818,700	7,460,000	19,517,500	-----	1,314,500	36,110,700
1952:						
Estimate.....	8,176,000	7,396,500	11,975,000	-----	1,284,500	28,832,000
Appropriation.....	8,175,000	7,448,790	11,370,000	-----	1,254,774	28,248,564
1953:						
Estimate.....	8,791,000	8,004,000	12,750,000	-----	1,360,000	30,905,000
Appropriation.....	8,786,550	8,003,370	15,030,410	-----	1,342,000	33,162,330
1954:						
Estimate.....	10,000,000	9,200,000	17,919,000	\$1,500,000	1,400,000	40,019,000
Appropriation.....	8,869,550	8,300,000	13,916,300	1,500,000	1,268,000	33,853,850
1955:						
Estimate.....	9,750,000	8,850,000	8,600,000	-----	1,268,000	28,468,000
Appropriation ²	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27,880,000

* Includes regular annual and supplemental appropriations.

² As established beginning fiscal year 1951.

³ Not available.

Source: The Budget of the U. S. Government, 1950 to 1955, inclusive.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as I conclude, let me say that there are new national parks being added to our great national park system. More responsibility is being thrown on the National Park Service personnel, and they will have a larger area to supervise. More care must be taken in relation to facilities, roads, housing, forests, rivers, and streams in order that the visitors may enjoy the parks.

I am emphasizing that the \$27,880,000 which is being authorized to be appropriated is totally inadequate for the Park Service. I realize this is not the time to go through each item of the Park Service budget.

As I said at the beginning of my remarks, the National Park Service has very little responsibility in the State I in part represent. But each Senator has a responsibility for all other States, as well; and I am of the opinion that what we need to do in this case is to increase the funds available both for management and protection on the part of the National Park Service, and for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities, and for construction. I hope I shall receive the cooperation of all Senators who represent the States in which national parks are located, and I hope to receive the consideration of the Appropriations Committee in connection with a supplemental budget estimate, so as at least to bring these budget estimates up to the standard proposed by the Bureau of the Budget—which is only a few hundred thousand dollars more—and, furthermore, up to the standard proposed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. President, at this moment I shall not submit an amendment. I wish to consult with legislative counsel about the appropriate place in the bill for such an amendment.

I shall appreciate very much having from the chairman of the subcommittee an explanation as to why more funds were not allocated; and I should like to ask whether population factors and highway vehicle numbers were taken into consideration. Finally, I wish to ask the chairman of the subcommittee whether he really believes that the sum of money provided by the bill is adequate to

rehabilitate the broken-down facilities and to begin a forward movement to reclaim some of the loss that occurred during the war years, when there was no construction, and when our National Parks were literally allowed to "go by the board," for the budgets were down to a basic minimum—or \$9 million; and in the postwar years, no new construction has occurred.

So, Mr. President, rather than skip over this item of the appropriation bill, I should like to have an explanation as to why so small an amount of money was provided. Can the chairman of the committee tell me what justification the committee has for providing, for example, only \$9,250,000 for maintenance and protection on the part of the National Park Service?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UP-
TON in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I assume that the Senator from Minnesota has taken advantage of the opportunity to go through the hearings.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes; I have examined the hearings on the National Park Service, and, what is more, I have personally consulted with members of the National Park Service.

Mr. CORDON. Then the Senator from Minnesota is at least as fully advised as I am.

Mr. President, we who are charged with the responsibility of handling the money bills for the Congress are always face to face with the knowledge that there is not sufficient money to go around. Every day we have beaten into our ears charges that we are taking, for governmental purposes, too much of the earned dollar. We have the knowledge, at least, that is to be found in the newspapers, and also the knowledge that is to be picked up on the floor of the Senate, with respect to the hearings going on in connection, not with appropriation bills, but with revenue bills. We have before us a record of a country which has borrowed itself almost to the limit of borrowing. We feel that we realize

we have an obligation, as we serve on this subcommittee, so to integrate the bill that is reported from our subcommittee to the full committee, with the bill that comes from the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, and the bill that comes from the Subcommittee on State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriations, and the bill that comes from the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations, and so forth, that the total will be somewhere near what the people can stand. We realize that in this country the only hope we have is to have an expanding economy that will increase production and thus will increase the ability to provide funds for such projects as the ones handled by the National Park Service.

So, Mr. President, when we come to this particular appropriation, it happens that on the subcommittee we have the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], who now sits on my left, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], from a State in which is located one of the great national parks of the country, and other Senators. We have serving on the committee a number of Senators who have personal knowledge, not only of the conditions within the parks, but of the history of the parks—Senators who know personally of the necessities of the park regions and the parkways, the access roads, the roads and trails within the parks, and so forth.

So I can only say to my colleague that I realize that we do not spend as many dollars as could profitably be spent within our national parks. I also say that we are not spending the dollars we might profitably spend on surveying the unsurveyed face of the Nation. We have not spent the money that needs to be spent on contouring the surface of the Nation. We have not spent the money that needs to be spent to determine the mineral content of the area we call the United States of America. We have not been able to find the money with which to build, or to aid in the building of, the needed schoolhouses, hospitals, arterial highways, and so forth.

Mr. President, after service on this committee, we learn that the entire job cannot be done in 1 year. We find that the world was not created in 1 day. We know that we must pick and choose, and must spread our dollars as thin as we can to maintain, insofar as we can, the essential services the people of the United States demand of their Government.

Let me say to my colleague, the Senator from Minnesota, that the national parks have, as a result of that situation, not had the treatment that he would have them receive or that the chairman of the subcommittee would like to have them receive. I cannot answer with respect to any given item, and say that we have given to it every consideration that might have some bearing upon the adequacy of the appropriation for it.

The subcommittee had before it all the data with respect to the numbers of persons visiting the parks, and, generally, the amount of the capital investment and the amount of maintenance money

in proportion to the basic capital investment, and other matters.

In the case of each of the requests submitted to us, we have voted for the amount of appropriation which, in our collective judgment, we believed proper. If it be true that we have been niggardly, I can only assure my colleague that it is not because of any concerted desire to be so.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Just a moment. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

I am not in any way admonishing the Appropriations Committee. I am happy that the chairman of the subcommittee has had an opportunity to make a statement. The real purpose of the junior Senator from Minnesota in taking the time of the Senate this afternoon to speak about the Park Service is to sound a clarion call for a little more attention to the Park Service. I am not talking about the Park Service as an administrative agency. I am talking about the employment of competent, trained personnel, and the provision of good facilities to make our parks and our recreation areas really the people's playgrounds, as they ought to be.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator from Minnesota for having made a great contribution in the interest of the people of the United States.

I wish to go a little further than did the Senator from Oregon. As I look over the various items in this appropriation bill I know that he is correct when he states that he would have liked to provide more funds for various activities. We have been niggardly with the Indian Bureau. We have been niggardly with the Reclamation Service. We have been niggardly with the Southwest Power Administration and the Southeast Power Administration—

Mr. HUMPHREY. And the Minnesota transmission lines.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And the Minnesota transmission lines. The reason is as stated by the Senator from Oregon. In my opinion that condition will continue until we pay as much attention to the needs of the people of the United States as we do to the needs of people outside the United States.

Yesterday I noticed in the press that the Secretary of State had appeared before one of the standing committees of the Senate in an effort to obtain authority for the use \$1 billion at a certain spot alone. When we consider the other billions of dollars which have been poured out, we can readily see that if we used only one-half or one-quarter of that amount in order to develop the ideas which the Senator from Minnesota has in mind, and actually create wealth in the United States, we would be far better off. Every power line creates wealth. Every reclamation project creates wealth. We should do the right thing by the Indians. They can create wealth too, if

they are only given what they are entitled to have.

We shall not be able to create such wealth until we get down to stern reality and spend the money in the United States.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. President, I have one final question to discuss with the chairman of the subcommittee. I notice that under public law, or according to tradition, in the appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service the duck stamp funds are allocated for the purpose of game refuges and care thereof, and the extension of game refuges.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Did the Senate committee change what the House had done in terms of using the part of the duck stamp dollars which was taken over into "administration"? Was that taken back, so that it can be used for purposes of land development and extension of game refuges?

Mr. CORDON. We adopted the program set forth in the budget estimate itself. There is a portion which goes for administration. There always has been.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is increasing, is it not?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is fixed by law.

Mr. CORDON. I do not believe it is fixed as a definite percentage by law. The purposes are named, without there being a specific allocation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is my understanding. I understand that the broad purposes for the use of the duck stamp funds are outlined in public law. The main purpose of the duck stamp tax was for conservation. At one time sportsmen came to the Congress as organized groups and asked that this money be collected, and that it be dedicated for the protection of flyways, for game refuges, and so forth. This item means a great deal to our sportsmen, our rod and gun clubs, our conservation groups, and those areas of America where there are duck flyways, and where sports activities are of great importance.

I have just returned from my own State. I was asked to meet with a number of conservation groups, particularly the officers of rod and gun clubs. The word I have is that a very sizable portion of the funds derived from the duck stamp tax, which should be allocated to the purchase of new game refuge land or the protection of flyways, is now going into administrative costs.

Mr. CORDON. I shall be happy to give the Senator the figures. This year, out of the Migratory Bird Conservation Account—

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is the duck stamp fund?

Mr. CORDON. That is correct. Out of that account \$500,000 more will go into operation and maintenance than was the case last year. The definite appropriation for Management of Resources is \$1,652,000. The amount which must be appropriated and paid from taxes is \$1 million. The other \$652,000 will be realized from what is technically termed the permanent indefinite appropriation. In other words, it is taken

from the duck stamp fund. The act originally creating the fund gives authority for the use of the fund for maintenance. No percentage is specified. However, the Senator is absolutely correct in saying that when the duck stamp tax was raised from \$1 to \$2, those who asked for the increase, sportsmen and representatives of sportsmen's organizations, who would pay the bill if the increase were made, made their case predicated upon the proposition that more money should be invested, or rather, more areas managed for wildlife conservation than we had. As I understand—and I can say to the Senator only what has been said to me—in many instances we encounter situations in which the cost of very desirable areas is so much greater, from the capital investment standpoint, than the benefits which could accrue that there is a very grave question as to whether there should be a further capital investment or a more intensive use of the areas we already have. I think it is a matter of judgment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is an honest controversy.

Mr. CORDON. There are sharp differences as to which approach is correct. I believe that, generally speaking, we are getting good conservation management and a higher level of law enforcement. I am always pleased to see the level of law observance raised as the result of voluntary cooperative effort on the part of sportsmen's organizations.

So far as I can, I have answered the question asked by the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator. Let me say, in sharp protest, that I think the trend in the field of conservation of wildlife is in the wrong direction.

These funds, so far as the junior Senator from Minnesota understands them, were primarily to be dedicated to the express purpose of improving the conservation program and the expansion of the protective grounds of fowl wildlife. I have had very vigorous protests from sportsmen and conservation groups in the State of Minnesota, and I want those sportsmen and conservation groups to know that it is the view of the junior Senator from Minnesota that these funds should be used to improve the present game refuges and to expand them, instead of being used as a substitute for or in lieu of appropriated funds for administration and personnel.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, at this point I should like to express my personal congratulations to the Senate Appropriations Committee for the splendid job they have done on this bill.

I particularly want to commend their good judgment on restoring the full \$400,000 sum for research into the conversion of salt water to fresh water. It would be difficult to think of a better use to which that money could be put.

We have reached a point in the development of our Nation where very serious consideration must be given to the pressure of individual, industrial, and agricultural needs upon our water resources. We have passed the time when we can afford to be complacent.

In my own State of Texas we have been feeling the impact of the water problem in an acute form for a number of years. Although at the moment the Texas drought has been broken; it has done serious damage, and we have no assurance that it will not recur.

In most sections of the United States we are not accustomed to living with a water ceiling. But the ceiling is there. Our population is expanding and with that expansion there is an ever-growing need for industrial and agricultural production to keep pace with human demands.

At the present time, we are confronted with agricultural surpluses. But our population experts tell us that those surpluses could easily become deficits within a decade or two. At the present time our industrial potential is enormous. But our population experts tell us that it will be entirely inadequate within 25 years. The drain upon both our surface and underground water supplies has been heavy in recent years. There is no source that now can be considered "inexhaustible" except the ocean itself.

The immediate objective is to find means of producing great quantities of fresh water from salt water at costs that would make the project practical. Experts estimate that this can be done now for somewhere between 30 cents and a dollar per thousand gallons. This is probably too expensive for irrigation purposes. But there may be emergency situations in which it would already be practical to use such water for municipal and industrial purposes.

There are vast areas of our country—particularly in Texas and the Southwest—that could be tremendously productive both industrially and agriculturally if only they had access to water. The research that would be financed by these funds could open up those areas and benefit our whole Nation—not only ourselves but those who come after us.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one who come from a State which lies adjacent to salt water, I merely wish to say that the project the Senator from Texas has mentioned is equally important and equally beneficial to a State which lies adjacent to salt water, from the standpoint of industrial uses, as well as the use of salt water for agricultural uses.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no doubt that is the fact.

Mr. BARRETT. I wish to join in the statement of the distinguished minority leader. His statement is very well taken.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I too, should like to join the distinguished minority leader in his statement. Although Nebraska is located about as far from salt water as any State can possibly be located, we are perfectly willing that States which are close to salt water should get whatever advantage they can. I only wish that they had as much fresh water as we in Nebraska have.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator for his statement. It is characteristic of his very generous approach to our national problems.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, line 6, after the word "customer", it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided further, That a definite plan report on the Glendo unit having been completed, reviewed, and approved May 19, 1953, by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado as required by the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, and thereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 19, 1954, and subsequently on April 2, 1954, transmitted to the Congress, said report is hereby approved; construction and operation of said unit is authorized in accordance therewith and with the modified decree of the Supreme Court in *Nebraska v. Wyoming* (345 U. S. 891) and, through integration with other Federal works in the Missouri Basin, with the financial objective of returning its reimbursable costs during a 50-year payment period."

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, the amendment is offered for insertion in the bill in lieu of the language stricken on page 15.

The language on page 15 has been contained in appropriation bills for several years. It required the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska to enter into an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation, representing the Department of the Interior, on the Glendo project in Wyoming. It required a definite plan report to be submitted to the States and approved by the States in accordance with the Flood Control Act of 1944, and thereafter to be submitted to Congress.

Mr. President, the States have considered the Glendo unit as submitted by the Bureau of Reclamation. Each of the States, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska, has approved the plan report for the Glendo project.

I have before me a letter dated November 2, 1953, which was submitted to the States, and which the Commissioner of Reclamation submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. On February 19 the Secretary of the Interior approved it, and a day or two later he submitted it to Congress.

I also have before me copies of letters from the Governors of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska, consenting to the revised plan for the Glendo project. I ask unanimous consent that the letters be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF WYOMING,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Cheyenne, March 5, 1953.

Hon. DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SECRETARY: Enclosed herewith is a letter covering Wyoming's formal review and comments of the definite plan report for development of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project as modified by the

December 1952 report of the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. "Doc" ROGERS,
Governor.

STATE OF WYOMING,
STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, March 4, 1953.

Hon. C. J. "Doc" ROGERS,
Governor, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DEAR GOVERNOR ROGERS: Agreeable with your request, I have reviewed the definite plan report for development of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project as modified by the December 1952 report of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and offer comments for your information, as follows:

1. Glendo unit, Oregon Trail division, North Platte River district, Missouri River Basin project was originally authorized by the 1944 Flood Control Act.

The plan as modified consists of Glendo Dam and powerplant 4.5 miles southeast of Glendo, and the Fremont Canyon powerplant between the backwater of Alcova Reservoir and Pathfinder Dam. The total area inundated by Glendo Reservoir will be 23,009 acres, of which about 3,000 acres are irrigated. The water rights for the irrigated area can be transferred to other lands without loss of priority.

2. Glendo Reservoir will have a capacity of 800,000 acre-feet, allocated as follows:

	Acre-feet
Irrigation.....	100,000
Power	310,000
Flood control.....	275,000
Sediment control.....	115,000

Plus a surcharge capacity of 288,000 acre-feet. Total capacity when routing spillway designed flood is 1,088,000 acre-feet.

3. The Glendo Reservoir project has been in process of investigation for about 15 years.

4. Hearings were held to determine the desires of the people of the basin before approval by the Natural Resource Board.

5. Glendo and Fremont Canyon powerplants will supply existing and future power needs in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska. Glendo plant would be operated mainly during the irrigation season. The Fremont plant will operate the entire year.

6. The 1950 cost estimate for the Glendo unit (Glendo and Fremont Canyon) was \$42,073,000 and the 1952 revised estimate is \$50,859,000.

7. Flood-control benefits are increased in the revised estimate from \$229,000 to \$250,400 annually, plus an annual allowance of \$7,000 for scheduling flood-control operations.

8. Fish and wildlife benefits in the amount of \$47,900 annually are allocated as non-reimbursable.

9. In accord with the tri-State agreement storage water from Glendo Reservoir will be available for irrigation use in Nebraska in the amount of 25,000 acre-feet and in Wyoming in the amount of 15,000 acre-feet.

10. The benefit-cost ratio in the modified plan is 1.4 to 1.

11. A stipulation between the States of Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming with reference to modification of the 1945 Supreme Court decree depends on approval of permit for construction of Glendo Reservoir by the Wyoming State engineer.

12. At this point I wish to mention the fact that the formula used in computing transportation losses of stored water in the river from Alcova to Guernsey Reservoir is not satisfactory to Wyoming. We believe the actual loss is much more than allowed by the formula.

We suggest that a committee of engineers be appointed at an early date to make a comprehensive study of this item, together with the reservoir evaporation losses men-

tioned in paragraph 11, page 4, of the supplemental report with the object in view of correcting the present formula to make the transportation charge to conform with the actual transportation loss. I suggest one engineer from each of the States of Nebraska and Wyoming, and one from the Bureau of Reclamation. (Colorado is not interested in this item.)

13. At the recent legislative session a bill was passed authorizing the State engineer to approve a permit for construction of Glendo Reservoir. This permit was granted under date of March 4, 1953.

14. In view of the foregoing, I recommend that you approve the Bureau of Reclamation definite plan report for the Glendo unit on behalf of the State of Wyoming and so notify the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and send copies to the Governors of Colorado and Nebraska and directors of region No. 7, United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Respectfully submitted.

L. C. BISHOP,
State Engineer and Interstate
Streams Commissioner.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1953.
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: This report on the Glendo unit, Wyoming, of the Missouri River Basin project has been prepared in accordance with the provision of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, relating thereto. It incorporates, with modifications discussed below, the accompanying report of the regional director, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo., dated December 31, 1952.

The Glendo unit would consist of the Glendo Dam, Reservoir, and powerplant on the North Platte River about 4.5 miles southeast of the town of Glendo, Wyo., and the Fremont Canyon powerplant at the backwaters of the Alcova Reservoir upstream on the North Platte River. The Glendo Reservoir would be valuable for irrigation, flood control, sediment storage, and reregulation of releases from upstream powerplants. The Fremont Canyon power development, although located a considerable distance upstream, has been made a part of the Glendo unit as its operation is made possible by and is dependent upon reregulation of its water releases in the Glendo Reservoir. The Fremont Canyon and Glendo powerplants would supply existing and expanding needs for power in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska, for commercial, industrial, and domestic use and for irrigation pumping. Other related purposes which would be served include pollution abatement, fish, and wildlife conservation and propagation, and improvement of the quality of municipal, domestic, and industrial water.

The estimated construction cost of the Glendo unit is \$50,859,000 at current prices, of which \$41,684,000 is tentatively allocated to power and irrigation and would be returned to the United States and \$9,175,000 is allocated to flood control and fish and wildlife and would be nonreimbursable. Before construction of the project is initiated, further consideration will be given to the allocation of project costs and the allocations revised, as may be necessary, to reflect cost allocation procedures that may be agreed upon by all agencies of the executive branch.

The Glendo unit analysis for payout purposes, as presented in the regional director's report, considers the unit on the basis of its financial integration with the Missouri River Basin project, assigns a proportionate share of the basinwide transmission system costs to the Glendo unit, and suballocates a part of the Glendo power investment to irrigation pumping even though, in the market area of the North Platte River power system,

only a few additional transmission facilities would be required to deliver Glendo unit power to load centers and there is no Federal project irrigation pumping load. As a member of the power system of the overall project, the Glendo unit costs, along with other power costs of the overall project, would be repaid within a period of 50 years by revenues from the overall Missouri River Basin project.

This is the first report on a unit of the Missouri River Basin project transmitted under my sponsorship. The regional director's report was prepared in accordance with previously existing policies. As above indicated, it contains references to payout analyses and other matters which affect not only the Glendo unit, but also the entire Missouri River Basin project. Without stopping here to reexamine the bases of such previously existing policies in terms of their application specifically to the Missouri River Basin project including the Glendo unit, and without commitment as to whether and to what extent such bases may be modified as a result of the general review of such matters now in progress, the feasibility of the Glendo unit as a part of the Missouri River Basin project follows from the fact that the unit, as is hereinafter demonstrated, is individually, both economically and financially, feasible. We are therefore, justified in proceeding with the unit at this time and because there is a pressing need for this unit, I so recommend.

Assuming the same type of power loading as for the Glendo unit hydroplants operating independently, an alternative small fuel plant providing comparable amounts of energy is estimated to cost approximately 7.4 mills per kilowatt-hour for firm energy under Federal financing and more under private financing where higher interest rates, taxes, and dividends are involved. At the present time, firm power is being sold by the Department of the Interior in the Glendo area under interim contracts which produce average revenues of approximately 7.0 mills per kilowatt-hour. A study following closely the procedures set forth in Bureau of the Budget circular A-47 and analyzing the Glendo unit on an individual basis disclosed that the cost of firm energy would be less than either of the above amounts. In this study the allocation to power was the amount derived in the regional director's supplemental report by use of the alternative justifiable expenditure method only, and interest during construction was added as a part of the total power investment. The study showed that the Glendo power investment of \$42,779,000 (including \$2,250,000 interest during construction) would be amortized in 50 years with interest at 2½ percent at average rates of 6.75 mills per kilowatt-hour for firm energy and 3.0 mills for secondary energy. Of the irrigation allocation of \$3,152,000, it is anticipated that \$1,125,000 could be repaid over a 50-year period by revenues from the sale of an average of 15,000 acre-feet of irrigation water annually and that the balance could be repaid by raising the firm power rate from 6.75 mills per kilowatt-hour to 6.9 mills or by extending the power payments for 2 years.

A reservoir at the Glendo site was authorized as a part of the Missouri River Basin project by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (act of Dec. 22, 1944, 60 Stat. 887). In the modified plan set forth herein the reservoir capacity has been increased and power facilities have been included. The Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1949 included funds for starting construction of Glendo Dam. However, the appropriation acts for 1950 through 1954 contained the following proviso:

"That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part

of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress."

This report has been prepared for submission to the Congress pursuant to this provision.

Review of the Glendo plan by the three States dates back to May 1951, when they were furnished a preliminary draft of the report. During this review, negotiations were carried on among the States and the United States relative to modification of the decree entered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Nebraska v. Wyoming* (325 U. S. 589, 665 (1945)), concerning the use of water of the North Platte River. The negotiations culminated in a stipulation executed by all parties which recognizes, among other things, the present conditions of water supply in the North Platte Basin and the need for modification of the 1945 decree. It also contains certain provisions relating to the operation of Glendo Reservoir if it is constructed. An order modifying the 1945 decree was entered by the Supreme Court on June 15, 1953. This project report is compatible with the order.

On February 27, 1953, copies of the final draft of the report of the regional director were transmitted to the States of Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming for their review. The views and comments of the three States that have been received express their approval of the plan. Copies of the comments are attached.

As a multiple-purpose development, the Glendo unit will be operated in accordance with the above-mentioned decree as now amended and so as to provide maximum benefits to irrigation, flood control, power generation, fish and wildlife conservation and propagation, pollution abatement, and other purposes. The recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service will be observed within the limitations imposed by State and Federal laws.

I recommend that you approve and adopt this report as your report on the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project.

Respectfully,

W. A. DEXHEIMER,
Commissioner.

Approved and adopted February 19, 1954, on the basis of its being economically independent of other parts of the Missouri Basin project.

DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 31, 1953.

Hon. DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: A copy of the final draft of the definite plan report on the Glendo unit, Wyo., of the Missouri River Basin project, dated December 1952 has been transmitted by the regional director, region 7, United States Bureau of Reclamation, to the Governor of the State of Colorado for formal review and comments.

A preliminary draft of a report on this unit was transmitted to the State of Colorado on May 2, 1951. As a result of subsequent discussions between representatives of the interested States and the Federal Government, some revised pages were prepared and transmitted under date of August 15, 1951.

Following such transmittal, negotiations were carried on between the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and the United States, relative to modification of the decree entered on October 8, 1945 by the United States Supreme Court concerning the use of water of the North Platte River. The negotiations resulted in a recognition of the

present conditions of water supply in the North Platte Basin and a stipulation regarding modification of the existing decree. The plan of operation of the Glendo unit proposed in the definite plan report of the regional director, as supplemented under date of December 31, 1952 is compatible with such stipulation.

The State of Colorado approves the plan of the report with respect to the reregulation of releases through upstream powerplants for the purpose of increasing both total and firm energy available to the North Platte River Basin power system, and also with respect to the impoundment of natural flow waters in Glendo Reservoir to be used to supply annually 25,000 acre-feet for the irrigation of lands in the basin of the North Platte River in western Nebraska and 15,000 acre-feet for the irrigation of lands in the basin below Guernsey Reservoir in Wyoming; provided that the construction and operation of the Glendo unit shall not impose any demand above Seminole Reservoir which might preclude expansion of water uses within the North Platte River Basin in Colorado or effect the regimen of the natural flow of the North Platte River above Pathfinder Dam.

Colorado also concurs in conclusions of the report that, in addition to such purposes of power production and irrigation, the construction of the Glendo unit would provide substantial storage capacity for the control of floods, decrease the sediment inflow into Guernsey Reservoir and prolong the useful life of that facility, improve the quality of water in the channel of the North Platte River below Alcova Reservoir during the nonirrigation season, and also provide improvements in fishery values and recreational opportunities.

Respectfully submitted.

DAN THORNTON,
Governor, State of Colorado.

IVAN C. CRAWFORD,
Director, Colorado Water Conserva-
tion Board.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
Lincoln, May 14, 1953.

Hon. ROBERT B. CROSBY,
Governor of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

DEAR GOVERNOR CROSBY: Under date of February 27, 1953, Mr. Avery A. Batson transmitted to you a copy of his final draft of the definite plan report on the Glendo unit, Missouri River Basin project, dated December 1952, and he requested that you forward your formal review comments on the report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The proposed Glendo project was included in Senate Document 191, which was approved in 1944 by the 78th Congress as a part of the Pick-Sloan plan. As therein approved, the Glendo Reservoir would have had a capacity of 150,000 acre-feet of water and it would have been used for irrigation purposes, including replacement of capacity lost to silt in the existing Guernsey Reservoir, a few miles downstream. In 1947 the Bureau of Reclamation requested an appropriation to start construction of the Glendo Dam for a reservoir of some 600,000 acre-feet capacity, to be operated in the interest of irrigation, power, flood control, and other purposes. Because some Nebraska water appropriators felt that their water rights would be jeopardized by the construction and operation of the Glendo project, Nebraska appeared before the Appropriations Committee of the House and succeeded in blocking the appropriation. We were instrumental in blocking similar requests in 1948 and 1949. Since then, planning funds for Glendo have been granted with the provision that there would be no construction started until the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska and the Bureau of Reclamation had agreed upon a plan of construction and operation of the unit.

The Glendo unit as presented in the definite plan report would consist of the Glendo Dam, Reservoir, and powerplant on the North Platte River about 5 miles southeast of Glendo, Wyo., and the Fremont Canyon powerplant just upstream from the Alcova Reservoir. The Glendo Reservoir would have a capacity of 800,000 acre-feet, excluding surcharge, of which 100,000 acre-feet would be for irrigation, 425,000 acre-feet for sediment control and power, and 275,000 acre-feet for flood control. The installed capacity of the Glendo powerplant would be 24,000 kilowatts and that of the Fremont Canyon 48,000 kilowatts. The annual increased generation attributable to the Glendo unit would be about 310,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The total cost of the unit, 1952 prices, is estimated at about \$51 million. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 1.4 to 1. The principal benefit will result from power production through the use of Glendo Reservoir to restore Pathfinder Reservoir storage water en route for use on lands in the North Platte Valley between Guernsey, Wyo., and Bridgeport, Nebr.

You are aware of the stipulation for modification of the United States Supreme Court decree in *Nebraska v. Wyoming et al*, which was signed on January 14, 1953 by representatives of the three States and the United States after negotiations lasting more than a year. This stipulation provides, among other things, for the operation of the Glendo Reservoir in the event it is constructed. The Nebraska water appropriators whose interests might be affected by the Glendo project were kept advised throughout the negotiations and they have indicated their approval of the terms of the stipulation. I have reviewed certain provisions of the final draft of the report with Mr. Bert Overcash, assistant attorney general, who was Nebraska's legal representative in the negotiations, and it appears that the requirements of the stipulation insofar as they refer to Glendo Reservoir have been substantially met.

Under the stipulation and as outlined in the report, not to exceed 40,000 acre-feet, plus the evaporation therefrom, of the natural flow occurring in the North Platte River at the proposed Glendo Reservoir may be stored therein during any water year. The water so stored may be used only to the extent of 15,000 acre-feet annually in Wyoming and 25,000 acre-feet annually in Nebraska for the irrigation of lands downstream from Guernsey Reservoir which do not now have permanent contracts for the use of Pathfinder Reservoir storage water. Any portion of the 40,000 acre-feet remaining in the Glendo Reservoir on September 30 of any year may be carried over and allowed to accumulate but at no time shall the total natural flow stored for irrigation in Glendo Reservoir exceed 100,000 acre-feet. The stipulation provides that the regimen of the natural flow of the North Platte River below Pathfinder Dam shall not be changed by Glendo operation except as to the 40,000 acre-feet just referred to. All other inflow to Glendo Reservoir, except Pathfinder Reservoir storage water and except excessive flows which may be temporarily detained to prevent downstream damage, must therefore be passed through Glendo Dam as it occurs so that it may be delivered to appropriators in order of priority, as it is now. It is anticipated that in order to effectuate the stipulation present detailed procedures for the operation of the North Platte River under the Supreme Court decree will be modified by mutual agreement among the water officials of Wyoming and Nebraska, and representatives of the United States Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers to cover the storage of water in Glendo Reservoir, including the initial filling of the power pool, and the routing of natural flow through Glendo Dam.

It appears that the construction and operation of the Glendo unit will be beneficial to the people of Nebraska and the region. Since a satisfactory agreement has been reached among the interested States and the Bureau of Reclamation as to the operation of the project there is no apparent reason why Nebraska should not fully support the project. It is assumed that the congressional appropriations for the Glendo unit will expressly recognize and give effect to the stipulation of the parties as controlling the operation of Glendo Reservoir and preserving the rights of the respective parties. It is also assumed in approving the Glendo Unit definite plan report that all of the requirements of the stipulation regarding amendment of the United States Supreme Court decree in *Nebraska v. Wyoming, et al*, have been, or will be, met, including a valid and effective permit for Glendo Reservoir approved by the State of Wyoming and permitting the use of Glendo Reservoir storage water in Nebraska. It is also assumed that such stipulation as now executed will be approved by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I recommend that you approve the report on behalf of the State of Nebraska upon the basis of the foregoing statements and assumptions, and that you so notify the Secretary of the Interior, sending copies of your approving letter to the Governors of Colorado and Wyoming, and to Avery A. Batson, director of region No. 7, United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Respectfully,

DAN S. JONES, Jr.,
Chief, Bureau of Irrigation, Water
Power and Drainage.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
Lincoln, May 19, 1953.

The Honorable DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The final draft of the definite plan report on the Glendo unit, Missouri River Basin project, transmitted with letter of Mr. Avery A. Batson, regional director, region No. 7, United States Bureau of Reclamation, under date of February 27, 1953, was referred to Mr. Dan S. Jones, Jr., Chief, Bureau of Irrigation, Water Power and Drainage, for review.

A report has been made to me by Mr. Jones, copy of which is enclosed, as a basis for my comment and approval.

I hereby approve the above-described report on behalf of the State of Nebraska.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. CROSBY.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not quite understand the necessity for the amendment. My understanding is that when we adopted the Missouri Basin idea of complete reclamation in that area, we not only included power development, but also all possible irrigation development. If that be true, then this project was authorized under the general act which authorized the construction of projects in the Missouri Basin.

What we did in past years was to say to the States referred to, "You cannot act on that authorization because you have not agreed." In other words, when the States have agreed the language of the act becomes inoperative, and that leaves the project in the same status as any other project. I do not understand, therefore, the necessity for making a special authorization for this project in the appropriation bill.

Mr. BARRETT. I may say to my distinguished friend from Arizona that it is true that the Glendo project was authorized by Senate Document No. 191, at the time the Flood Control Act of 1944 was passed.

After the project was authorized the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior changed the plans. Instead of having a smaller reservoir there they wanted a larger reservoir so that they could control and regulate the river, and in that way more water would be available for Nebraska.

In addition, they provided for two power projects. That whole area is desperately short of power. Therefore there is a power project not only at the Glendo Dam but also at Fremont Lake, which is a part of the North Platte River, which is being regulated by the new Glendo Dam.

The State of Nebraska was very fearful that it might lose some of its rights to water because of the construction of the Glendo Dam, and for that reason the Senators and Representatives from Nebraska insisted upon this language going into the bill. They insisted that the revised plan for the Glendo Dam be detailed and submitted to the various States and to have the States approve them, and then thereafter have the Secretary of the Interior submit the revised plans to the Congress. That is precisely what they did.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that.

Mr. BARRETT. I wish also to invite the distinguished Senator's attention to the fact that in the hearings, at page 1403, the chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House, Representative A. L. MILLER, had printed a letter addressed to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], inviting attention to the facts which I have enumerated, and enclosing a resolution from the House committee to the effect that the definite plan submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the various States, approved by them, and sent to the Congress, should be approved. That is what we are endeavoring to do here.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the regular procedure. If there is already authority for a project in the Missouri Basin area, if it is desired to modify it to some extent, it seems to me that under the existing law the Secretary of the Interior has authority to make the modification. He certainly would have it if a resolution were adopted by the House Committee on Public Lands, as we used to call it, or by the Senate committee. That is a legislative matter which belongs within the jurisdiction of the committee. I do not like to see the Senate Committee on Appropriations including in this bill legislation which does not belong in it.

Mr. BARRETT. I might agree with the Senator if the Appropriations Committee had not by and for itself in the first instance raised the question.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; that is not the way we did it. We said there was authority which might be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior under the authorization for the project. Nebraska did not want that. Therefore, we said, "We will stop anything being done by

saying we have no authority affirmatively to authorize anything." That authority should come from the committee of which the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is chairman.

Mr. BARRETT. The Senator is correct, except that the committee went further and said that action should be taken unless and until certain things were done, namely, that a definite plan was submitted to the States, approved by them, and thereafter approved by the Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. A prohibition against any action being taken until certain things are done is one thing, but saying that something shall be done is legislation in an appropriation bill, without a hearing.

Mr. BARRETT. I might say to my distinguished colleague that I invited attention to the fact that the House committee did having a hearing on the matter and did approve it, and that the Senate committee has had a hearing on the subject. There was no conclusion, that I know of, on the matter, although no objection was made at the time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I must object to a legislative provision of this kind being included in the appropriation bill. Not having had a hearing before our own committee, not knowing the facts, not having developed the situation, to attempt to legislate in an appropriation bill in this manner is not the proper way to proceed.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, it seems to me that if the Appropriations Committee directs the Bureau and the States to do certain things, then the States do the things which the Appropriations Committee requires shall be done, certainly the Appropriations Committee could just as well say that everything is done; and that is precisely what the Secretary of the Interior has said to the Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. He now has authority under the law to adopt the project. He can adopt this project tomorrow, if he wants to do so, and certainly he can adopt it if the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs says so.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I should like to differ with my good friend from Arizona. It strikes me that that is within the functions of the Committee on Public Works. Once the plans are submitted, they must go before the Public Works Committee, or, in this case, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in order to have them authorized.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is a reclamation project.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that. But Congress is being asked to approve a report and on it to authorize the project. It strikes me that that is the function of the Public Works Committee or, in this case, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. BARRETT. The only difference is that, as the Senator from Arizona points out, this project has been authorized heretofore. It was authorized in 1944 under Senate Document 191.

Mr. ELLENDER. To what committee did the matter go for the authorization?

Mr. BARRETT. It went to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Appropriations Committee itself directed certain things to be done: First, that the Secretary of the Interior submit a detailed plan and report to the States and have them approve it, and then that the matter should be submitted to the Congress. That was the reason why these steps were taken. The States of Wyoming and Colorado are in complete agreement, and they have approved the project. They have approved all the various provisions for the REA project there, the power project.

Mr. ELLENDER. In what respect do the plans now submitted differ from those which were adopted in 1944?

Mr. BARRETT. They are materially different. The plans have been changed from a small project to store 150,000 acre-feet of water to one which will store 800,000 acre-feet. They have been changed from no power in the 1944 act to two power projects, one at Fremont Lake and one at Glendo. The project will pay out dollar for dollar because of the power developed.

Mr. ELLENDER. The statement just made, in my humble opinion, justifies the position I have taken, that the plan should go back to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, since it has been changed very vitally.

Mr. BARRETT. That is a debatable question. The Secretary of the Interior may have the right to proceed.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have heard it stated that whatever authority the Secretary has in that respect should be taken away from him and be vested in congressional committees. Maybe I overstated the case, but I must insist that we should not legislate upon a project of this magnitude on an appropriation bill without a hearing, and I must make that point of order against legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Arizona state his point of order.

Mr. HAYDEN. The point of order is that the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming is legislative in character and, therefore, cannot be included in an appropriation bill.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I agree that, technically speaking, the amendment would be legislation on an appropriation bill, but, in view of the fact that the committee of the House and the committee of the Senate have by resolution considered the matter and raised no objection whatsoever—in fact, have directed the committee to approve the language authorizing the project—and in view of the fact that the Appropriations Committee, in the first instance raised the question and required the States to go to considerable trouble, it seems to me that the committee itself could with good grace say that everything has been done that is required to be done. But it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming withdraw his amendment?

Mr. BARRETT. Under the conditions, I will withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming withdraws his amendment.

The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 8680) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CORDON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. McCARRAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPOINTMENT OF COL. LELAND HAZELTON HEWITT TO INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1376 (H. R. 9004) to authorize the appointment as United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, of Col. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9004), to authorize the appointment as United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, of Col. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the motion be agreed to, the bill will not be considered further tonight, but will remain the unfinished business for tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to; and the State proceeded to consider the bill.

EDITORIAL COMMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE CRISIS IN INDOCHINA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have a series of insertions I desire to make in the RECORD.

First, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two editorials published in recent issues of a great newspaper, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, one dated Wednesday, May 5, 1954, and the other dated Sunday, May 9, 1954. The two editorials relate to the Indochina situation and, in my judgment,

are a complete answer to some statements made by administration spokesmen over the weekend, which are causing many persons in the United States to believe that the administration is still moving in the direction of bringing us into a war in Indochina.

The editorial of May 5 is entitled "A War To Stay Out Of," and I commend a reading of it to the Members of the Senate.

The other editorial is entitled "Temporary Reassurance," and bears upon one of the statements made by Mr. Dulles, who makes so many conflicting statements that it is difficult to know exactly where he stands on the Indochina issue. But in this particular statement he was saying things which seemed to give reassurance that the administration is not on a war march into Asia.

Because I have spoken on the subject several times on the floor of the Senate, and because I still think it is the most vital issue facing the American people, surpassing in importance all other issues combined, I desire to make these two editorials a part of a short speech this afternoon on the subject, and, therefore, to incorporate them in the body of the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of May 5, 1954]

A WAR TO STAY OUT OF

The time has come for each citizen of the United States to decide what he thinks his Government in Washington should do or not do about the war in Indochina.

If the citizen has not yet made up his mind on this question, he actually may not have very long to do it in. Military authorities have expected the fall of Dien Bien Phu momentarily for several weeks. It may collapse at any minute. If it does surrender, the Communist-supported rebels will win the biggest prize of the war—a bag of some 12,000 French and Vietnamese troops.

Quickly in the train of that loss to the West may come a series of fast-moving events including perhaps: fall of the Laniel government followed by a political crisis in France; suspension of the Geneva conference; demand in France that the war be ended if the United States does not take it over; decision in Washington as to whether our troops are to be sent to Indochina to prop up the French.

It then would be too late for the American people to make up their minds about the Indochinese war. Any decision to stay out should be made now, in advance, while there is indisputably time for that decision to make itself heard and effective.

As of now there is uncertainty and confusion with respect to policy in Washington on Indochina. At last week's press conference, President Eisenhower said that this country has gone as far as it can go under the mutual assistance pact. As he said, we have sent technical assistance. We have provided money. We have moved in equipment. But he also said that it would not be acceptable to us to see the anti-Communist defense of the Indochinese area crumble and disappear.

How would our nonacceptance be established? The President did not say that we would demonstrate our nonacceptance by

putting troops in Indochina. But significantly he has not repudiated Vice President Nixon's off-the-record statement to the American Society of Newspaper Editors that Indochina must be held for the West even if it required this country to send troops there to hold it.

That troop statement still stands as Eisenhower administration policy insofar as Mr. Nixon who often presides at meetings of the National Security Council, speaks for the White House.

Whether Indochina is the first of a row of upended dominoes, to use the President's figure of speech, the French colony, as the map shows, occupies a key relationship to southeast Asia. If Indochina falls to the Communists, then Red China will in effect have a common boundary with Thailand—and beyond Thailand and Burma lies India. The desirability of keeping the manpower and resources of that vast area out of the Communist orbit does not need to be argued. It will be a blow to the West if Communist infiltration becomes easy. It will be a bulwark to the free world if southeast Asia remains outside the control of communism.

To the end that Indochina may not fall before the Communist sickle, the United States has been for many months largely keeping up the French-Viet Nameuse cause. We are said to be bearing now about 80 percent of the cost of the war. Our world-traveling emissaries—Vice President Nixon, Secretary Dulles and former Gov. Adlai Stevenson—have put their efforts into the struggle.

The United States Information Service, including the Voice of America, has sought to convince the Asian natives that they will be better off on the side of the Western nations than under Communist tyranny. Notwithstanding the shortcomings in our practice of what we preach, let this appeal be greatly increased and let the French do their proper part belatedly by granting freedom to the peoples of Indochina.

But if southeast Asia is important to the free world, why not go into Indochina with troops, as Vice President Nixon has said may be necessary?

Indochina must be judged on its own set of facts. What we are called on to do at this time is to decide about Indochina. We are not called on at this moment to decide about the whole of southeast Asia.

The one most fundamental fact about the war in Indochina is that it is a war which started nearly 8 years ago as a revolt against French colonial misrule. The natives rose up against white governors whom they regarded as oppressors. They did this before the Communists had defeated Chiang Kai-shek on the Chinese mainland. Thus the outside Communist support that the Viet Minh rebels now enjoy was insinuated into a war that was wholly native in its origin. The French still regard the war as a civil rebellion and it is for that reason that this war has never been taken up at the U. N.

To be sure the war in Indochina has changed a very great deal since its inception as a native revolt. The Chinese Communists saw in Indochina an opportunity to identify themselves with a popular uprising. They shrewdly attached themselves to the Indochinese struggle to throw off white colonial rulers.

The consequence is that more and more support for the Viet Minh has come from Peiping and that more and more the war has developed into a contest between communism on the one hand and the French, as representatives of the free world, on the other.

The United States is compelled, therefore, to take into account both the native origin of the Indochinese war and the substantial extent to which the Viet Minh side has been taken over by the Chinese Communists.

The differences between the Indochinese war and the war in Korea, which was a United Nations war, are so clear that they need only be mentioned. The United States and the other free world nations in the U. N. took their stand in Korea because the North Korean Communists were guilty of a naked military aggression. By force of arms the Communist invaders crossed a boundary set by the U. N. between North Korea and the Republic of Korea.

Had the U. N. not stood by the Korean Republic, which it had created, the U. N. would have rendered itself utterly meaningless. The U. N. would have gone the way of the League of Nations which failed to guarantee the principle of popular self-determination after its proclamation by Woodrow Wilson in his famous 14 points.

Wilson's great principle was tersely restated by President Eisenhower in a historic address on American foreign policy in April 1953, when Mr. Eisenhower said: "Any nation's right to a form of government and an economic system of its own choosing is inalienable." So saying the President reiterated one of the basic tenets in the U. N. Charter, signed at San Francisco nearly a decade ago.

This acknowledged and respected right of nations to governments and leaders of their own choosing caused the United States to enter the Korean war. Now that same right stands between us and entry into the Indochinese war. We could not take over this colonial war, of which the people of France long ago grew sick and tired, without placing ourselves not only against the Viet Minh rebels but also all the Indochinese natives who are so determined to govern themselves.

Entry into the Indochinese war would not only take the United States into a conflict where basic principle would be against us. It would also, in effect, revive our recent war in Asia—for which a peace has not yet been concluded—in an area that would be far more difficult for our Armed Forces. We were able to use nearby Japan as a base for the war in Korea.

The map shows that the nearest bases to Indochina would be Formosa, the Philippines, and Singapore—all much farther from Indochina than Japan is from Korea. The supply lines to Korea were long and wearing, but those to Indochina would be much longer and much harder to maintain.

Entry of the United States in Indochina with troops would, in our judgment, almost certainly bring Communist China into the fighting with full force of arms. Americans then would be fighting Chinese in direct conflict with President Eisenhower's 1952 pledge to get American forces out of war in the Orient so that Asians themselves might settle Asian disputes.

The Kremlin then could watch with grim satisfaction while the life and treasure and substance of the United States were poured into a stooge war. For whether or not the Soviets could stay out of such a war, a long, exhausting struggle between the United States and China in the jungles of southeast Asia would put our economic system under heaviest strain. Moscow could hope for the internal collapse, which it so confidently predicts, of capitalism in the United States.

Gen. Omar Bradley, one of the great military leaders of World War II and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff until replaced by Admiral Radford, said 2 years ago that a general war in Asia involving the United States would be "the wrong war, in the wrong place, at the wrong time."

The present thinking of our top military planners was stated in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch by our military analyst, Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Phillips, retired. He wrote that the Defense Department's planners "believe that war with China, direct or second-hand through Indochina, should be avoided at all costs. Once involved in China, with Russian

resources and manpower untouched, the really vital area of Western Europe could be lost while the United States was trying to extricate itself from the mud and jungles of the Far East."

Assume, however, that the United States were to disregard the basic right of self-determination in Indochina. Assume that we went to war on the side of French colonialism. Assume that Russia did not join the fighting and that eventually we were able somehow to subdue the Chinese Communists. What then?

Would we maintain a long military occupation in China as we have in Germany? Would we keep thousands of troops in China for years as we have kept troops in Europe, in Japan, and in Korea? Would we appropriate the billions of dollars that would be required to feed and clothe and house the masses of Chinese war victims? Would we, after fighting the Asians, thus seek to win their good will? And, if we would do it, could we do it?

There are risks in the seemingly inevitable collapse in Indochina, grave risks. We should do all we can to persuade the French to grant full freedom to the native peoples and thus prepare the way for the most satisfactory settlement possible.

We can and should use this as an opportunity to proclaim the fundamental philosophy of the free world—the dignity of individual man, the right to choose and the sanctity of democratic elections—in contrast with the iron rule of communism.

We can and should make clear that our decision not to go to war in Indochina is a decision for Indochina alone.

We can and should make clear that we stand firm in our determination to resist Communist aggression aimed at conquest of the free world.

The risks that go with entering this war are limitless. At their worst they include atomic warfare and the destruction of the civilized world. Those are risks to be run if the United States is attacked or if we are required to go to war to defend allied forces in Europe. But they are not risks to be indulged in to support a discredited colonial regime in the jungles of Indochina.

Already our Government has taken steps that could lead down the road toward all-out involvement. These steps include the dispatch of plane maintenance crews, the delivery of fighting aircraft, and the establishment of an airlift to ferry French troop replacements. Each of these steps has been taken, so we believe, with the best of intentions. But each in its way has been a warlike act. Each might well have been countered by the Chinese Communists with more warlike acts by them on the other side.

The Post-Dispatch does not question President Eisenhower's ability as a military leader or his experience in world affairs. On the contrary, we readily recognize these as primary among the qualities for which he was so overwhelmingly elected the Nation's Chief Executive. But Dwight D. Eisenhower, like every President before him, needs the benefit of public opinion to help him in the wise conduct of his heavily burdened office.

To that constructive end, we state it as our profound conviction that the Indochinese war is a war to stay out of.

Let Washington take no more steps that may have the effect of edging us closer to military engagement in Indochina.

Let our Government end the warlike acts that can now be charged against us by the Indochinese rebels.

Let there be no more hasty, irresponsible statements about Indochina by our public officials.

Instead, let us, with our allies, in the President's own words, "do what we can to work out a practical way of getting along" in the world.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of May 9, 1954]

TEMPORARY REASSURANCE

Secretary Dulles Friday night reassured many Americans who had feared that the fall of Dien Bien Phu might bring pressure for immediate military intervention in Indochina. Mr. Dulles said the present conditions there "do not provide a suitable basis" for the use of American Armed Forces.

The possibility of future intervention, however, still exists. Mr. Dulles went on to say that if the Geneva conference fails to produce an Indochina peace—or if it produces the wrong kind of peace—then "the need will be even more urgent to create the conditions for united action in the defense of the area."

He made it clear that this united action "might involve the use of armed force." But he attached two conditions which offer assurance against precipitate action by the executive branch. He promised that no military action would be taken "without the support of Congress," and he promised that none would be taken without "an adequate collective effort" by other nations concerned in southeast Asia.

Offering thus at least a temporary surcease from the danger of expanded war in southeast Asia, Mr. Dulles nonetheless indicated that his basic approach to the problem of that area has not changed. He reiterated the stand he took on March 29, in the speech which so alarmed our allies that Mr. Dulles flew to London and Paris to explain it.

In St. Louis last September, Mr. Dulles had warned that Chinese aggression in Indochina would result in consequences that might not be confined to that land. In New York on March 29, noting that the Chinese had stopped short of open aggression, he went one step farther by saying that "the imposition on southeast Asia of (communism) by whatever means would be a grave threat to the whole free community * * * to be met by united action."

The phrase "by whatever means" appeared to imply that the same sort of military action that would be appropriate to resist open Communist aggression (as in Korea) would also be appropriate to put down native rebellions supported by the Communists, as in Indochina.

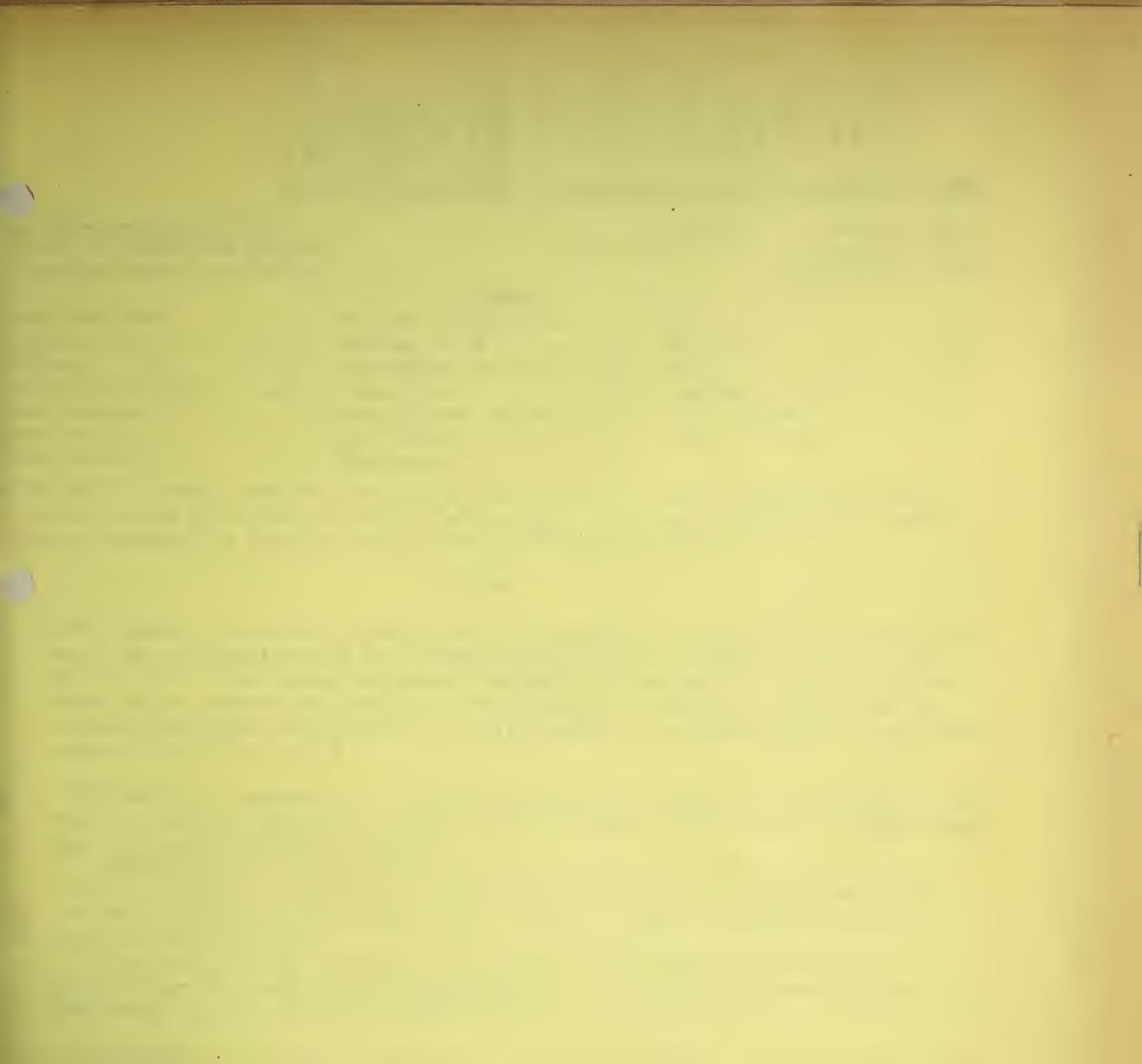
This would be a dangerous rule to follow, for it could commit us in some cases to the use of military force in violation of the right of self-determination which all peoples, under the U. N. Charter and our own political philosophy, are entitled to enjoy.

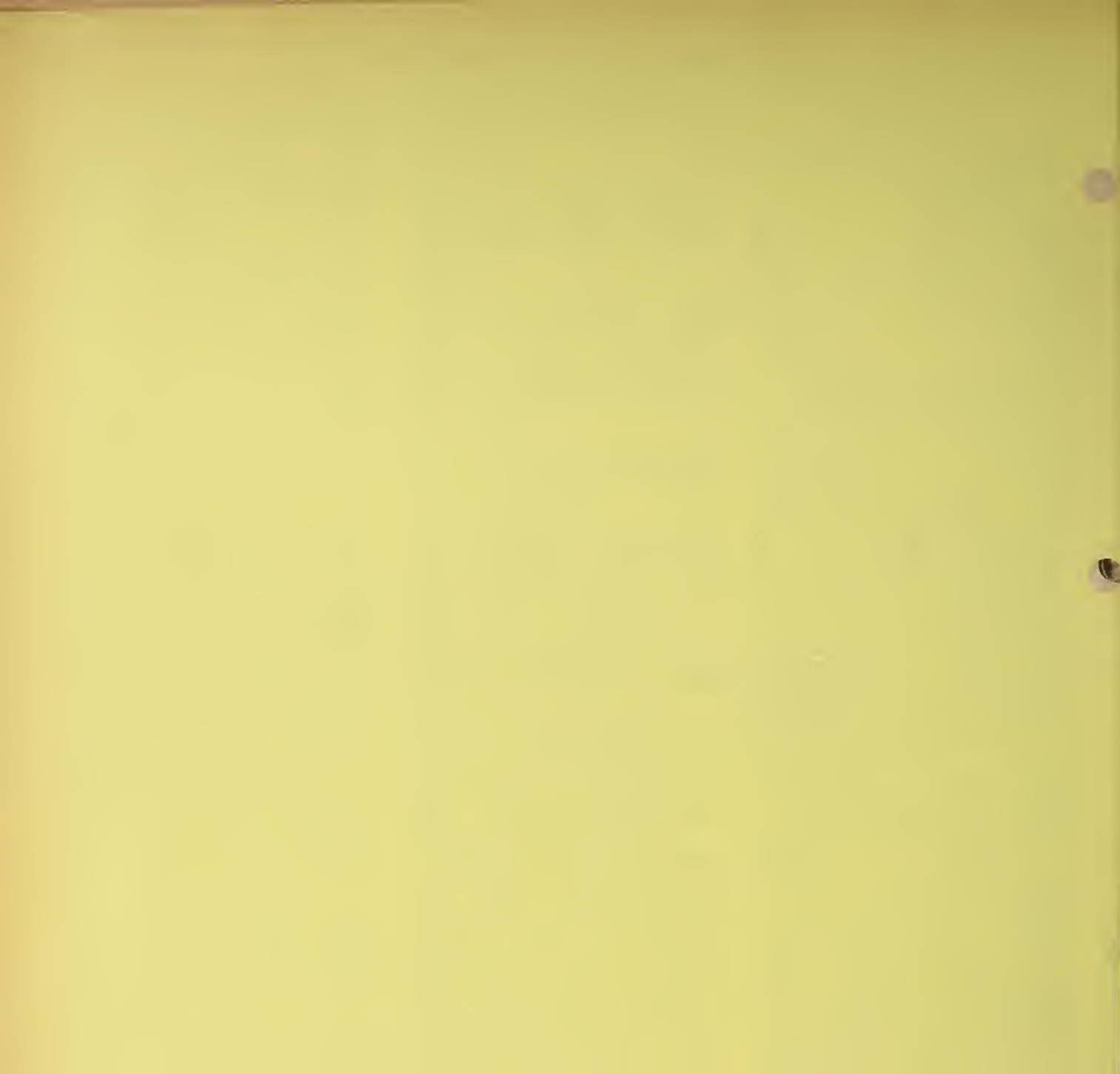
It was to defend the right of self-determination that the United States used military force to repel aggression in Korea, but the same principle deprives us of the right to enter the Indochina war on the side of a colonial power ranged against a popularly supported liberation movement.

It is of the highest importance, therefore, that any collective defense of southeast Asia which the United States joins should, in Mr. Dulles' words, "recognize fully the aspirations and cultures of the Asian peoples." We can proceed only as far and as fast as the peoples of that area themselves are willing to go. We would be wise, also, not to expect military solutions for all Asian problems.

Indonesia is perhaps the richest prize of the whole southeast Asian area, and yet Mr. Dulles never includes Indonesia as a possible member of the NATO-type pact. At the same time Indonesia has one of the strongest Communist movements among all the nations in the area.

If a defense pact would solve the problem of communism in Asia, then it ought to be applied to Indonesia above all. When Mr. Dulles skips over that land, he is implicitly acknowledging that a security pact which organizes defenses against external aggression will not meet the problem of internal Communist rebellions.





Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

June 22, 1954
June 21, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 114

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....2	Forests and forestry.....9	Surplus property.....4
Cocunut oil.....8	Housing, farm.....10	Taxation.....8
Coffee.....13	Legislative program....5,6	TVA.....14
Commodity exchange.....13	Loans, farm.....10	Veterans' benefits.....10
Farm program.....1	Organization, executive..2	Water compact.....3
Fats and oils.....8	Soil conservation.....7	Water resources.....12
Flood control.....2	Statistics.....11	

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee acted on diverted acres. House received conference report on Army flood-control appropriation bill. Rep. Davis urged House to adopt Senate amendment to include coffee under Commodity Exchange Act.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture: Continued executive consideration of the general farm program and agreed to strike out section 403 of the committee print entitled 'Diverted Acres.' This action was taken on the premise that Secretary of Agriculture Benson has stated that the Department already has authority in this connection and that further legislation was needless." (p. D711.)
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1955, H. R. 8367, which includes appropriations for flood-control (H. Rept. 1892)(pp. 8088-90).
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 8873, the defense appropriation bill; H. R. 8680, the Interior appropriation bill, and H. R. 8067, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill (p. 8088). Senate conferees have been appointed on these bills.
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$553,150 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (H. Doc. 440)(p. 8100).
3. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3336, to include Nevada and Utah among the States authorized to negotiate a compact for division of Columbia River waters (H. Rept. 1895)(p. 8100).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9232, to extend until June 30, 1955, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation (H. Rept. 1891)(p. 8100).
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Today the House is to consider the Consent and Private Calendars and the Virgin Islands Bill (pp. 8091, D711).

SENATE

6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Sen. Hunt. Today the Senate is expected to consider the calendar, followed by trade agreements bill (p. D709).

7. SOIL CONSERVATION. As reported (see Digest 113), H. R. 6788, which would be cited as the "Watershed Protection Act," provides as follows:

Sec. 1 states that the Federal Government should cooperate with State and local agencies in flood-control and water-management projects.

Sec. 2 defines a "work of improvement" as any undertaking for flood prevention and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 250,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than 2,000 acre-feet of total capacity or such greater capacity, not exceeding 5,000 acre-feet, as may be authorized by act of Congress.

Sec. 3 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of local organizations made with the approval of the appropriate State agency, to assist them in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement by conducting investigations and studies, furnishing financial and other assistance, and obtaining the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies.

Sec. 4 requires local organizations desiring assistance to (1) acquire needed land, easements, and rights-of-way; (2) assume a share of the cost deemed equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits; (3) make arrangements for defraying costs of operation and maintenance; (4) obtain necessary water rights; and (5) obtain agreements from owners of 50 percent of the lands above each retention reservoir to carry out recommended soil conservation measures.

Sec. 5 provides that before assistance in the installation of any work may be furnished, (1) the plan must be agreed upon by the appropriate State agency, the local organization, and the Secretary; (2) the Secretary must have determined that the benefits exceed the costs; (3) the plan and the justification therefor must have been transmitted to Congress through the President and 45 session days must have elapsed thereafter; and (4) the plan must have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior if it includes reclamation or irrigation works or affects public lands under his jurisdiction, or to the Secretary of the Army if it includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, at least 90 days before its transmission to Congress, and their views received within that time must be transmitted to Congress with the plan. No such assistance could be furnished until the President issues appropriate regulations to assure coordination of the work.

Sec. 6 authorizes cooperation in watershed investigations and surveys to develop coordinated programs. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate in the planning and development of works or programs affecting lands under his jurisdiction.

Sec. 7 repeals the Secretary's authority under the Flood Control Act of 1936 to make preliminary examinations and surveys and prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on watersheds, but preserves his authority to prosecute the 11 projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 and to prosecute emergency measures under the 1938 act.

BILL INTRODUCED

8. COCONUT OIL. H. R. 9628, by Rep. Dingell, to repeal the 3 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil; to Ways and Means Committee. (p. 8101.)

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

9. FORESTRY. S. 1399, to authorize sale of certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association. Approved June 18, 1954. (Public Law 401, 83rd Cong.)

10. HOMESTEADING. S. 1823, to give to veterans of the Korean conflict the same



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 100

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1954

No. 114

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, June 11, 1954)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal spirit, who hast set eternity in our souls, Thou art the law within our minds, the life of every breath we draw, the love that never forgets, and the life that never ends.

At the beginning of another week, as we come to this daily altar of Thy grace, it is ours again to deeply mourn the passing from this sphere of action of an honored Member of this body. We are vividly conscious that across the busy months of this session grim death has been no infrequent visitor to this Chamber where the few deliberate for the many. Our hearts are comforted by the assurance that when to us, from our little, finite point of view, where is naught but the encircling gloom, the darkness and the light are both alike to Thee, and Thou seest what is in the darkness. Our mortal bodies are harps of a thousand strings, and die if one is gone. Strange that a harp of a thousand strings should keep in tune so long. But we are grateful that discordant notes that mar the music here are subdued again into the perfect harmony of the deathless life when this mortal puts on immortality.

We are thinking gratefully today, in this place where he came to the acme of his service, for all the able and devoted contributions made by our departed colleague to his profession and to his State and to his country.

May the benedictions of Thy sustaining grace rest upon his stricken companion and the children who sit today in the bowed circle of grief. And, at last, bring

us all to the homeland of Thy eternal love. We ask in the name of that One who is the resurrection and the life. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 18, 1954, was dispensed with.

DEATH OF SENATOR HUNT, OF WYOMING

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the plan is to have no legislative business conducted today. After the resolution respecting the death of the late Senator from Wyoming, Mr. HUNT, has been submitted by his colleague, the Senate will stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

At a later date and a time agreeable to the family of the deceased, to the minority leader, and to the colleague of the late Senator from Wyoming, time will be set aside for memorial services in the Senate; and adequate notice in advance will be given of the date.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to advise the Senate of the untimely death, on Saturday last, of my

colleague, the senior Senator from Wyoming, Mr. HUNT.

I offer the resolutions, which I send to the desk, and for which I request immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 263) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. LESTER C. HUNT, late a Senator from the State of Wyoming.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee, of which he shall be a member, to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT, under the second resolving clause, appointed the following Senators to constitute, together with the Vice President, the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator: Mr. BARRETT, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. MALONE, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KERR, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. HENNING, Mr. MONROE, Mr. MANSFIELD, and Mr. SYMINGTON.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 22, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the only source of wisdom and power that can make and keep us strong and courageous in character and conduct, may we daily bring our life into harmony with the enduring principles of truth and righteousness.

Inspire us with a sincere desire to cultivate a growing interest and capacity for the nobler and more magnanimous qualities of mind and heart.

We penitently confess that we are continually consulting and following our own personal inclinations in preference to Thy divine will and purpose.

May we never interpret and look upon our high vocation merely as a way of making a living but as a glorious opportunity to minister to the welfare of humanity and lift it into higher levels of thought and feeling.

We thank Thee for Thy servant who now dwells with Thee in eternal blessedness. Thou hast opened unto him the gateway to a larger service and received him into Thy holy presence. Grant unto the members of his bereaved family the consolations of Thy grace.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 17, 1954, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2848. An act to amend section 89 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended;

H. R. 3350. An act for the relief of Ralston Edward Harry; and

H. R. 5840. An act to authorize the Hawaiian Homes Commission to exchange certain Hawaiian Homes Commission land and certain easements for certain privately owned land.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4030. An act to repeal section 4 of the act of March 2, 1934, creating the Model Housing Board of Puerto Rico;

H. R. 6435. An act to amend the Commodity Exchange Act;

H. R. 7434. An act to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education;

H. R. 7601. An act to provide for a White House Conference on Education;

H. R. 8873. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9040. An act to authorize cooperative research in education.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2900. An act to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Harding Lake Camp, Inc., of Fairbanks, Alaska, for use as a youth camp and related purposes;

S. 3487. An act to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks to issue consolidated debentures, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 89. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing of additional copies of Senate report on Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8873) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WIGGLESWORTH, SCRIVNER, FORD, MILLER of Maryland, OSTERTAG, HRUSKA, MAHON, SHEPPARD, and SIKES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JENSEN, FENTON, BUDGE, TABER, KIRWAN, NORRELL, and CANNON.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CLEVINGER, COUDERT, BOW, COON, TABER, ROONEY, PRESTON, SIKES, and CANNON.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1892)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8367) "making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, and 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, and 17, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,489,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,907,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 28, 1954
For actions of June 25, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 118

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....8	Forestry.....14,18	Reclamation.....16,20
Appropriations...3,5,12,15	Labor, farm.....3	Reports.....6
Cotton.....19	Loans, farm.....4	Surplus commodities..17,19
Electrification.....11	Lobbying.....4	Taxation.....6,8
Extension work.....1	Personnel.....10,13,21	Unemployment compensation
Farm program.....7,9	Pesticide chemicals.....2	13
Foreign aid.....20	REA.....5	Vehicles.....6

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported farm program bill. Senate passed bill to transfer Indian extension work to USDA and States. Senate passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill with amendment to aid migratory labor. Senate committee reported bill to regulate pesticide chemicals. Sen. Williams claimed FCA lobbying against amendment to limit broiler loans. Sen. Aiken claimed unfair tactics in sponsoring amendment to increase REA appropriations. House committee voted to report bill to provide unemployment compensation for Federal employees. President approved O&C land bill June 24.

SENATE

1. EXTENSION WORK. Passed with amendments S. 3385, to transfer to this Department and the States the agricultural extension work among Indians. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Hayden to exempt Arizona and New Mexico from the bill. (pp. 8518-20.)
2. PESTICIDE CHEMICALS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7125, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to regulate residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities (S. Rept. 1635)(p. 8452).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 9447, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1955 (pp. 8459, 8469, 8471-6, 8478-83). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Cooper to increase the Bureau of Labor Standards by \$100,000 so as to improve the conditions in migratory labor (pp. 8471-3). Senate conferees were appointed. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8873, the defense appropriation bill for 1955, and acted upon amendments in disagreement (pp. 8455-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed with amendments H. R. 9517, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1955 (pp. 8496-9). Senate conferees were appointed. The bill had been reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (S. Rept. 1634)(p. 8452).
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9203, the legislative-judiciary appropriation bill for 1955 (S. Rept. 1630)(p. 8452).
4. FARM LOANS. Sen. Williams charged FCA with lobbying activities in opposition to his amendment to limit loans to broiler producers (pp. 8476-8).

5. REA APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Aiken stated that the \$35 million additional for REA, as provided by the Douglas amendment, was unnecessary and claimed unfair tactics by the management of NRECA in this connection (pp. 8483-7).
6. VEHICLES; REPORTS; TAXATION. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee reported to the full Committee H. R. 8753, to authorize GSA motor vehicle pools, etc.; and H. R. 6290, to discontinue various requirements for reports to Congress, etc. The subcommittee deferred action until June 30 on S. 2473, providing for payments in lieu of taxes on Federal lands. (p. D739.)
7. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Langer inserted a Farmers Union local resolution on various aspects of the farm program (pp. 8450-1).
8. RECESSED until Mon., June 28 (p. 8520). H. R. 8300, the tax revision bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 8520).

HOUSE

9. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee reported (June 26) H. R. 9680, to provide for continued price support for agricultural products; to augment the marketing and disposal of such products; and to provide for greater stability in the products of agriculture (p. D740).
10. RETIREMENT. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7785, to make permanent the increases in regular annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act, and extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions (p. D741).
11. ELECTRIFICATION. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 4541, authorizing the modification of the general plan for the comprehensive development of the Columbia River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development (p. D741).
12. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Conferees agreed to file a conference report (but did not actually file) on this bill, H. R. 8680 (p. D742).
13. PERSONNEL. The Ways and Means Committee approved for reporting (but did not actually report) a bill to extend Federal unemployment compensation benefits to additional workers. The "Daily Digest" states: "The bill, which is expected to be introduced and formally reported in the House next week, will now cover for the first time 2,500,000 Federal employees plus an additional 1,500,000 from private industry." (p. D741.)

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

14. FORESTRY. S. 2225, relating to administrative jurisdiction over certain O&C land in Oreg. Provides for continued administration of the controverted lands by the Forest Service, with accounting of funds heretofore or hereafter received to be the same as for other O&C land receipts, and provides for consolidation of the checker-board administrative areas through exchanges of land by the Agriculture and Interior Departments. Approved June 24, 1954. (Public Law 426, 83rd Cong.)
15. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Approved June 24, 1955. (Public Law 428, 83rd Cong.)

Chief, Division of Cadastral Surveys, Bureau of Land Management, who answered subcommittee questions on the proposal.

AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Held a hearing on H. R. 9325, to redefine the term "airport development" in the Federal Airport Act so as to prohibit further grants for the construction, alteration, or repair of airport terminal buildings. Testimony in support of the proposal was received from Representative Bennett (Florida); Fred B. Lee, Civil Aeronautics Administrator; Fred Glass, president, Airport Operators Council, Washington, D. C.; Robert B. Murray, Jr., Under Secretary for Transportation, Department of Commerce; and J. D. Durand, assistant general counsel, Air Transport Association, Washington, D. C. Opposition to the measure was presented by Randy Hamilton, director, Washington (D. C.) office of the American Municipal Association; and Col. A. B. McMullen, National Association of State Aviation Officials, Washington, D. C..

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Held a hearing on H. R. 9327, to incorporate the Washington National Airport, the management of which shall be vested in the Secretary of Commerce. Proponent testimony on the subject was received from Fred B. Lee, Civil Aeronautics Administrator.

COMMUNISM

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 1 resumed public hearings in connection with bills to outlaw the Communist Party and relating to Communist-infiltrated organizations. Testimony was received from Royal W. France, National Lawyers Guild; Representative Eberharter (Pennsylvania); Joseph P. Selly and Victor Rabinowitz, both of the American Communications Association; and Herbert Kurzer, International Fur & Leather Workers Union. Recessed until next Wednesday.

WATERBORNE CARGOES

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Concluded public hearings on S. 3233, to provide permanent legislation for the transportation of a substantial portion of waterborne cargoes in U. S.-flag vessels. Francis T. Greene, executive vice president, American Merchant Marine Institute, on behalf of the institute, the Pacific American Steamship Association, and the Association of American Ship Owners, accompanied by Ralph B. Dewey and Hugh S. Williamson of the other organizations, respectively, submitted a written statement for the record and additionally testified in support of the bill, as a means for offsetting the postwar decline in U. S.-flag carryings and the unfavorable situation in which the shipping industry currently finds itself.

James B. Stuart, president, American Tramp Ship-owners Association, Inc., urged enactment of the bill and advised the committee that while it is a partial cure for the ailments presently besetting our tramp fleet, he feels that its enactment is necessary if any part of this fleet is to continue in active existence.

John C. White, counsel, American Cotton Shippers Association, said that his organization's position may be stated as approval of the principle that 50 percent of the United States cotton exports move on American vessels, but opposition to the imposition of mandatory inflexible requirements to that effect, and questioned the extension to the agricultural export industry.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Committee held executive discussion of H. R. 8093, the Federal Employees Pay Act. Took no final action and recessed until Monday morning.

RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: The Cole subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7785, to make permanent the increases in regular annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act which were granted by Public Law 555, 82d Congress (now limited to time received before October 1, 1952), and extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions.

FLOOD CONTROL

Committee on Public Works: The Mack subcommittee approved the following projects for reporting to the full committee—

H. R. 4541, authorizing the modification of the general plan for the comprehensive development of the Columbia River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development;

Canyon Dam power project, Guadalupe River, Tex. (as set forth in H. R. 9614, 9615, 9616, and 9617);

Connecticut River Basin modification—to substitute three reservoirs for Williamsville Reservoir in Vermont;

Paint Rock River, Ala., flood-control projects—approved with following allocation of costs: \$1,080,700 in Federal funds, and \$1,522,500 to be borne by local interests; and

Upper Iowa project, approved as recommended in House Document 375, 83d Congress—Federal cost, \$979,600.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Committee on Ways and Means: Approved for reporting to the House a bill to extend Federal unemployment compensation benefits to approximately 4 million additional workers. The bill, which is expected to be introduced and formally reported in the House next week, will now cover for the first time 2,500,000 Federal employees plus an additional 1,500,000 from private industry.

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

Committee on Ways and Means: Continued public hearings on H. R. 9476, to provide for the establishment of simplified customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, to repeal or amend obsolete provisions of the customs laws. Testimony was received today from Richard H. Anthony, executive secretary, the American Tariff League, Inc., New York City; O. R. Strackbein, chairman, Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy; John G. Lerch, attorney, New York City; Samuel Lenhar, first vice president, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States; and John C. Ray, chairman, import and customs committee, Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit, Mich. Recessed the hearings until Monday morning.

Joint Committee Meetings

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT AMENDMENTS

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Committee continued in executive session to mark up for reporting

H. R. 8862 and S. 3323, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, but did not complete its work and will meet again Monday, June 28.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 8680, Interior Department appropriations for fiscal 1955.

SALE OF VESSELS TO PHILIPPINES

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. J. Res. 72, regarding sale of certain vessels to citizens of the Philippines. The Senate receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agreed to the same.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees met again in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 8067, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for fiscal 1955, but did not reach final agreement and will meet again on Tuesday, June 29.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D728)

S. 2225, relating to administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in Oregon. Signed June 24, 1954 (P. L. 426).

S. 1004, to authorize the D. C. Commissioners to approve the employment of persons convicted of a felony. Signed June 24, 1954 (P. L. 427).

H. R. 8583, independent offices appropriations for fiscal year 1955. Signed June 24, 1954 (P. L. 428).

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Senate Chamber

(Week of June 28-July 3)

Senate will consider H. R. 8300, general tax revision bill, during week; on Monday or Tuesday, conference report on H. R. 8680, Interior appropriations for 1955, will be taken up; and on Tuesday, H. R. 9203, legislative and judiciary appropriations for 1955, will be acted on, and, as agreed upon, Senate will vote at 4 p. m. on H. R. 303, Indian hospital bill.

Senate Committees

Committee on Armed Services: June 30, Preparedness Subcommittee No. 6 (Duff-Cooper-Stennis), on essentiality to the national defense of the domestic watch industry, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., 212 Senate Office Building;

July 1, full committee, executive, on H. R. 9242, military public works, and S. 3381, expedition to the Antarctic, 10 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency: June 28, to begin hearings in connection with investigation of the FHA, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance: June 28-July 2, on H. R. 9366, social security bill (Monday at 10:30 a. m., remainder of week at 10 a. m.), 312 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 28, executive, to consider foreign aid program, 10 a. m., room F-53, Capitol.

Committee on Government Operations: June 30, Subcommittee on Legislative Program, executive, on S. 2473 (H. R. 5605), payments in lieu of taxes to States or local taxing units, 10 a. m., 357 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: June 28-July 2, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee, on S. 1555, Colorado River storage project, Monday at 10:30 a. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: June 28, executive, on nomination of John C. Doerfer, of Wisconsin, to be member of the FCC, and on calendar bills, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol;

July 1, full committee, on nomination of John H. Winchell to be member of ICC, to be followed by consideration of S. 2647, Civil Aeronautics Act of 1954, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol;

July 1, Subcommittee on Communications, on S. 3464, promotion of safety on the Great Lakes, 2:30 p. m., room G-16, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 28, executive, on committee business, 10 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building;

July 1, subcommittee, on S. 1752, to establish good faith as a defense in certain cases, 9:30 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building;

July 1 and 2, Subcommittee on Trading With Enemy, on S. 3423, to amend Trading With the Enemy Act, 10 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building;

July 2, subcommittee, on S. 377, for relief of State of Oklahoma, 10 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: July 1, executive, on bills relating to Federal aid to school construction and on health reinsurance, 10 a. m., room P-62, Capitol.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

JUNE 26, 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JENSEN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8680]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 21, 23, 43, 51, 59, 60, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 12, 13, 15, 30, 34, 36, 39, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 55, 57, 62, and 66, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$140,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,765,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,314,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken, amended to read as follows: : *Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$6,250,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be used for personal services and not more than \$750,000 shall be used for travel expenses;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,913,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$59,547,215; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,881,245; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken, amended to read as follows: *That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$3,800,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services: Provided further,;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$126,637,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken, amended to read as follows: *: Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$26,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services and not more than \$1,000,000 shall be available for travel;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,257,222; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,735,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,098,390; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,425,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,084,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,301,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert *five*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment insert *Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed two hundred and twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to exceed \$2,750) of which two hundred shall be for replacement only, and the*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$510,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 54, and 58.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

GUY CORDON,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT McCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$140,000 instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$1,765,000 instead of \$625,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,337,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount recommended by the conference committee, \$1,140,000 is for the purpose of implementing "interim" contracts between the Southwestern Power Administration and certain generating and transmitting cooperatives in the area. Its expenditure is limited to March 1, 1955, unless permanent contracts have been completed by that time. The committee urgently insists that permanent contracts be completed between the Southwestern Power Administration, the rural electric generating and transmitting cooperatives, and private electrical utilities in the area at the earliest possible date, so that this appropriation for "interim" contracts will be sufficient to carry through the period of both contract negotiations and construction of necessary physical connections.

The committee further recognizes that certain lawsuits are now pending in regard to the right of the Federal Government to purchase electric power and energy from steam plants built by generating and transmitting cooperatives with funds borrowed from the Rural Electrification Administration for resale by it to others, and the right of the Federal Government to lease, in their entirety, certain transmission systems constructed with Rural Electrification funds, and ultimately to purchase same. Therefore, the action of the conference committee, in making the above recommendations, is not intended to prejudice the validity of said contracts between Southwestern Power Administration and the various rural-electric cooperatives, nor deemed to be congressional interpretation of applicable law.

RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$255,000 as proposed by the House.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$250,000 instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

Amendment No. 5: Strikes out House language as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$23,314,000 instead of \$18,915,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,300,000 as proposed by the Senate. The program of the Senate as set forth on pages 8 and 9 of the Senate report is approved with the following changes:

Item No. 108—Chief Joseph-Snohomish, Nos. 3 and 4.....	\$4, 300, 000
116—The Dalles area service.....	1, 300, 000
136—McNary-Walla Walla.....	300, 000
150—System reactive facilities.....	1, 026, 000
840—Preliminary engineering studies.....	0

It is the intent of the conferees that sufficient funds shall be available for constructing the transmission lines needed for transmitting Chief Joseph power as soon as the scheduled generating units are ready to operate. The funds provided are to be applied in such a manner as to complete the Chief Joseph line No. 4 to Sultan and Covington at the earliest practical date and the Chief Joseph line No. 3 on such a schedule as will provide a proper outlet for Chief Joseph power.

The conferees on the part of both Houses agree that some flexibility may be desirable in application of the construction funds provided and that adjustments in the amount programed for the various activities may be made but not to exceed on any item the Senate figure as set out in the Senate report.

Amendment No. 8: Restores House language limiting the amounts to be available for personal services and travel expenses, and sets these amounts at \$6,250,000 and \$750,000, respectively, instead of \$6,000,000 and \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$6,200,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$11,913,000 instead of \$11,483,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,413,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of both Houses endorse the statement in the House report to the effect that \$100,000 is to be used specifically for pellet and/or conventional airplane seeding. Of the amount appropriated \$650,000 is to be used for control of halogeton.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$2,500,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Strikes out language which would have made appropriations for operation and maintenance of access roads on the revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands a reimbursable charge against the Oregon & California land-grant fund. The managers on the part of both Houses are in agreement that these costs should be made reimbursable but not until firm budget estimates for the amounts involved can be developed. Separate estimates and justifications for this purpose are to be supplied in connection with the 1956 budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 13: Strikes out language not needed in view of the action taken on amendment No. 12.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$59,547,215 instead of \$52,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the House figure includes funds for 150 additional beds in contract hospitals for tubercular Navajo and Hopi Indians. Of the total amount allowed \$80,000 is for 20 additional beds at the Methodist Hospital at Seward, Alaska.

Included also in the increase above the House figure is \$5,514,680 for the emergency education program for Navajo children and for continuation of the Fort Totten and Rosebud boarding schools, and \$1,000,000 for an adult vocational training program. In connection with this training program the conferees agree that the Pipestone school in Minnesota should be considered for operation as a facility for both white and Indian pupils and to be jointly financed by the State and Federal Governments.

Amendment No. 15: Strikes House language limiting the amount to be available for personal services as proposed by the Senate.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$12,881,245 instead of \$12,592,910 as proposed by the House and \$13,169,580 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 17: Restores House language limiting the amount of funds available for personal services and sets this limit at \$3,800,000 instead of \$3,500,000 as was proposed by the House.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,875,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21: Appropriate \$3,350,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,559,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$2,750,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 from the Colorado River development fund.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Appropriate \$126,637,000 instead of \$114,479,700 as proposed by the House and \$132,977,127 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$55,626,197 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

The program of the Senate set forth on page 15 of the Senate report is approved with three exceptions as follows:

Solano project, California.....	\$7, 000, 000
Transmission division, Missouri River Basin project.....	12, 000, 000
Missouri River Basin investigations.....	2, 220, 000

The funds provided may be adjusted as necessary by the Secretary to accomplish this program but not more than Senate figure as adjusted herein is to be used on any project or item.

With reference to the funds provided for the All-American Canal project, the committee has been advised that the Bureau of Reclamation and the Division of Highways of the State of California are presently negotiating in an effort to agree on a less expensive structure for the Mecca-Blythe Highway crossing on the Coachella division. The conferees believe it would be in the best interests of the State and Federal Governments that a more economical alternative be worked out by mutual agreement and that such plan or plans be submitted to the two Appropriations Committees for their approval before any of the construction funds available for this purpose are expended.

With respect to the Central Valley project of California, the conferees agree that no funds appropriated in this bill shall be used for construction on the Trinity River project. Funds have been made available for preliminary investigations for this project under the "General investigations" appropriation. With regard to certain of the power-sales contracts on the Central Valley project, it is the view of the conferees that upon completion of the study of the matter directed by the conferees in the report on the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1954, the Secretary should make his

findings and take such action with respect to the matter as consistent therewith.

The funds provided for the Solano project in California are to be used to the extent needed to complete purchase of land and land rights in the reservoir areas.

The conferees on the part of both Houses have agreed that the use of funds programed for the transmission division of the Missouri River Basin project shall be limited to projects and items covered in the budget estimate. The conferees direct that a study be made looking toward the feasibility of substituting a 230-kilovolt transmission line from the most advantageous point on the Bureau grid system in South Dakota to a point in Nebraska near the State line, in lieu of the 115-kilovolt line from Gavins Point Dam into Nebraska for which funds were appropriated in fiscal year 1954.

None of the funds provided for investigations in the Missouri River Basin area are to be used on the Missouri diversion unit until it has been demonstrated to the Appropriations Committees of both Houses that the majority of the people on the unit want to proceed with it.

With respect to development farms on irrigation projects, there is some doubt in the minds of the conferees on the part of both Houses as to whether this is a proper activity for the Bureau of Reclamation. The managers on the part of both Houses urge the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to give this matter immediate attention, with the view in mind of presenting a sound development farm program in the budget for the fiscal year 1956. Funds provided in the bill may continue to be used for the fiscal year 1955 for the operation of existing development farms.

Amendment No. 24: Restores the House language limiting the amounts available for personal services and for travel expenses and sets these limits at \$26,000,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively, instead of \$24,000,000 and \$800,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 30: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, prohibiting use of funds for construction of the Glendo Unit.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32: Appropriate \$21,500,000 instead of \$19,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,154,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that of this amount \$18,257,222 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$4,000,000 instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 34: Inserts language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of one aircraft.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$25,735,000 instead of \$25,362,685 as proposed by the House and \$25,860,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Strikes House language, as proposed by the Senate, requiring that the expenditure of funds for the preparation of plans and specifications for a building or buildings for the Geological Survey be subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$13,500,000 instead of \$12,564,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,650,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$55,000 is to be used for completion of the mine-flood studies in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and for preparation of final reports on this study.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39: Appropriate \$1,000,000 instead of \$850,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate, and strike House language limiting funds for regional offices as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that the reduction of \$250,000 in the budget estimate is to be applied to the amount programed for regional offices.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$9,098,390 instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$9,000 is for the Coronado National Memorial in Arizona, \$50,000 is for the soil and moisture conservation program, and \$500,000 is for the park and recreation programs activity. No other specific changes have been made in the amounts programed for activities under this heading.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$8,425,000 instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,850,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided \$86,500 is to be used for the purpose of keeping the road from Narada Falls to Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park open for winter use.

Amendment No. 42: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, prohibiting the use of funds for the maintenance of roads other than national parkways outside the boundaries of the national parks and monuments. The managers on the part of both Houses are in accord with the purpose of such a provision but wish to allow

the Secretary time to effectuate arrangements with the states involved for assuming maintenance of such approach roads wherever such arrangements are practical. The managers on the part of both Houses require a report of accomplishments in this connection at the time of the 1956 budget presentation.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$8,056,099 as proposed by the House instead of \$8,512,099 as proposed by the Senate. The specific amounts agreed upon by the conferees for certain items in the program are as follows:

Natchez Trace Parkway.....	\$256, 899
Black Hills areas, Mount Rushmore.....	250, 000
Roosevelt Island.....	50, 000
Isle Royale.....	175, 000
Colonial National Park.....	40, 000
Carlsbad Caverns.....	375, 000
Coronado National Memorial.....	56, 000
International Peace Gardens.....	25, 000

Funds for the Colonial National Park include \$15,000 for investigation of the structural soundness of the Yorktown Victory Monument shaft by a competent engineer or engineering firm, and for rehabilitation of the structure if this is found to be practicable from the standpoint of making it a safe support for a new figure at the top.

Of the funds provided for the Carlsbad Caverns, \$250,000 is for the construction of a public-use building to be completed within the amount allowed. The unexpended balance of the amount provided under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1953, for a portion of the cost of constructing an airport near Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., is to be programed for construction of a usable unit of the Administration-Public Information Building in Grand Canyon National Park.

In connection with both appropriated and donated funds available for acquisition of lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the Park Service, no land is to be taken through the condemnation procedure where the use of such procedure is objected to by the owner.

The conferees on the part of both Houses have agreed that the possibility of transferring full responsibility for parkway construction to the Bureau of Public Roads should be explored. A report on this subject will be expected at the time of the hearings on the 1956 budget.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$1,084,000 instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,268,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, limiting the amount of funds to be available for payment of personal services in regional offices. The managers on the part of both Houses endorse the statement in the Senate report concerning regional offices.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$6,301,000 instead of \$6,137,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,465,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount appropriated, \$2,700,000 is to be used for the activity "Propagation and distribution of food fishes" and \$10,000 is to be used for the control of blackbirds in New Jersey.

The managers on the part of both Houses insist that funds from permanent appropriations, such as the revenue from duck stamps, are not to be used for any activities other than those specifically authorized by the laws establishing the permanent appropriations.

Amendment No. 47: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, limiting the amounts available for personal services and travel.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49: Appropriate \$4,127,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,027,000 as proposed by the House and earmark \$350,000 for the lamprey eel program instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$225,000 as proposed by the House. Of this amount, \$20,000 is to be used for reconstruction of raceways at the Craig Brook, Maine, hatchery, and \$35,000 is to be used for improvement and repairs at the Inks Dam hatchery near Burnette, Tex.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$725,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$775,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 52: Authorizes the purchase of 5 aircraft for replacement only instead of 3 as proposed by the House and 6 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$3,400,000 instead of \$3,234,471 as proposed by the House and \$3,575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$8,000,000 instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,940,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

Amendments Nos. 59 and 60: Limit the amounts to be paid the General Manager and one Assistant General Manager of the railroad at \$13,000 and \$11,000, respectively, as proposed by the House, instead of \$14,000 and \$12,500 as proposed by the Senate.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 61: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate appropriating \$885,000 for the Virgin Islands Public Works Program.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$2,330,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,200,000 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 63: Provides for the purchase of 227 passenger motor vehicles of which 200 are for replacement only instead of the purchase of 627 automobiles of which 600 were for replacement only as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Limits funds available for information activities to \$200,000 instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

GRANTS

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates \$510,000 instead of \$439,924 as proposed by the House and \$682,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided \$350,000 is to cover operating deficits of the Corporation.

TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

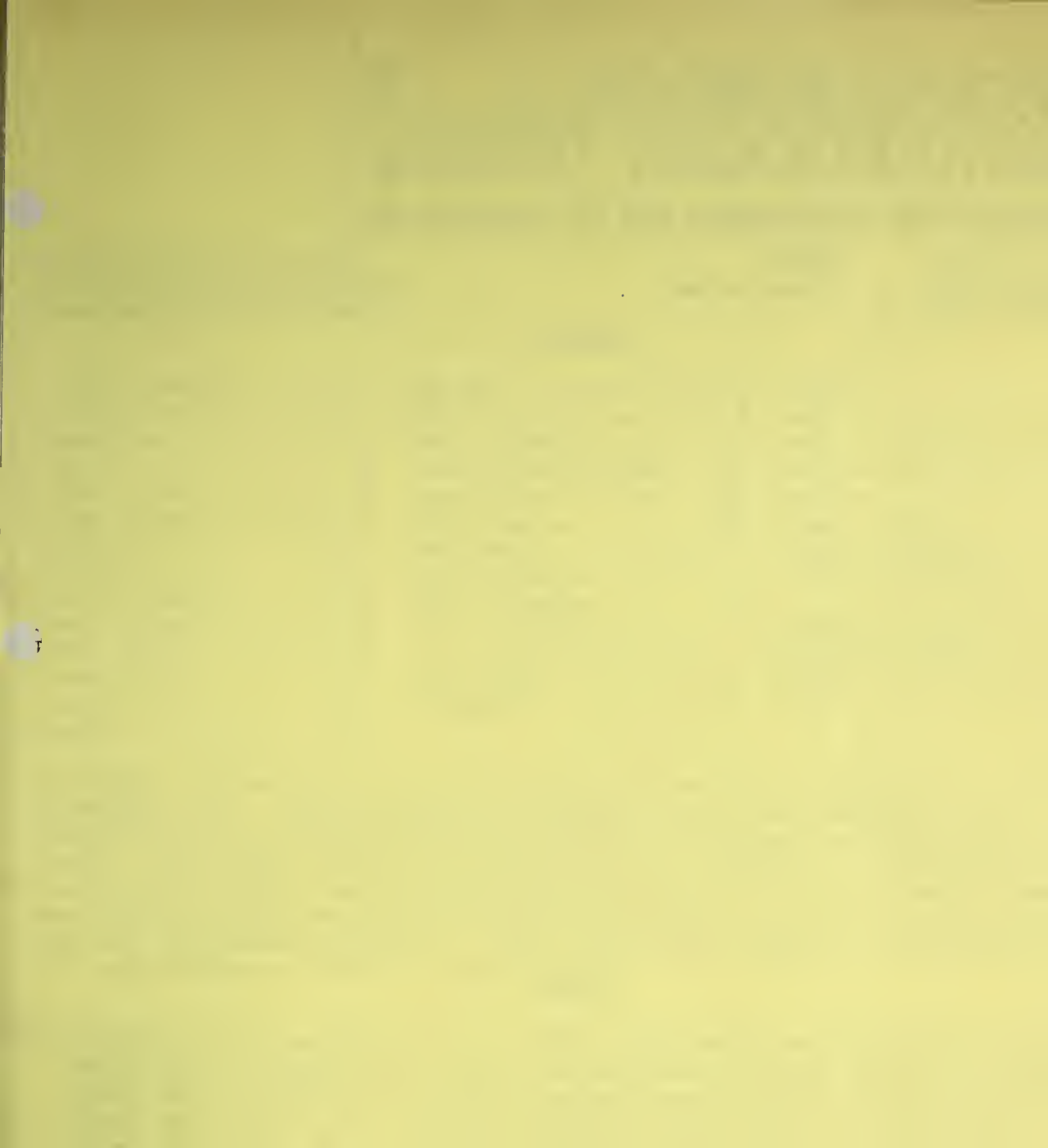
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Amendment No. 66: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, rescinding funds appropriated in previous years for the Coachella division of the All-American Canal.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 29, 1954
For actions of June 28, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 119

CONTENTS

Animal disease.....11	Imports.....10,11	Roads.....24
Appropriations....4,8,9,14	Insect control.....5	Small business.....21
Budgeting.....34	Labor, farm.....18	Soil conservation.15,33,36
Copper.....10	Legislative program....20	Surplus commodities...2,36
Corporations.....23	Loans, farm.....26	Taxation.....15,20,24
Dairy industry....28,30,36	Marketing.....36	Trade, foreign.....3,25
Education.....6,22	Personnel.....19,27	Transportation.....12,16
Electrification.....32	Plant disease.....5	Unemployment compensation
Farm program.....28,36	Prices, parity.....36	27
Food, distribution.....36	Price supports	Veterans' benefits.....22
Food, supply.....36	13,28,30,31,36	Virgin Islands.....11
Foreign aid.....1,2	Public debt.....35	Wheat.....29
Forestry.....17	Reclamation.....7	Wool.....36
Honey.....36		

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated foreign aid bill. House acted on amendments to trade agreements bill. Conferees announced agreement on surplus commodities bill. Senate debated tax revision bill. Sen. Millikin discussed soil conservation provision. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. Senate passed legislative-judiciary appropriation bill. Sen. Anderson recommended earmarking of forest receipts for recreation. Senate committee reported life insurance bill for Federal employees. House received USDA proposal to authorize cooperation with Canada and Mexico in insect control.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on H. R. 9678, the foreign aid authorization bill, which had been reported on June 25 during House recess (H. Rept. 1925)(pp. 8665, 8622, 8624-60). The bill authorizes appropriations for the fiscal year 1955, for military aid, economic development assistance, and technical cooperation.
2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. On June 26, during House recess, the conferees agreed to file a report on S. 2475, to aid in disposal of surplus commodities, but the report was not actually submitted. The "Daily Digest" states: "Among other agreements made, the conferees agreed to reduce the total amount to be sold from \$1 billion to \$700 million, and to retain \$300 million for famine relief." (p. D750.)
3. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to the trade agreements bill, H. R. 9474, providing that this bill indicates no congressional decision on GATT, and concurred with an amendment to the Senate amendment to provide that no trade agreement shall endanger defense production (pp. 8660-1).
4. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8680, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 8614-18, 8592-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.

AND PLANT-DISEASE

5. INSECT/CONTROL. Received from this Department a proposed bill to authorize cooperation with Mexico and Canada in the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases in those countries; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8665).
6. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9640, to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act so as to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of the program (H. Rept. 1941)(p. 8665).
7. RECLAMATION. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported with amendment H. R. 236, to authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas project (H. Rept. 1943), and without amendment S. J. Res. 165, to authorize the Glendo unit, Wyo. (H. Rept. 1944)(p. 8665).
8. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 9517 (H. Rept. 1945)(pp. 8612-14).
9. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 9447 (p. 8614). Senate conferees have been appointed.
10. COPPER IMPORTS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 7709, to continue duty-free copper imports for 1 more year (p. 8620). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. VIRGIN ISLANDS. House conferees were appointed on S. 3378, to revise the Virgin Islands organic act, which includes a provision regarding importation of diseased animals (p. 8620). Senate conferees have been appointed.
12. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Oakman claimed there are "discriminatory tolls on interstate truck transportation" (pp. 8622-5).
13. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Thompson, Ia., spoke against reduction in price supports (p. 8662).

SENATE

14. LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 9302 (pp. 8595-607). Senate conferees were appointed. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Mundt to validate obligations under any regular annual appropriation act between June 30, 1954, and the date of its approval (p.8598). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Carlson to enable the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to continue the publication of monthly "Economic Indicators" (pp. 8600-2).
15. TAXATION. Began debate on H. R. 8300, the general tax revision bill. Adopted committee amendments en bloc so that the bill, as so amended, will be considered as the original text for the purpose of further amendment. (pp. 8536-89, 8602, 8607-9.)

Sen. Millikin discussed the soil conservation provision which allows farmers to deduct expenditures (as expense rather than capitalization) for soil and water conservation, including those for leveling, grading, terracing, drainage, contour furrowing, eradication of brush, planting of windbreaks, and other expenses for treatment or moving of earth. The Senate committee modified the House bill to make it clear that the provision applies to earthen dams not subject to depreciation and to the construction as well as the control and protection of watercourses, outlets, and ponds. The committee also made the provision applicable for expenditures by farmers to satisfy special assessments

events affecting our foreign policy which are of such grave import as to constitute what history may regard as decisive factors in determining the ultimate fate of our country.

Hour by hour we are being drawn closer and closer to active involvement in a bloody war in Indochina which could turn out to be the greatest disaster this country has even known. Day by day steps are being taken which bring us nearer and nearer to the point of no return. Sooner or later, I am very much afraid, the administration will come before us to ask us to approve the sending of American boys into the swamps and jungles of Indochina.

With all the fervor I can put into my words, I tell the people of America that sending our boys to Indochina is not the answer nor the solution to this problem. Remember, Mr. President, not even France is drafting her young men to send across the sea into the turmoil of the wastes of southeast Asia. And yet the lands involved are those France claims as territory of her Government. Should we, then, send our boys to fight this battle? Surely there are other things which could be done.

We seem to have forgotten that there are hundreds of millions of resolute, civilized human beings helpless behind the curtain of iron. These people are anxious, yes; bewildered, as they search for some knowledge as to the attitude of the United States of America toward that conquering communism which has closed off the free world from those behind that curtain.

This country can, and should, emphatically answer the anguished and hopeless millions who are the victims of Communist aggression, by honest, vigorous action right now. The truly American way should be to stop the pretext of dealing with the Russians as a recognized member of the diplomatic family of the world. Let us break off diplomatic relations, unequivocally, with these slave drivers and bondsmen who leer as they pretend to negotiate with us, with this Nation which has always symbolized freedom and self-respect.

If we do this, and meet the issue squarely, we will give a thrill to millions of human beings, terribly tired of waiting. In this way we will project a new light on the horizon of their hopes, as we let them know that we care no longer for association with their enslavers. This method, rather than the shedding of American blood in the dreary wastes of Indochina, is the first step we should take toward the proper solution of this problem. Thus will we inspire the enslaved peoples of Europe and Asia to arise in their own might and win their own liberation. Thus will we save the blood of Americans.

We have traveled far, however, on the wrong road. It may be that this Congress will still be asked to approve a program which calls for sending our boys into the melstrom of the Indochina mess. If this does come to pass, and the Congress determines that southeast Asia must be kept out of communistic hands at any price, then at the very least let us keep that price as low as possible in that

brutal tender of the blood of American youth and the loss of American lives.

It is supremely important that we give ourselves a chance, at least, to win this conflict, if we are to enter upon it. It is supremely important that we take steps to avoid repetition of the kind of blunders which were made in Korea. It is supremely important that our soldiers, if we are forced to send them to Indochina, should be given at least a fair chance. They must not be hogtied by a set of rules and regulations of allegedly diplomatic origin, but which would make victory a virtual impossibility against an adversary never known to respect even the most elementary rules of decency.

It is perfectly true that if we should have to intervene in Indochina, we should try to keep our intervention to a minimum; but to tell our adversaries in advance that we will go so far and no farther, as we did in Korea, would be the sheerest folly. Such a policy could in the end achieve the exact opposite of its purported aim of localizing the war. If we tell our enemy when and where he is safe, and how far he can go with impunity, we shall be in actuality only inviting him to resort to aggression, by obligingly pointing out to him where and how he can do it with the least danger to himself.

Before we send our boys to Indochina to fight, let us make certain they will have a chance to win. Before the administration takes any further steps leading toward an inevitability of intervention in Indochina, let there be made a public declaration which will give assurance to the people of America, and to the nations of the world, that we shall not again be confronted by the fantastic spectacle of a MacArthur begging to be allowed to pursue and finish off a beaten enemy, only to be ordered to stop at an imaginary boundary line beyond which lies safety for the enemy, but on neither side of which can be found anything but exploding artillery shells and death for our own boys.

War in Indochina, even more than the war in Korea, will be a war in which the enemy will rely on infiltration and treachery more than on any other factor; a war with no holds barred. Certainly, this is not a war to be entered into with irresolution and uncertainty, or with one hand tied behind our back.

Let us have a public declaration, and let us have it now, that in case of our entry into the conflict in southeast Asia, no limitations whatsoever will be set as to the use of any kind of weapon. But that every weapon available to us will be used as the tactical exigencies of each particular situation appear to indicate. Let there be public declaration, and let it be now, that no public statement nor private agreement will be made as to the extent to which our troops, if they be thrown into this struggle, will or will not intervene. Let there be a clear understanding, and let it be now, that if we send our boys into Indochina, no advance notice will be given to the enemy about any arbitrary boundary lines beyond which he would be safe from retribution. Let it be clearly stated, so that it may be clearly understood, that we shall make no statements and no com-

mitments that would tend to hamstring our military operations, and rob the strategy of our generals of the element of surprise. Let it be clearly asserted, and asserted now, that if we are forced to go into southeast Asia, we will go as far and as fast as we decide to go, and not merely as far as the United Nations, or anyone else, tells us what we are to be allowed to go. Let us serve notice, and let us serve it now, that if we do go into Indochina, those nations which do not go with us as Allies will be expected to keep hands off, and to even keep their advice to themselves.

At a time when the possibility of sending our soldiers into the muck and mud of Indochina haunts the minds of every mother and father of every boy of military age in the Nation, I think the people of America have been shocked beyond words by the spectacle of some of our so-called allies, or those who at least should be our allies, continuing to ship strategic materials to those who will be our enemies in any fight we undertake in southeast Asia. The cynicism of a friend who will seek transitory profit through the shipment of materials and supplies which cannot but be expected to be turned against our own soldiers, if and when they are sent into the battle, is enough to turn the stomach of a normal man not seasoned in this brand of diplomatic friendship.

I mean to speak plainly. In addition to continuing direct shipments to Communist China, England, and other countries continue to send materials and supplies to Russia, some of which undoubtedly will end up in the form of weapons for the Viet Minh, or as MIG's that will shoot down some of our planes. To meet this situation, I think it is important that we make the decision, and declare it publicly, that we will not help those who help our enemies. Let us immediately decide, and put the nations of the world on notice, before we consider any administration request for permission to send troops to Indochina, that if we go to war in southeast Asia, we shall suspend automatically, and for the duration of any military action in which our troops may there be engaged, all aid of whatever nature to any nation which continues to ship strategic materials behind the Iron Curtain.

It is one thing to say we will help save a nation or a continent from Communist aggression, when we know that they want to be saved and will welcome our efforts. But we should be realistic enough to recognize that we cannot save from communism a nation which is an ocean away from us, if that nation does not want to be saved. And it will not aid the total effort against world communism for us to pour out our resources uselessly. That would be only playing into the hands of the Communists, whose world strategy embraces the concept that through cold war the United States can be made to bleed itself white until it lies defenseless against the march of communism.

Before I close, Mr. President, let me say a word of warning which I most deeply and earnestly feel needs to be said, and to be heeded.

For the sake of our future, for the sake of our country, for the sake of our very existence as a free Nation in a free world, let us beware of the attitude which is being assumed by more and more of those in important posts in Government, the attitude of scoffing at the danger presented by that group who are security risks in Government jobs. This attitude ignores the established fact that it was through the advice and machinations of security risks in Government jobs that the destruction of Nationalist China was brought about. Let it not be forgotten that because of this group of security risks in Government jobs, a program and a policy favorable to Communist aims in China, and prepared initially by a conscious, articulate agent of the Soviet conspiracy, was presented to a President of the United States. It was accepted by him, implemented by officials in the Department of State and elsewhere in the executive branch of our Government, and it became the modus operandi by which we deserted our long-time ally, and aided in handing over 400 million of the Chinese people, traditionally our friends, to the enslavement of Soviet bondage. Without that tremendous Communist success, a success achieved from within our own Government, neither the Korean war nor the present crisis in southeast Asia would have been possible.

Never think for a moment that an American President accepted a program favorable to the Communists, knowing that it was a program favorable to the Communists, or knowing that it was Communist inspired. That he did not know, was not told, or did not believe those who told him, was tragedy for America. But never forget for a moment that Communist planners have not ceased to plan, and that Communist agents continue to work deviously and with fiendish cleverness for the attainment of the long-range objectives of the world Communist conspiracy. Do not doubt for a moment that communism still has its servants and its dupes in high places. Forget that, or minimize it, and we invite new tragedy for this Nation.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY HON. CHRISTOPHER J. SOAMES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I rise to a point of personal privilege. I have with me a distinguished Member of the British Parliament, Mr. Christopher J. Soames, the son-in-law of and also parliamentary secretary to Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Soames to my colleagues in the Senate. [Applause, Senators rising.]

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, let me state that we are about to consider the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill. When action on the conference report is concluded, we then expect to proceed to the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills that has to clear the Senate. The remainder of the regular appropriation bills will involve action on conference reports. So I hope all Senators will be available this afternoon during the consideration of the conference report, the appropriation bill, and other matters.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. In connection with the tax bill, I believe it appropriate to suggest that when the session begins on tomorrow, any Senator who has any amendments to submit to the bill should be prepared to do so.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me also say that if there are any general remarks—either favorable or unfavorable—to be made by Senators on the tax bill, or if Senators have remarks to make on proposed amendments, it is desirable to have as many of them as possible made this afternoon, for I do not believe the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill will require more than one-half or three-quarters of an hour; and I doubt that action on the legislative appropriation bill, one of the smaller appropriation bills, will require more than a similar length of time; and we expect to continue the session this afternoon until 6:30 or 7 p. m. Thus, I hope that Senators who have remarks to make on the tax bill, which will continue to be the unfinished business, will be prepared to submit them following completion of action on the two appropriation items.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Are we to understand that probably there will be voting tomorrow on amendments to the tax bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Of course, Mr. President, as I am sure the Senator from Alabama thoroughly understands, I have no way of knowing when debate on the tax bill will end, and when voting on amendments to be submitted to the bill will commence. However, inasmuch as the Chairman of the Finance Committee has today completed his general statement on the bill, and inasmuch as the committee amendments have been adopted en bloc, with the understanding that they are to be treated as an original text, for the purpose of further amendment, and will continue to be subject to amendment, I certainly hope that Senators who have amendments to submit will be prepared to submit them, debate them, and, I hope, will be ready to have the Senate vote on them from tomorrow on. I would not expect to have any voting occur today on the bill or on

amendments; but I hope that beginning tomorrow we may begin to dispose of any amendments which may be offered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the following is a summary explanation of the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill:

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1954 were \$439,363,050.

The budget estimates considered for the fiscal year 1955 were \$427,751,110.

The bill as passed by the House of Representatives carried total appropriations of \$364,337,989.

As the bill was passed by the Senate, it carried appropriations totaling \$427,601,006.

The conference report as it has been submitted to the Senate and as it has been approved by the House, carries total appropriations of \$405,936,149. There is a difference of \$1 million between this figure and the figure that appears in the report, affecting the individual totals in the appropriations. That is due to a clerical mistake in preparing the report; and following the adoption of this report, if it is adopted, I shall ask for the adoption by the Senate of a concurrent resolution of correction.

The conference report, as compared to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1954, is smaller by \$33,426,901; smaller than the budget estimates by \$21,814,961; above the House bill by \$41,598,160; and below the Senate version by \$21,664,857.

Mr. President, before asking for approval of the conference report, I shall be happy to answer any questions I can with reference to the action taken by the conference committee.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement in connection with the conference report.

At the request of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young], who is unavoidably detained in North Dakota and unable to be present when the conference report is under consideration by the Senate, although he left North Dakota by plane today hoping to be here before the report was considered by the Sen-

ate, I desire to make the following statement with respect to a certain matter in which the Senator from North Dakota is especially interested.

The Senator from North Dakota desires me to quote the paragraph on page 16 of the Senate committee's report on the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1955, as follows:

The committee authorizes the use of unexpended funds provided for the construction of the Jamestown Dam for the Oakes development farm in North Dakota.

Since the conference report deals only with funds appropriated in this bill in connection with development farms, it is the understanding of the Senator from North Dakota, that the authorization with respect to unexpended funds for use on the Oakes development tract in North Dakota still stands.

The Senator from North Dakota also requested by telephone that I make a further statement in connection with the investigations of the Garrison diversion irrigation unit in North Dakota. It is his understanding that should the Secretary of the Interior find that, in order to provide the Bureau of Reclamation with adequate information as to the use of irrigation water in the Garrison diversion area, it is necessary and desirable to utilize what is known as the Sheyenne Farm for demonstration or experimental purposes, unexpended funds heretofore appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project may be transferred for use in connection with the Sheyenne Farm activities.

The Senator from North Dakota thought that statement should be made a part of the RECORD.

Mr. CORDON. To answer the first question first, no action was taken by the conferees antagonistic to the Senate committee's position with respect to Jamestown Dam. The conference report is predicated upon the adoption of the Senate's program.

Mr. MUNDT. Very good. I think that may also answer a little inquiry of my own, dealing with the possibilities of reclamation on the White River, tributary to the Missouri River, and for rehabilitation of the dam project on Willow Creek, which is likewise a tributary, or tributary, of the Missouri River, Willow Creek flowing into the James and the James into the Missouri. During the discussion of the bill itself my able colleague, the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] engaged the chairman of the subcommittee in a colloquy in which it was established that that project was pertinent, and I take it no change has been made in the conference report.

Mr. CORDON. There is no change in any portion of the program as it was adopted when the bill passed the Senate, except in 1 or 2 instances; and I shall refer to them later, so that there can be no question about the program.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator, and tender him a series of salutes for a job well done.

Mrs. BOWRING. Mr. President, we from the State of Nebraska who have so strongly and we believe with good reason, been asking an appropriation to

permit the construction of what is known as the Belden construction line, feel that this line should have been approved in the conference. As one spokesman from Nebraska in the Senate, I appreciate the fact that the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee included this item in the bill and the Senate conferees did their utmost to retain the item.

I ask the distinguished chairman of the conferees, the senior Senator from Oregon, whether in his judgment there would be any opportunity of obtaining the restoration of this item if the Senate were to reject the conference report and insist on a further conference.

Mr. CORDON. I regret, as I know other Senate conferees do, the fact that we were unable to hold the Belden construction line and transmission system for the Missouri Basin. The House conferees were adamant on this particular item. I wish I could say that if the Senate were to reject the conference report there would be reasonable hope that the item could be included in the bill this year. I do not wish to say it could not be done. Those are too strong words. I can only say that in my opinion we would fail.

The conference report has already been considered and adopted by the House. In connection with this item, as is the case with respect to others, we are face to face with the question of including items which we strongly felt are needed, and to which we feel we are entitled, even though there were no Budget estimates for them.

I hope that the people of Nebraska, who, as of now, have received not a dollar of appropriations, so far as I know, for transmission lines within that State, will be able to prevail upon the Interior Department and the Bureau of the Budget, in another year, to include an estimate in the budget. Then we shall be in a much better position than we are now when it comes to maintaining the position of the Senate.

Mrs. BOWRING. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon for his explanation, and for the work he did as chairman of the subcommittee in our behalf.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Before making any further comment I wish to pay my respects to the members of the conference committee who represented the Senate, and who worked long hours. I am informed that about 48 hours before the conferees reached an agreement on the report, every other item was settled except the single item with respect to which my junior colleague [Mrs. BOWRING] just made inquiry. So I am inclined to believe the statement the Senator from Oregon makes, that there would be little hope of having the item included in the bill even if we were to reject the conference report on the floor of the Senate today. I have been a Member of this body long enough, I think, to know that the practical way will be to try to make a record that will justify a supplemental bill, or inclusion

in the next regular appropriation bill.

In connection with the remarks just made by the senior Senator from Oregon, let me say that Nebraska has had a few dollars of Federal money in the past for the construction of transmission lines, but such construction involved a very small sum in the western area of the State.

Mr. CORDON. Is it not a fact that the funds in that instance had to do with small generating plants which are included in small reclamation dams, and that they were not initially a part of the Missouri Basin transmission system?

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. The Senator may be correct.

Mr. CORDON. It seems to me that is true.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. It was Federal money that was used to construct the lines.

Mr. CORDON. That is true.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Further in connection with the remarks made by the Senator, there was another project in the report in which I was intensely interested, known as the Glendo Dam on the Platte River in Wyoming. In checking over the report I notice that apparently the conferees adopted the recommendations which had been made by the Senate committee in that connection.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Nebraska is not left out entirely, although no income will be derived by Nebraska for the time being. The project was originally approved by Senate Document 191, adopted in 1944, and is better known as the Flood Control Act. At that time it was laid out as a storage lake of 150,000 acre-feet. Since then it has appeared wise, on the part of those concerned—and I agree with them—that the storage reservoir should be enlarged, and it has been enlarged to 800,000 acre-feet, and extra returns will come in from that project.

We are most appreciative in Nebraska for what the committee did for us, and I again wish to say that I appreciate the effort the chairman of the conferees made.

I know that in time the line from Gavins Point to Belden will be approved. For the benefit of the Senators on the floor, I will say that the estimated cost was \$450,000. There is one connection between the power lines in Nebraska and what are known as the Missouri River Lines, from Fort Randall. Believe it or not, that powerline was run from Nebraska up to Randall in order to construct Randall Dam. That is the only connection we have with the Missouri River power output at this time.

Further in that connection, there is a \$14 million line under construction from Randall to Sioux City, Iowa, skirting Nebraska, and the construction of a \$17 million line to Granite Falls, Minn., is nearing completion.

There are only a comparatively few acres of Minnesota within the Missouri River Basin, but the Missouri River Basin will furnish a tremendous amount of electricity for people in Minnesota, as far as St. Paul and Minneapolis, perhaps; and the entire State of Iowa can

be reached with a direct line to Sioux City. In addition to the \$14 million line and the \$17 million line, \$50 million has been spent in South Dakota and in North Dakota.

Of course, the Missouri River runs through a corner of North Dakota and I believe through the entire width of South Dakota; therefore those States are certainly entitled to current generated by the powerplants in the Missouri River. However, Nebraska is the only State which is entirely within the Missouri River Basin; and what reason the Bureau of the Budget, or the House, where these bills must originate, can give for denying at least a reasonable amount of money to Nebraska for the construction of transmission lines, is more than I can understand. I assure the distinguished Senator from Oregon that his committee will have me on their hands again next year, if not before, in connection with a supplemental bill, to take care of a situation in Nebraska that is really desperate.

I want to tell the Senate how unreasonable it is to fail to act favorably on this proposal. A 100,000-kilowatt output could be had from Randall if the lines we asked for this year were constructed. Nebraska could use that power. No one else is able to use it. It is dump power. We could use it to run our irrigation pumps along the Platte River. We need it, and we need it badly. Besides, it would be a paying investment for the Federal Government, and at the same time it would prevent all that power potential from going to waste down the Missouri River.

I again thank the chairman for the attention he has given to our claims in the past, and I hope that before another bill, either a supplemental bill or a regular appropriation bill, comes before us we will be able to convince someone in the House that we have a just claim.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement of the senior Senator from Nebraska. I should like to say to the two Senators from Nebraska, and through them to the people of Nebraska, that sound engineering and efficient use of power in the Missouri Basin will in the end unquestionably interconnect the power system of the State of Nebraska with that of the hydroelectric plants on the Missouri River.

Various values can accrue both to the people inside the State of Nebraska and to people elsewhere in the Missouri River Basin, by such an interconnection or grid system. That they will be realized, there can be no question in my mind.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. I should like to ask the Senator one question, although it may be that he is not in a position to give a reply to it. In the meetings of the conferees, was it ever suggested that Nebraska was denied this small request because it pays no taxes; in other words, because it is a public power State?

Mr. CORDON. I should like to discuss those matters with the Senator, but I am loath to do it. The meetings were executive meetings, and over the long pull I have found that no good is gained

by disclosures of that character. I hope the Senator will excuse me from answering that question.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. I appreciate the Senator's reply. It is perfectly satisfactory to me. However, I assure Members of the Senate that Nebraska does pay its share of taxes, and that the public power district in Omaha pays money in lieu of taxes, and that practically all the public power institutions in the State of Nebraska pay money in lieu of taxes.

Mr. CORDON. I may also say, with respect to this matter, that the conferees were unanimous in a recommendation which I believe should have serious consideration by the people of Nebraska.

On page 11 of the statement of the managers on the part of the House there appears this paragraph:

The conferees on the part of both Houses have agreed that the use of funds programed for the transmission division of the Missouri River Basin project shall be limited to projects and items covered in the budget estimate. The conferees direct that a study be made looking toward the feasibility of substituting a 230-kilovolt transmission line from the most advantageous point on the Bureau grid system in South Dakota to a point in Nebraska near the State line, in lieu of the 115-kilovolt line from Gavins Point Dam into Nebraska for which funds were appropriated in fiscal year 1954.

My understanding is that funds appropriated last year have not yet been expended, and a change can be made in the program by substituting the 230-kilovolt line for the 115-kilovolt line. I strongly urge that that matter be carefully considered by the appropriate authorities in Nebraska.

I made a statement with respect to the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation. The program as it was set forth in the Senate version of the bill was adopted but with three exceptions. I desire to call attention to those three exceptions and then to the agreement with respect to the use of the funds that are recommended in the report.

The first exception refers to the Solano project in California, with respect to which the conferees substantially split the differences between the House and Senate figures. The House had adopted the figure of \$6 million, and the Senate the figure of \$8 million, in round figures. The conference figure is \$7 million.

The next exception is the transmission division of the Missouri River Basin project. The House had adopted \$11 million, in round figures, and the Senate \$13,465,000. The figure adopted and recommended by the conference is \$12 million. That, also, was a split of the difference between the two Houses after the deduction of \$450,000 which the Senate had made.

The third item was the Missouri River Basin investigation. The House allowed \$2 million. The Senate allowed \$2,441,000. The conference figure is \$2,220,000.

Other than those three changes, the conference agreement provides that the Department of the Interior may expend appropriated funds upon any project in the provided for bill as it passed the

Senate, up to the maximum amount set forth in the Senate report for each of those projects, and up to the full appropriated amount recommended.

Heretofore, we have found many times in large appropriations of this character, involving a great number of projects, that by earmarking specific sums for specific projects, we have reduced the available funds, in many cases, by millions of dollars. There are always a thousand and one contingencies involved in multiple construction programs, and if there be a definite, specific number of dollars earmarked for a specific project, if something goes wrong and the money cannot be spent on that project, that money, nevertheless, is committed to that project and is not available for other projects on which it might be spent to extremely good advantage.

Under the language contained in the conference report, the full amount of the appropriation for construction and rehabilitation is available for transfer back and forth, so that while contingencies may not be anticipated, they can be taken advantage of as they occur.

The same arrangement was made last year in conference, and there is a perfect example of the advantageous results. In that case the amount of money which was made available was 10 percent less than the budget request. The year before, the amount made available was considerably less than the budget request, but the year before that there was appropriated \$28 million which was not spent. That was because the money was appropriated and earmarked for specific projects and was held to them alone. Last year, on the other hand, all the money was wisely expended except some \$4 million. In other words, we could have appropriated \$24 million less in 1953 and accomplished the same amount of work that was done had the provisions of the bill permitted the transfer as does the provision of the pending bill as agreed to in conference.

There is a similar provision with respect to construction in the Bonneville area. There, again, by transfer I am sure the full program as agreed to by the Senate, and which, with some minor changes, was adopted by the conferees, will be constructed with the amount made available.

With respect to the Bonneville Power Administration, amendment No. 7, the conferees agreed to an appropriation of \$24,314,000. The report indicates \$23,314,000. The difference of \$1 million is a staff error, happily caught in time. The House has already adopted a concurrent resolution providing for a correction of the mistake in mathematics, and at the conclusion of this discussion I shall ask the Senate to concur in the resolution. The amount is \$24,314,000. That was the conference figure instead of \$18,915,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The program of the Senate, as set forth, is approved, with these changes:

Item No. 108. Chief Joseph-Snohomish, Nos. 3 and 4----- \$4,300,000

Item No. 116. The Daines area service.....	\$1,300,000
Item No. 136. McNary-Walla Walla.....	300,000
Item No. 150. System reactive facilities.....	1,026,000.
Item No. 840. Preliminary engineering studies.....	

I regret the result with respect to preliminary engineering studies. My own feeling is that there should have been funds made available in that field, but I have found, after a number of years of conferences, that there must be some give as well as take. In this instance, that was the best we could do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BOWRING in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report. The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 8680, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 28, 1954.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 54 to the bill (H. R. 8680) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes", and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Office of the Solicitor

"For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,469,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropriations made in this act in the sums and in the manner set forth in Senate Report No. 1506, 83d Congress, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior and made a part of this appropriation."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,900,000."

Mr. CORDON. Madam President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5 and 58.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 243, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to make the following correction:

In connection with the Senate amendment No. 7, insert "\$24,314,000" instead of "\$23,314,000" as recommended in the report of the committee of conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (H. Con. Res. 243).

Mr. CORDON. Madam President, in order that the explanation may go with the reading of the concurrent resolution, I should like to add that the purpose of the concurrent resolution is to correct a clerical error in the conference report which has just been agreed to. The conference report, on page 2 thereof, states:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,314,000.

That statement is incorrect in the amount. The amount should read \$24,314,000. The resolution authorizes the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have the bill enrolled with the correct amount of \$24,314,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Madam President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I cannot seem to find what was done with reference to the Columbia Basin item.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Washington was not on the floor when I made my statement on that point.

If the Senator will refer to page 10 of the conference report, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation," he will find that the program of the Senate was adopted in its entirety. The only question which remains is the extent to which the whole program can be fulfilled by the amount of funds appropriated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In other words, that would be subject to the flexibility of the full amount; would it not?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is exactly correct. I feel quite certain that it will be possible to maintain current construction in accordance with the program with the funds which are provided in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 243) was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

Mr. KNOWLAND. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that, pursuant to my previous notice, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1643, H. R. 9203, the Legislative-Judiciary appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9203) making appropriations for the legislative branch and the judiciary branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9203) making appropriations for the legislative branch and the judiciary branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BOWRING in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MUNDT. Madam President, I am happy to present, in behalf of the Subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations, the annual legislative-judiciary appropriation bill for 1955. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as amended be considered as the original text for the purpose of further amendment, and that any point of order against the committee amendments may be reserved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Legislative Branch," on page 2, after line 1, to insert:

"SENATE

"SALARIES AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

"For compensation of Senators, \$1,200,000."

On page 2, after line 7, to insert:

"For expense allowance of Senators, \$240,000."

On page 2, after line 8, to insert:

"For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000."

On page 2, after line 10, to insert:

"For the compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$30,000."

On page 2, after line 12, to insert:

"For expense allowance of the Vice President, \$10,000."

On page 2, after line 13, to insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"For compensation of officers, employees, clerks to Senators, and others as authorized by law, as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

"For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him in multiples of \$5 per month, \$55,410."

On page 2, after line 20, to insert:

"CHAPLAIN

"Chaplain of the Senate, \$2,946."

On page 2, after line 22, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"For office of the Secretary, \$444,020: *Provided*, That the basic compensation of the Assistant Parliamentarian shall be increased from \$5,940 to \$7,000, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

On page 3, after line 2, to insert:

"COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

"For professional and clerical assistance to standing committees, and the Select Committee on Small Business, \$1,767,045."

On page 3, after line 6, to insert:

"CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

"For clerical assistance to the Conference of the Majority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$33,310."

On page 3, after line 10, to insert:

"For clerical assistance to the Conference of the Minority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$33,310."

On page 3, after line 13, to insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

"For administrative and clerical assistants and messenger service for Senators, \$6,207,-625."

On page 3, after line 17, to insert:

"OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

"For office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,276,875, including seven additional pages at the basic annual rate of compensation of \$1,800 each, as authorized by Public Law 357, 83d Congress; one foreman of skilled laborers at \$2,100 basic and 4 skilled laborers at \$1,920 basic each in lieu of 5 skilled laborers at \$1,920 basic each; assistant postmaster at \$4,560 basic in lieu of assistant postmaster at \$4,140 basic; superintendent, service department, at \$4,380 basic in lieu of foreman in folding room at \$3,600 basic; assistant superintendent, service department, at \$2,460 basic in lieu of clerk in folding room at \$2,460 basic; clerk in service department at \$1,980 basic in lieu of clerk in folding room at \$1,980 basic; chief machine operator at \$2,460 basic in lieu of chief folder at \$2,460 basic; and 13 machine operators at \$1,740 basic each in lieu of 13 folders at \$1,740 basic each: *Provided*, That hereafter the Senate Folding Room shall be known as the Senate Service Department."

On page 4, after line 11, to insert:

"OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

"For the offices of the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority, \$62,165."

On page 4, after line 15, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Legislative reorganization: For salaries and expenses, legislative reorganization, including the objects specified in Public Law 663, 79th Congress, \$100,000."

On page 4, after line 19, to insert:

"Senate policy committees: For salaries and expenses of the Majority Policy Committee and the Minority Policy Committee, \$74,-670 for each such committee; in all, \$149,-340."

On page 4, after line 23, to insert:

"Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, \$83,275, including compensation for stenographic assistance at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 304, 79th Congress."

On page 5, after line 5, to insert:

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, including the objects specified in Public Law 20, 80th Congress, \$188,060, and including compensation for stenographic assistance at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 585, 79th Congress."

On page 5, after line 13, to insert:

"Joint Committee on Printing: For salaries for the Joint Committee on Printing at rates to be fixed by the committee, \$39,585; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; for compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the biographical directory, \$1,900, said sum, or any part thereof, in the discretion of the chairman or vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States; and for travel and subsistence expenses at rates provided by law for Senate committees, \$4,500; in all, \$47,-585."

On page 5, after line 24, to insert:

"Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and

operation of an automobile for the Vice President, \$5,835."

On page 6, after line 2, to insert:

"Automobile for the President pro tempore: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the President pro tempore of the Senate, \$5,835."

On page 6, after line 5, to insert:

"Automobiles for majority and minority leaders: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of 2 automobiles, 1 for the majority leader of the Senate, and 1 for the minority leader of the Senate, \$11,670."

On page 6, after line 9, to insert:

"Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, \$135,785."

On page 6, after line 12, to insert:

"Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture, \$3,190."

On page 6, after line 14, to insert:

"Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of same, and for the purchase of furniture, \$19,000: *Provided*, That the furniture is not available from other agencies of the Government."

On page 6, after line 18, to insert:

"Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, 79th Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration notwithstanding the provisions of section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, 79th Congress; and including \$400,000 for the Committee on Appropriations to be available also for the purposes mentioned in Senate Resolution No. 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, and Public Law 20, 80th Congress, \$1,224,120: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses (as defined in the Travel Expense Act of 1949) at rates in excess of \$9 per day except that higher rates may be established by the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of travel beyond the limits of the continental United States."

On page 7, after line 11, to insert:

"Folding documents: For the employment of personnel for folding speeches and pamphlets at a gross rate of not exceeding \$1.50 per hour per person, \$27,000."

On page 7, after line 14, to insert:

"Materials for folding: For materials for folding, \$1,500."

On page 7, after line 15, to insert:

"Fuel and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000."

On page 7, after line 17, to insert:

"Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, equipment, and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended under the supervision of the Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, \$55,000."

On page 7, after line 23, to insert:

"Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$9,560."

On page 8, after line 2, to insert:

"Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$981,087."

On page 8, after line 4, to insert:

"Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$3,000."

On page 8, after line 5, to insert:

"Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$500; office of Sergeant at Arms, \$225; offices of the secretaries for the majority and the minority, \$100; in all, \$825."

On page 8, after line 8, to insert:

"Airmail and special-delivery stamps: For airmail and special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the Senate, as authorized by law, \$19,400, and the maximum allowance per capita of \$132.07 is increased to \$200 for the fiscal year 1955 and thereafter."

On page 8, after line 13, to insert:

"Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the President of the Senate, including \$10,000 for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, \$126,400."

On page 8, after line 16, to insert:

"Communications: For an amount for communications which may be expended interchangeably for payment, in accordance with such limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, of charges on official telegrams and long-distance telephone calls made by or on behalf of Senators or the President of the Senate, such telephone calls to be in addition to those authorized by the provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 392; 2 U. S. C. 46c, 46d, 46e), the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949 (63 Stat. 77; 2 U. S. C. 46d-1), Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, Public Law 254, 82d Congress, and Public Law 178, 82d Congress, \$14,550."

On page 9, after line 5, to insert:

"The Sergeant at Arms is authorized and directed to secure suitable office space in post office or other Federal buildings in the State of each Senator for the use of such Senator and in the city to be designated by him: *Provided*, That in the event suitable space is not available in such buildings and a Senator leases or rents office space elsewhere, the Sergeant at Arms is authorized to approve for payment, from the contingent fund of the Senate, vouchers covering bona fide statements of rentals due in an amount not exceeding \$900 per annum for each Senator."

On page 9, after line 15, to insert:

"The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is authorized and directed to approve for payment from the contingent fund of the Senate to each Senator an amount not to exceed \$150 quarterly, upon certification of each such Senator, for official office expenses incurred in his State."

On page 9, after line 20, to insert:

"Effective July 1, 1954, the paragraph relating to payment of toll charges on official long-distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside of Washington, D. C., under the heading 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' in Public Law 479, 79th Congress as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate (1) the toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside of Washington, D. C., and (2) the toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls to or from Washington, D. C., in excess of those authorized to be paid under the preceding paragraph, not to exceed \$1,200 per year, for each Senator."

On page 10, after line 13, to insert:

"The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms are authorized and directed to protect the funds of their respective offices by purchasing insurance in an amount necessary to protect said funds against loss. Premiums on such insurance shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration."

On page 10, after line 20, to insert:

"Salaries or wages paid out of the foregoing items under 'Contingent expenses of the Senate' shall be computed as basic rates, plus increased and additional compensation, as authorized and provided by law."

On page 21, after line 9, to insert:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 22, 25, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35 and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$307,565"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,945,522"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,626,570"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,266,641"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,163,410"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,636,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,378,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,238,365"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$235,406"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,732,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 4, 8, 14, 15, 17, 20, 23, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.

EARL WILSON,
CHARLES W. VURSELL,
OAKLEY HUNTER,
W. F. NORRELL,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
HOMER FERGUSON,
JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY,
FRANCIS CASE,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9517) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

OPERATING EXPENSES

Executive Office

Amendment No. 1: Strikes out Senate language appropriating funds for the National Capital Wing, Civil Air Patrol.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$307,565 instead of \$258,215 as proposed by the House and \$317,565 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Department of General Administration

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$2,945,522 instead of \$2,877,522 as proposed by the House and \$2,965,522 as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase above the House figure, \$40,000 is for personal services including funds for additional assessors.

Office of Corporation Counsel

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$428,585 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$360,000 as proposed by the House.

Regulatory agencies

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$918,204 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$891,021 as proposed by the House.

Department of Occupations and Professions

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement. While the House conferees will offer a motion to recede and concur in this amendment, House and Senate conferees direct that the District of Columbia obtain legislative authority for fixing the rates of compensation for Board members before the 1956 bill is considered.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$264,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$225,000 as proposed by the House.

Public schools

Amendment No. 10: Inserts Senate language permitting the purchase of supplies.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$27,626,570 instead of \$27,526,570 as proposed by the House and \$27,692,574 as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase provided above the House figure, \$25,000 is for the driver

training program; \$45,000 is for additional teachers; \$15,000 is for supplies; and \$15,000 is for general administration.

Public Library

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$1,611,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,598,500 as proposed by the House.

Recreation Department

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$1,641,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,626,402 as proposed by the House.

Metropolitan Police

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement.

Fire Department

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$6,266,641 instead of \$6,259,641 as proposed by the House and \$6,309,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House figure is for supplies and equipment.

Office of Civil Defense

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$150,000 instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$179,048 as proposed by the Senate.

Courts

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$3,163,410 instead of \$3,133,410 as proposed by the House and \$3,191,145 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Public Health

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$22,636,000 instead of \$22,336,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,761,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Public welfare

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$8,885,061 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,851,516 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Licenses and Inspections

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$1,378,000 instead of \$1,175,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,415,315 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount of increase above the House figure \$128,000 represents a transfer of funds from the Public Health Department appropriation to cover employment of sanitary inspectors in connection with the slum clearance program.

Department of Highways

Amendment No. 25: Provides that \$3,761,612 shall be payable from the Highway fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,859,285 as proposed by the House.

Department of Vehicles and Traffic

Amendment No. 26: Provides \$25,000 for traffic safety education instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 27, 28 and 29: Appropriate \$1,238,365 instead of \$1,124,365 as proposed by the House and \$1,343,365 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$235,406 shall be payable from the motor vehicle parking fund and \$9,000 from the general fund.

Amendment No. 30: Strikes out House language relating to the purchase arrangements for parking meters or devices.

Department of Sanitary Engineering

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$9,732,740 instead of \$9,657,740 as proposed by the House and \$9,757,302 as proposed by the Senate.

National Capital Parks

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$2,344,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,227,500 as proposed by the House.

*CAPITAL OUTLAY**Public building construction*

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 34 and 35: Appropriate \$15,712,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,685,000 as proposed by the House, and provide that \$631,400 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds, or by contract, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$630,320 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Highways

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendments Nos. 39 and 40: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41: Changes section number as proposed by the Senate.

EARL WILSON,
CHARLES W. VURSELL,
OAKLEY HUNTER,
W. F. NORRELL,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,

Managers on the Part of the House.

APPROPRIATION BILL, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9447) making appropriations for the Department of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BUDGE, JENSEN, TABER, CLEVELAND, FOGARTY, FERNANDEZ, and CANNON.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 9447) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement:

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1926)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 21, 23, 43, 51, 59, 60, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 12, 13, 15, 30, 34, 36, 39, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 55, 57, 62, and 66, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$145,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,765,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$23,314,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$6,250,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be used for personal services and not more than \$750,000 shall be used for travel expenses"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,913,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate number 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$59,547,215"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,881,245"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken, amended to read as follows: "That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$3,800,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services: *Provided further*,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$126,637,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$26,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services and not more than \$1,000,000 shall be available for travel"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,257,222"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,735,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,098,390"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,425,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,084,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,301,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment insert "Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed two hundred and twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to exceed \$2,750) of which two hundred shall be for replacement only, and the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$510,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 54, and 58.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,
MICHAEL J. KIRWIN,
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

GUY CORDON,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT MCCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$140,000 instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Operation and Maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$1,765,000 instead of \$625,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,337,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount recommended by the conference committee, \$1,140,000 is for the purpose of implementing "interim" contracts between the Southwestern Power Administration and certain generating and transmitting cooperatives in the area. Its expenditure is limited to March 1, 1955, unless permanent contracts have been completed by that time. The committee urgently insists that permanent contracts be completed between the Southwestern Power Administration, the rural electric generating and transmitting cooperatives, and private electrical utilities in the area at the earliest possible date, so that this appropriation for "interim" contracts will be sufficient to carry through the period of both contract negotiations and construction of necessary physical connections.

The committee further recognizes that certain lawsuits are now pending in regard to the right of the Federal Government to purchase electric power and energy from steam plants built by generating and transmitting cooperatives with funds borrowed from the Rural Electrification Administration for resale by it to others, and the right of the Federal Government to lease, in their entirety, certain transmission systems constructed with Rural Electrification funds, and ultimately to purchase same. Therefore, the action of the conference committee, in making the above recommendations, is not intended to prejudice the validity of said contracts between Southwestern Power Administration and the various rural-electric cooperatives, nor deemed to be congressional interpretation of applicable law.

Research in the Utilization of Saline Water

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$255,000 as proposed by the House.

Oil and Gas Division

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$250,000 instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Emergency Flood and Storm Repairs

Amendment No. 5: Strikes out House language as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Bonneville Power Administration Construction

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$23,314,000 instead of \$18,915,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,300,000 as proposed by the Senate. The program of the Senate as set forth on pages 8 and 9 of the Senate report is approved with the following changes:

Item No. 108—Chief Joseph-Snohomish, Nos. 3 and 4	\$4,300,000
116—The Dalles area service	1,300,000
136 — McNary - Walla Walla	300,000
150—System reactive facilities	1,026,000
840—Preliminary engineering studies	0

It is the intent of the conferees that sufficient funds shall be available for constructing the transmission lines needed for transmitting Chief Joseph power as soon as the scheduled generating units are ready to operate. The funds provided are to be applied in such a manner as to complete the Chief Joseph line No. 4 to Sultan and Covington at the earliest practical date and the Chief Joseph line No. 3 on such a schedule as will provide a proper outlet for Chief Joseph power.

The conferees on the part of both Houses agree that some flexibility may be desirable in application of the construction funds provided and that adjustments in the amount programed for the various activities may be made but not to exceed on any item the Senate figure as set out in the Senate report.

Amendment No. 8: Restores House language limiting the amounts to be available for personal services and travel expenses, and sets these amounts at \$6,250,000 and \$750,000, respectively, instead of \$6,000,000 and \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Operation and Maintenance

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$6,200,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Land Management

Management of Lands and Resources

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$11,913,000 instead of \$11,483,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,413,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of both Houses endorse the statement in the House report to the effect that \$100,000 is to be used specifically for pellet and/or conventional airplane seeding. Of the amount appropriated \$650,000 is to be used for control of halogeton.

Construction

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$2,500,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Strikes out language which would have made appropriations for operation and maintenance of access roads on the re-vested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands a reimbursable charge against the Oregon & California land-grant fund. The managers on the part of both Houses are in agreement that these costs should be

made reimbursable but not until firm budget estimates for the amounts involved can be developed. Separate estimates and justifications for this purpose are to be supplied in connection with the 1956 budget.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 13: Strikes out language not needed in view of the action taken on amendment No. 12.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Health, Education, and Welfare Services

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$59,-547,215 instead of \$52,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the House figure includes funds for 150 additional beds in contract hospitals for tubercular Navajo and Hopi Indians. Of the total amount allowed \$80,000 is for 20 additional beds at the Methodist Hospital at Seward, Alaska.

Included also in the increase above the House figure is \$5,514,680 for the emergency education program for Navajo children and for continuation of the Fort Totten and Rosebud boarding schools, and \$1,000,000 for an adult vocational training program. In connection with this training program the conferees agree that the Pipestone school in Minnesota should be considered for operation as a facility for both white and Indian pupils and to be jointly financed by the State and Federal Governments.

Amendment No. 15: Strikes House language limiting the amount to be available for personal services as proposed by the Senate.

Resources Management

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$12,881,-245 instead of \$12,592,910 as proposed by the House and \$13,169,580 as proposed by the Senate.

Construction

Amendment No. 17: Restores House language limiting the amount of funds available for personal services and sets this limit at \$3,800,000 instead of \$3,500,000 as was proposed by the House.

General Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,875,-000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Reclamation

General Investigations

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21: Appropriate \$3,350,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,559,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$2,750,-000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 from the Colorado River development fund.

Construction and Rehabilitation

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Appropriate \$126,637,000 instead of \$114,479,700 as proposed by the House and \$132,977,127 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$55,-626,197 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

The program of the Senate set forth on page 15 of the Senate report is approved with three exceptions as follows:

Solano project, California.....	\$7,000,000
Transmission division, Missouri River Basin project.....	12,000,000
Missouri River Basin investigations.....	2,220,000

The funds provided may be adjusted as necessary by the Secretary to accomplish this program but not more than Senate figure as adjusted herein is to be used on any project or item.

With reference to the funds provided for the All-American Canal project, the committee has been advised that the Bureau of Reclamation and the Division of Highways of the State of California are presently negotiating in an effort to agree on a less ex-

pensive structure for the Mecca-Blythe Highway crossing on the Coachella division. The conferees believe it would be in the best interests of the State and Federal Governments that a more economical alternative be worked out by mutual agreement and that such plan or plans be submitted to the two Appropriations Committees for their approval before any of the construction funds available for this purpose are expended.

With respect to the Central Valley project of California, the conferees agree that no funds appropriated in this bill shall be used for construction on the Trinity River project. Funds have been made available for preliminary investigations for this project under the "General investigations" appropriation. With regard to certain of the power-sales contracts on the Central Valley project, it is the view of the conferees that upon completion of the study of the matter directed by the conferees in the report on the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1954, the Secretary should make his findings and take such action with respect to the matter as consistent therewith.

The funds provided for the Solano project in California are to be used to the extent needed to complete purchase of land and land rights in the reservoir areas.

The conferees on the part of both Houses have agreed that the use of funds programed for the transmission division of the Missouri River Basin project shall be limited to projects and items covered in the budget estimate. The conferees direct that a study be made looking toward the feasibility of substituting a 230-kilovolt transmission line from the most advantageous point on the Bureau grid system in South Dakota to a point in Nebraska near the State line, in lieu of the 115-kilovolt line from Gavins Point Dam into Nebraska for which funds were appropriated in fiscal year 1954.

None of the funds provided for investigations in the Missouri River Basin area are to be used on the Missouri diversion unit until it has been demonstrated to the Appropriations Committees of both Houses that the majority of the people on the unit want to proceed with it.

With respect to development farms on irrigation projects, there is some doubt in the minds of the conferees on the part of both Houses as to whether this is a proper activity for the Bureau of Reclamation. The managers on the part of both Houses urge the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to give this matter immediate attention, with the view in mind of presenting a sound development farm program in the budget for the fiscal year 1956. Funds provided in the bill may continue to be used for the fiscal year 1955 for the operation of existing development farms.

Amendment No. 24: Restores the House language limiting the amounts available for personal services and for travel expenses and sets these limits at \$26,000,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively, instead of \$24,000,000 and \$800,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 30: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, prohibiting use of funds for construction of the Glendo Unit.

Operation and Maintenance

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32: Appropriate \$21,500,000 instead of \$19,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,154,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that of this amount \$18,257,222 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

General Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$4,000,-000 instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the

House and \$4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 34: Inserts language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of one aircraft.

Geological Survey

Surveys, Investigations, and Research

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$25,735,-000 instead of \$25,362,685 as proposed by the House and \$25,860,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Strikes House language, as proposed by the Senate, requiring that the expenditure of funds for the preparation of plans and specifications for a building or buildings for the Geological Survey be subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation.

Bureau of Mines

Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$13,500,-000 instead of \$12,564,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,650,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$55,000 is to be used for completion of the mine-flood studies in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and for preparation of final reports on this study.

General Administrative Expenses

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39: Appropriate \$1,000,000 instead of \$850,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate, and strike House language limiting funds for regional offices as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that the reduction of \$250,000 in the budget estimate is to be applied to the amount programed for regional offices.

National Park Service

Management and Protection

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$9,098,-390 instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed \$9,000 is for the Coronado National Memorial in Arizona, \$50,000 is for the soil and moisture conservation program, and \$500,000 is for the park and recreation programs activity. No other specific changes have been made in the amounts programed for activities under this heading.

Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$8,425,-000 instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,850,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided \$86,500 is to be used for the purpose of keeping the road from Narada Falls to Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park open for winter use.

Amendment No. 42: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, prohibiting the use of funds for the maintenance of roads other than national parkways outside the boundaries of the national parks and monuments. The managers on the part of both Houses are in accord with the purpose of such a provision but wish to allow the Secretary time to effectuate arrangements with the States involved for assuming maintenance of such approach roads wherever such arrangements are practical. The managers on the part of both Houses require a report of accomplishments in this connection at the time of the 1956 budget presentation.

Construction

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$8,056,-099 as proposed by the House instead of \$8,512,099 as proposed by the Senate. The specific amounts agreed upon by the conferees for certain items in the program are as follows:

Natchez Trace Parkway.....	\$256,899
Black Hills areas, Mount Rushmore.....	250,000
Roosevelt Island.....	50,000
Isle Royale.....	175,000
Colonial National Park.....	40,000
Carlsbad Caverns.....	375,000
Coronado National Memorial.....	56,000
International Peace Gardens.....	25,000

Funds for the Colonial National Park include \$15,000 for investigation of the structural soundness of the Yorktown Victory Monument shaft by a competent engineer or engineering firm, and for rehabilitation of the structure if this is found to be practicable from the standpoint of making it a safe support for a new figure at the top.

Of the funds provided for the Carlsbad Caverns, \$250,000 is for the construction of a public-use building to be completed within the amount allowed. The unexpended balance of the amount provided under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1953, for a portion of the cost of constructing an airport near Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., is to be programed for construction of a usable unit of the Administration-Public Information Building in Grand Canyon National Park.

In connection with both appropriated and donated funds available for acquisition of lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the Park Service, no land is to be taken through the condemnation procedure where the use of such procedure is objected to by the owner.

The conferees on the part of both Houses have agreed that the possibility of transferring full responsibility for parkway construction to the Bureau of Public Roads should be explored. A report on this subject will be expected at the time of the hearings on the 1956 budget.

General Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$1,084,000 instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,268,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, limiting the amount of funds to be available for payment of personal services in regional offices. The managers on the part of both Houses endorse the statement in the Senate report concerning regional offices.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Management of Resources

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$6,301,000 instead of \$6,137,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,465,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount appropriated, \$2,700,000 is to be used for the activity "Propagation and distribution of food fishes" and \$10,000 is to be used for the control of blackbirds in New Jersey.

The managers on the part of both Houses insist that funds from permanent appropriations, such as the revenue from duck stamps, are not to be used for any activities other than those specifically authorized by the laws establishing the permanent appropriations.

Amendment No. 47: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, limiting the amounts available for personal services and travel.

Investigations of Resources

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49: Appropriate \$4,127,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,027,000 as proposed by the House and earmark \$350,000 for the lamprey eel program instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Construction

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$225,000

as proposed by the House. Of this amount, \$20,000 is to be used for reconstruction of raceways at the Craig Brook, Maine, hatchery, and \$35,000 is to be used for improvement and repairs at the Inks Dam hatchery near Burnette, Tex.

General Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$725,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$775,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Provisions

Amendment No. 52: Authorizes the purchase of 5 aircraft for replacement only instead of 3 as proposed by the House and 6 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of Territories

Administration of Territories

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$3,400,000 instead of \$3,234,471 as proposed by the House and \$3,575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement.

Alaska Public Works

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Construction of Roads, Alaska

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$8,000,000 instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,940,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Operation and Maintenance of Roads, Alaska

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Construction Alaska Railroad

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund

Amendments Nos. 59 and 60: Limit the amounts to be paid the General Manager and one Assistant General Manager of the railroad at \$13,000 and \$11,000, respectively, as proposed by the House, instead of \$14,000 and \$12,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Virgin Islands Public Works

Amendment No. 61: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate appropriating \$885,000 for the Virgin Islands Public Works Program.

Administration, Department of the Interior

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$2,330,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,200,000 as proposed by the House.

General provisions

Amendment No. 63: Provides for the purchase of 227 passenger motor vehicles of which 200 are for replacement only instead of the purchase of 627 automobiles of which 600 were for replacement only as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Limits funds available for information activities to \$200,000 instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Grants

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates \$510,000 instead of \$439,924 as proposed by the House and \$682,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided \$350,000 is to cover operating deficits of the Corporation.

TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau of Reclamation

Amendment No. 66: Strikes out House language, as proposed by the Senate, rescinding funds appropriated in previous years for

the Coachella division of the All-American Canal.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 3, line 13, insert the following:

"OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

"For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,469,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropriations made in this act in the sums and in the manner set forth in Senate Report No. 1506, 83d Congress, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from other accounts and made a part of this appropriation."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

"For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,469,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropriations made in this act in the sums and in the manner set forth in Senate Report No. 1506, 83d Congress, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior and made a part of this appropriation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 54 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 12, line 25, insert the following: "Provided, That not to exceed \$53,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale irrigation project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior."

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 13, line 3, insert the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$297,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior."

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 13, line 7, insert the following: "Provided further, That sums made available for increasing spillway capacity at Alamogordo Dam, Carlsbad project, New Mexico, for the purpose of removing the existing flood hazard, be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable."

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 13, line 11, insert the following: "Provided further,

That the unexpended funds appropriated for Savage Rapids Dam rehabilitation in Public Law 470, 82d Congress, second session, shall be available for rehabilitation of appurtenant canal protective works."

Senate amendment No. 29: Page 13, line 15, insert the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$45,000 of the unexpended funds heretofore appropriated for the Jamestown unit (North Dakota), Missouri River Basin project, shall be available for public use and safety facilities at said unit."

Senate amendment No. 54: Page 30, line 13, insert the following:

"TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS"

"For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, 80th Congress, including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the trust territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such trust territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration; *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, 80th Congress."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendments Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 54.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Line 32, page 20, strike out "\$7,494,000" and insert "\$5,400,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,900,000."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table:

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask to return to Senate amendment No. 6.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must hold that the gentleman's request comes too late.

H. R. 8680, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 243.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to make the following correction:

In connection with Senate amendment No. 7, insert \$24,314,000 instead of \$23,314,000 as recommended in report of the committee on conference.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 256) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First International Instrument Congress and Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That any article which is imported from a foreign country for the purpose of exhibition at the First International Instrument Congress and Exposition, to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., from September 13 to September 25, 1954, inclusive, by the Instrument Society of America, a corporation, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign exhibits at such exposition, upon which there is a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff or customs duty or any fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful at any time during or within 3 months after the close of such exposition to sell within the area of the exposition any articles provided for herein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. All such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry hereunder for consumption or entry under the general tariff law.

SEC. 3. Imported articles provided for herein shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States.

SEC. 4. At any time within 3 months after the close of the exposition, any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the United States or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such article shall be remitted.

SEC. 5. Articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at such exposition, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. The Instrument Society of America, a corporation, shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this act. The actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charge for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this act, shall be reimbursed by the Instrument Society of America, a corporation, to the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C., sec. 1524).

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, this joint resolution follows the pattern of previous legislation enacted by the Congress in connection with various international exhibitions, expositions, and fairs held in the United States. It has long been the policy of the Congress to facilitate the participation of foreign countries in international expositions held in the United States by permitting articles intended for display at these expositions to be entered free of import duties and charges under safeguarding regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The First International Instrument Congress and Exposition is to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., from September 13 to September 25, 1954, inclusive, by the Instrument Society of America, a corporation.

The joint resolution provides that the imported articles shall not be subject to marking requirements of the general tariff laws except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States. Articles so admitted may be lawfully sold at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the exposition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.



Public Law 465 - 83d Congress
Chapter 446 - 2d Session
H. R. 8680

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 361.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Interior Department
Appropriation Act, 1955.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C. 715), \$140,000. 49 Stat. 30.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, 58 Stat. 890. \$1,228,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, 58 Stat. 890. \$1,765,000, and in addition \$775,000 shall be transferred to this appropriation from the appropriation "Construction, Southwestern Power Administration".

RESEARCH IN THE UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of Public Law 448, approved July 3, 1952, authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, \$400,000. 66 Stat. 328.
42 USC 1951-1958.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$250,000.

EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by flood or storm, \$100,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,469,000, to be derived by transfer from other appropriations made in this Act in the sums and in the manner set forth in Senate Report Numbered 1506, Eighty-third Congress, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior and made a part of this appropriation.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

36 Stat. 371.

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$24,314,000: *Provided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$6,250,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be used for personal services and not more than \$750,000 shall be used for travel expenses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric power and energy, \$6,200,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Restriction.

Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$11,913,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of surveying federally controlled or

intermingled lands, contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sums hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937. 50 Stat. 876.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 876. of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special 53 Stat. 754. fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate 48 Stat. 1270, of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range 1273. improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 5 of said Act, to remain available until expended. 43 USC 315m.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$59,547,215.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of

irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$12,881,245.

CONSTRUCTION

Restrictions.

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; to remain available until expended, \$7,673,000: *Provided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$3,800,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That of the amount included herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which State and local governments agree to take over and maintain when the improvement is completed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$2,750,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the

classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation. Restriction.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) 43 USC 372 et seq. and other Acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended, \$3,350,000, of which \$2,750,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half of the cost of an investigation requested by a State, municipality, or other interest: *Provided further*, That, except as herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law. Reports.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, including payments under the Act of August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 592), to remain available until expended, \$126,637,000, of which \$55,626,197 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$26,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services and not more than \$1,000,000 shall be available for travel: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$53,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Avondale irrigation project, Idaho, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$297,000 shall be available toward the emergency rehabilitation of the Crescent Lake Dam project, Oregon, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That sums made available for increasing spillway capacity at Alamogordo Dam, Carlsbad project, New Mexico, for the purpose of removing the existing flood hazard, be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable: *Provided further*, That the unexpended Shoshone and
Arapahoe Tribes.
25 USC 611 note.
Limitations.

66 Stat. 451.
43 USC 390a.

Restrictions.

funds appropriated for Savage Rapids Dam rehabilitation in Public Law 470, Eighty-second Congress, second session, shall be available for rehabilitation of appurtenant canal protective works: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$45,000 of the unexpended funds heretofore appropriated for the Jamestown unit (North Dakota), Missouri River Basin project, shall be available for public use and safety facilities at said unit: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

58 Stat. 157.

For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law; and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to law, \$21,500,000, of which \$18,257,222 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$1,942,778 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

59 Stat. 54.

For necessary expenses of general administration and related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, \$4,000,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses.

EMERGENCY FUND

For an additional amount for the emergency fund as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502), \$200,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act. 62 Stat. 1052.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Sums herein referred to as being derived from the reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund from which derived. 32 Stat. 388. 45 Stat. 1057. 54 Stat. 774.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of one aircraft; payment of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts without reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws; rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful information including recordings, photographs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering and research under the head "General Investigations". 58 Stat. 486. 49 Stat. 666. 59 Stat. 54.

Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the appropriation under the head "Construction and Rehabilitation" shall be available additionally for said project for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under the head "General Investigations" (but this authorization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head within that area), and for the continuation of investigations by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments may be expended through or in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such agencies are hereby authorized. Missouri River Basin project.

Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law.

Restrictions.

No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, except those derived from advances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of charges due under a contract entered into with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than otherwise provided in this paragraph or as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allotment for any project from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$25,735,000 of which \$3,800,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

Plans for buildings, Washington, D. C.
67 Stat. 269.

Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby continued available until expended for preparation of plans and specifications for a building or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed,

as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to participate as the representative of the United States in the administration of the compact. compact consented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82): *Arkansas River* 63 Stat. 145. *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and substitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private lands, with the consent of the owner; \$13,500,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized by law, \$5,000,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and employment of persons without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)): 43 Stat. 1111. *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the

current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$9,098,390.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8,425,000.

CONSTRUCTION

37 Stat. 460. For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended, \$8,056,099.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,084,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 USC 1b. Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for cleaning and repair of uniforms for National Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat. 495, 496).

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer; and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$6,301,000; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts

62 Stat. 238.

68 Stat. 370.

68 Stat. 371.

equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies and investigations respecting conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, including related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such studies and investigations; and the performance of other functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$4,127,000, of which not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; to remain available until expended, \$300,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$725,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years. 58 Stat. 100.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed five aircraft, for replacement only; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources. 34 Stat. 690.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)); expenses of the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); care of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50); grants to the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors' houses; \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

31 Stat. 321,
153; 64 Stat.
386; 45 Stat.
1253.
49 Stat. 1807.
37 Stat. 516;
31 Stat. 146;
64 Stat. 391.
45 Stat. 1253.
56 Stat. 782.

Purchases.

Aircraft and
surface vessels.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress.

61 Stat. 397.
48 USC 1435 note.

31 USC 1.
64 Stat. 834.
31 USC 65 note.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955, \$9,500,000. of which not to exceed \$570,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

63 Stat. 627.
48 USC 486 note.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road construction; and acquisition of lands or interests in lands by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,500,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The total of the amounts herein appropriated for construction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Not to exceed 17½ per centum of the amount herein appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis. Limitation.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than \$11,000. 39 Stat. 750.
Salary limitations.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, \$2,330,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal year in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage. Employment of aliens.

- Attendance at meetings. SEC. 102. Appropriations in this Act available for travel expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned is made.
- Emergency reconstruction. SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.
- Emergency prevention of fires. SEC. 104. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.
- Operation of warehouses, etc. SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.
- 47 Stat. 417. SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.
- Reimbursements. SEC. 107. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed two hundred and twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to exceed \$2,750) of which two hundred shall be for replacement only; and the Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.
- 60 Stat. 810. SEC. 108. (a) Not to exceed \$200,000 of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1955 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—
- Passenger motor vehicles. (1) function performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or
- Personal services.

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

GRANTS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants as authorized by law, \$510,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1955 Budget estimates for such expenses. 61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

TITLE III—FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$75,000. 60 Stat. 810.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or Strikes or over-
throw of
Government.

Affidavit.

All 68 Stat. 376.

Penalty.

violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

Exemption.

TITLE V—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts available to the Department of the Interior from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and Rehabilitation: Missouri Basin Project, Missouri Diversion Unit, \$1,700,000.

Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955".

Approved July 1, 1954.

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